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THE CENTURY
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON

HALVE -  LGUVINE

PART X

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

miliar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-

ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archeology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPÆDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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1

2

2. To join, as two pieces of timber, by cutting away one half or an equal portion in depth of each, so as to let them into each other. This is done to produce either a lap-joint, a dovetail, a scarf, or a notched joint or common halving. The upper figure represents the simple lap-joint, and the lower one the common halving.

halvet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *half*. *Chaucer*.

halved (häv'd), *a.* In *bot.*, with one half, or nearly so, of a nominally bilateral organ wanting, as in the leaves of some begonias; dimidiate.

halve-net, **haave-net** (häv'net), *n.* [*Ice.* *háfr*, a kind of net for herring-fishing, + *E.* *net*¹, *n.*] A standing net placed within water-mark to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide. [*Scotch.*]

halves (hävz), *n.* Plural of *half*.

halving-belt (hä'ving-belt), *n.* A belt crossed between two pulleys to make them revolve in opposite directions.

halwet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *hallow*¹.

haly (hä'li), *a.* An obsolete (Middle English) or dialectal (*Scotch*) form of *holy*.

halyard, **haliard** (hal'yärd), *n.* [Also written *haliard*, *hailyard*; commonly regarded as < *hale*¹ + *yard*¹, "because they *hale* or draw the *yards* into their places" (*Skeat*), but more probably a perversion, accommodated to this notion (or to *lanyard*, *laniard*, *q. v.*), of an earlier *halier* or **halier*, equiv. to *haler* or *hailer*, < *hale*¹ + *-ier*¹. *Hallier* does occur in other senses: see *hallier*².] *Naut.*, a rope or purchase used to hoist or lower yards or sails on their respective masts or stays. All yards have halyards except the lower yards and lower topsail-yards.

Each mast has only two shrouds of twisted rattan, which are often both shifted to the weather-side; and the *halyard*, when the yard is up, serves instead of a third shroud. *Anson*, *Voyages*, II. 10.

Crowfoot-halyards, lines running through a block on a stay, used for tightening the backbone of an awning.—**Peak-halyards**, the ropes or tackles by which the outer end of a gaff is hoisted.—**Signal-halyards**, light lines running through sheaves at the gaff-ends or mastheads, used for hoisting flags.

My attention was now directed by one of the men to the "Waldershare," who was trying to signal us by means of a lantern made fast to the peak *signal halyards* and run up and down. *W. C. Russell*, *Sailor's Sweetheart*, III.

Throat-halyard, the rope or purchase by which the end of a gaff nearest the mast is hoisted.

halyard-rack (hal'yärd-rak), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden framework in which the running part of any halyard is kept coiled, so that it may always be clear for running.

Halymeda, **Halymedidae**. See *Halimeda*, *Halimedidae*.

Halymenia (hal-i-mé'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (*Agardh*, 1842), appar. irreg. < *Gr.* *hálē*, the sea, + *μήν*, month, or moon.] A genus of marine algae belonging to the natural order *Cryptonemata*, tribe *Gastrocarpeae*, characterized by the cylindrical or compressed, gelatinous, membranaceous fronds, which are dichotomous, pinnate, or variously branched, and by the simple cortical layer formed of small oblong cells, its medullary portion being formed of large cells and internal articulated branching filaments. The species are natives of the warmer seas.

Halymenies (hal'i-mé-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Halymenia* + *-es*.] One of the families of algae established by Kützinger in 1843, coming under his order *Periblastaeae* of the class *Heterocarpeae*.

Halymenites (hal'i-mé-ni'téz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Halymenia* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil algae, so named by Sternberg in 1838 from its supposed affinity with *Halymenia*. As emended by Schimper in 1869, it embraces forms with coriaceous or membranaceous, flattened or terete and fistulous fronds, and tubercled or punctiform sporangia immersed in the lamina of the frond. These forms are found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of Europe and America, being especially abundant in the passage-beds between these two systems of rocks. *H. major* is a large branching species with cylindrical, hollow warty fronds, very abundant in the Upper Cretaceous of the Rocky Mountain region, and called by the settlers *petrified corn-cobs*.

halymotet, *n.* Same as *hallmote*.

Halysereae (hal-i-sé-ré-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Halysereis* + *-ae*.] In Lindley's system of classification of plants, a suborder of the *Fucaceae*, having the fronds polysiphonous, barked, jointed, or continuous, and the vesicles scattered over the surface of the frond or collected into heaps.

It embraces the *Sphacelariaceae*, *Laminariaceae*, and *Sporochneidae*.

Halysereidae (hal'i-sé-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Halysereis* (-rid-) + *-ae*.] Endlicher's name (1843) for the *Halysereae*.

Halysereis (ha-lis'ē-ris), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. irreg. < *Gr.* *hálē*, the sea, + *σέρεις*, endive, chicory.] A genus of marine algae, named by Targioni, but first described by Agardh in 1817, belonging to the natural order *Dictyotaeae*, and type of the suborder *Halysereae*. The frond is flat, dichotomous, and membranaceous, with a median nerve. The spores are naked, and united in sori longitudinally arranged along each side of the costa. About a dozen species are known, inhabiting the warmer seas. A fossil form has been found in the Oolite of Yorkshire, which has been referred to this genus (*H. erecta*).

Halysertites (hal'i-sé-ri'téz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Halysereis* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil algae named by Sternberg in 1838 and emended by Schimper in 1869, having the slender fronds many times dichotomously divided, the branches being provided with a thick costa acuminate at the apex. They occur chiefly in the Devonian and in the Upper Cretaceous of Europe, but also sparingly in the intermediate strata.

Halysidota (hal'i-si-dō'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *hálē*, the sea, + *ιδωτός*, wrought in chain fashion, < *άλωσις*, a chain.] A genus of American arctiid moths. *H. caryae* is the common hickory tussock-moth of North America. Originally *Halesidota*. *Hübner*, 1816.

Halysites (hal-i-si'téz), *n.* [*NL.* (*Fischer*), < *Gr.* *hálē*, the sea, + *ιδωτός*, wrought in chain fashion.] The typical genus of chain-corals of the family *Halysitidae*: same as *Catenipora*.

Halysitidae (hal-i-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Halysites* + *-idae*.] A family of paleozoic tabulate corals, taking name from the genus *Halysites*; the chain-corals.

Halysitinae (hal'i-si-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Halysites* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of chain-corals, referred to *Favositidae*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.

Halitherium, *n.* See *Halitherium*.

ham¹ (ham), *n.* [*ME.* *hamme*, *hamme*, < *AS.* *hamm* = *D. ham* = *MLG.* *ham*, *hamme* = *OHG.* *hamma*, *MHG.* *hamme*, *G.* dial. *hamme*, the ham, = *Ice.* *hóm*, the ham or haunch of a horse, = *Sw.* dial. *ham*, the hind part of the knee; prob. lit. the 'crook' or 'bend' of the leg (cf. *OF.* *F. jambe* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *gamba*, *ML.* *gamba*, leg (see *gamb*, *jamb*), ult. of Celtic origin); cf. *W. Ir.* *Gael.* *cam*, crooked, *L.* *camur*, crooked; *L.* *camera*, *camara*, < *Gr.* *καμάρα*, a vault, chamber, etc.: see *cam*², *camera*, *camber*¹, *chamber*, etc.] 1. The back of the thigh; the thigh as a whole; in the plural, the gluteal region; the buttocks.

They [old men] have a plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak *hams*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2.

Hark ye, pupil;
Go as I taught you, hang more upon your *hams*,
And put your knees out bent.

Pletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, II. 4.
At the caia's those who attended the consul kneeled on the sofa, resting behind on their *hams*, which is a very humble posture.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. I. 102.
2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back of the knee; the lozenge-shaped area behind the knee, bounded by the hamstrings and heads of the calf-muscles, technically called the *popliteal space*.—3. The thigh of an animal slaughtered for food; particularly, the thigh of a hog salted and cured or dried in smoke.

Thy truffles, Perigord! thy *hams*, Bayonne!
Pope, *Dunciad*, IV. 558.

ham² (ham), *n.* 1t. An obsolete (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon) form of *home*¹.—2. In historical use, with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, a village or town; more specifically, a manor or private estate with a community of serfs upon it: much used in compound local names, as in *Birmingham*, *Nottingham*.

Their homes, indeed, must have been scantily sprinkled over the wild and half-reclaimed country; but scant as they were, these "*hams*" and "*tons*" told as plainly as in other districts the tale of English colonization.

J. R. Green, *Making of Eng.*, p. 70.

ham³ (ham), *n.* [*ME.* *ham*, *hamme* (in comp. names), < *AS.* *ham* (*hamm*-), an inclosure, fold, dwelling, chiefly in comp., in local names, in which it became confused with *ham*², similarly used (see *ham*², 2). Cf. *hem*¹, *hemble*.] A stunted common pasture for cows. *Grose*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hama (hä'mü), *n.* Same as *ama*.

Hamacantha (ham-a-kan'thā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *hama*, together, + *ἀκανθα*, thorn.] The typical genus of *Hamacanthinae*. *J. E. Gray*.

Hamacanthinae (ham'a-kan-thi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Hamacantha* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of

Heterorhaphidae, typified by the genus *Hamacantha*, having megascleres as oxea or styli, and microscleres as diancistræ.

hamadryad (ham'a-dri-ad), *n.*; *pl.* *hamadryads*, *hamadryades* (-adz, ham-a-dri'a-dēz). [*L.* *hamadryas*, *pl.* *hamadryades*, < *Gr.* *ἡμαδρύας*, *pl.* *ἡμαδρύαδες* (also *ἡμαδρύας*, *pl.* *ἡμαδρύαδες*), < *ἡμα*, together with (= *E.* *same*, *q. v.*) (or *ἀ-* copulative), + *δρύς*, a tree, esp. the oak-tree, = *E.* *tree*: see *dryad*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a wood-nymph believed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

They were called *Dryades* and *Hamadryades*, because they begin to live with oaks, and perish together.

Sandys, *tr.* of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, VIII., notes.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs whom the ancients called *hamadryads* is more to the honour of trees than anything yet mentioned. It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had so near a dependence on some trees, more especially oaks, that they lived and died together. *Spectator*, No. 589.

I am not sure that the tree was a gainer when the *hamadryad* flitted and left it nothing but ship-timber. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 166.

2. In *entom.*: (a) A dryad or wood-nymph, a butterfly of the old genus *Hamadryas*. (b) *pl.* A group of lepidopterous insects.—3. In *herpet.*, a large, hooded, venomous Indian serpent, *Naja hamadryas* or *Hamadryas elaps*, now *Ophiophagus elaps*. It is related to the cobra.—4. In *mammal.*, a large Abyssinian baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, with long mane and whiskers and tufted tail. Also called *kebe*.

Hamadryas (ha-mad'ri-as), *n.* [*NL.*: see *hamadryad*.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae*. See *Ophiophagus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—3. A genus of mollusks.—4. [*l. c.*] The specific name of a baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

hamal (ham'al), *n.* [*Turk.* *hammāl*, < *Ar.* *hamāl*, a porter, carrier, < *hamala*, carry, bear.] A porter in Constantinople. Two *hamals* carry immense weights between them, suspended from poles supported on their shoulders.

Hamamelaceae (ham'a-mē-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Hamamelis* + *-aceae*.] See *Hamamelidaceae*.

Hamameles (ham-a-mē'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Hamamelis* + *-es*.] In the classification of De Candolle, Gray, and others, a tribe or suborder of plants, of the natural order *Hamamelidaceae*, embracing the genera *Hamamelis*, *Fothergilla*, etc., and distinguished from the *Balanifluæ*, to which *Liquidambar* belongs, by their one-ovuled cells and more apparent floral envelopes.

Hamamelidaceae (ham-a-mē-li-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Hamamelis* (-lid-) + *-aceae*.] Same as *Hamamelidæae*. *Lindley*, 1846.

Hamamelidæae (ham'a-mē-li-d'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Hamamelis* (-lid-) + *-ae*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous or sometimes apetalous trees or shrubs, chiefly characterized by the inferior or half-inferior ovary and the solitary ovule pendent from the apex of the cell, embracing about 30 species belonging to half as many small genera, of which *Hamamelis* (the wych-hazel) and *Liquidambar* (the sweet-gum) are the most important. Proposed by Robert Brown in 1818. Also *Hamamelaceae* and *Hamamelidaceae*.

Hamamelis (ham-a-mē'lis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ἡμαμήλις*, a tree with fruit like the pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree, < *ἡμα*, together with, + *μήλον*, apple or other tree-fruit.] The typical genus of the natural order *Hamamelidæae*, founded by Linnaeus in 1753, embracing 2 species of shrubs or small trees, and distinguished from related genera by the 4-parted flowers, deeply lobed calyx, blunt anthers, and deciduous leaves. One of the species is the wych-hazel of North America; the other is a native of Japan. The flowers are polygamous, the staminate (male) ones having elongated, linear petals, which expand in autumn after the leaves have fallen. The leaves are large, crenate, and unequal at the base. The fruit is a dry, woody capsule. See *wych-hazel*.

hamarthrititis (ham-är-thrit'is), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ἡμαρθριτις*, gout in all the joints at once, < *ἡμα*, together, + *ἄρθρις*, gout: see *arthrititis*.] In *pathol.*, arthritis, or more specifically gout, in all the joints.

hamartialogy (ha-mär-ti-al'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἡμαρτία*, error, sin, + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. That part of theology which treats of the origin, nature, operations, and effects of sin; the doctrine of sin: a subdivision of anthropology.—2. A treatise or dissertation on sin.

hamartite (ham'är-tit), *n.* See *fluocerite*.

hamate (hă'măt), *a.* [*< L. hamatus*, furnished with a hook, hooked, *< hamus*, a hook.] 1. Hooked; entangled. [Rare.]

To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms is accounted ignotum per ignotum. Berkeley, *Sirls*, § 227.

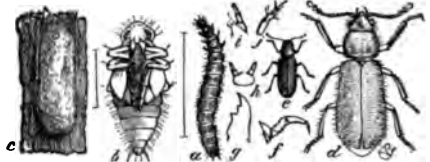
2. In *zool.*, hooked; uncinate: same as *hamulate*. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.*, curved like a hook; hooked at the tip: said of hairs, spines, etc.

hamated (hă'mă-ted), *a.* Hooked, or set with hooks. [Rare.]

Nothing less than a violent heat can disentangle these creatures from their hamated station of life.

Swift, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit.

ham-beetle (ham'bē'tl), *n.* A beetle, *Corynetes* (or *Necrobia*) *rufipes*, the larva of which often does great damage to cured hams in the United States. More fully called *red-legged ham-beetle*.



Red-legged Ham-beetle (*Corynetes rufipes*).

a, larva (line shows natural size); *b*, pupa (line shows natural size); *c*, cocoon; *d*, beetle, enlarged; *e*, beetle, natural size; *f*, leg of larva; *g*, mandible; *h*, labium; *i*, maxilla; *j*, antenna of larva. (*f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, enlarged.)

Two other beetles, the bacon-beetle, *Silpha americana*, and the larder-beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*, also occasionally injure hams, and the name may be also applied to them. But both the latter chiefly affect tainted or spoiled hams, while the true ham-beetle attacks well-cured hams. See also cut under *bacon-beetle*.

hamble (ham'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hambled*, ppr. *hambling*. [Also dial. *hammel*, *hamel*; *< ME. hamelen*, mutilate, *< AS. hamelian* (only once), mutilate (= *OFries. homelia* (also in verbal *n. homelenga*, *hamelunga*, *hemelenga*, *hemilinge*, mutilation, as of the beard) = *OHG. ham-alōn*, *MHG. hameln*, mutilate, maim, *G. hameln*, *hämmln*, geld (lambs), = *Icel. hamla* = *ODan. hamle*, mutilate, maim), *< *hamol* (found in only one passage, in def. form as noun, *homola*, *homela*, used to designate a person with his head shaved (as a mark of disgrace); cf. *OSc. homyl*, *hommel*, mod. *hummel*, *hummle*, having no horns (of a cow), *humlock*, a polled cow, also a person whose head has been shaved or hair cut: see further under *humble*, *v. t.*, which is ult. a doublet of *hamble*) = *D. hamel*, wether, = *MLG. hamel*, castrated wether, = *OHG. hamal*, mutilated, cut off (*> OHG. hamal*, *n.*, a (castrated) wether, *MHG. hamel*, a wether, also a precipitous height, a cliff, also a stick (cut off), *G. hammel*, a wether, mutton, *> Sw. hammel* = *ODan. hammel*, a wether). Cf. *OHG. ham* (*hamm-*), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, *MHG. hamen*, *G. hammen*, maim, curtail, and also *OFries. hemma*, *hamma*, hinder, obstruct (*a limb*), *MHG. hamen*, *hemmen*, *G. hemmen*, *Dan. hemme*, *Sw. hämma*, stop, hinder, check: senses near that of the ult. allied *E. hamper*: see *hamper*, *hem*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To mutilate; hamstring; cut away.

Algate a foot is *hameled* of thy sorwe.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ll. 964.

To *hammel*, or *ham-string*, to cut the ham, to hough.

E. Phillips, 1706.

2. To cut out the balls of the feet of (dogs), so as to render them unfit for hunting.

II. *intrans.* To walk lame; limp: in this sense usually *hammel*, *hammle*. [Prov. Eng.]

Hambletonian (ham-bl-tō'ni-an), *n.* [From Black *Hambleton*, a race-course in Yorkshire, England.] The name of a breed of American trotting-horses descended from Hambletonian (foaled in 1849), and more remotely from Messenger, an English thoroughbred.

hambroline (ham'brō-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of small line used for seizings.

Hamburg (ham'bērg), *n.* 1. An excellent black variety of the *Vitis vinifera* or European grape, indigenous in Tyrol, where it is called *Trolinger* or *Tirolinger*, and perhaps the favorite grape throughout the world for hothouse cultivation. The berries are oblong, and of a peculiarly delicate and refreshing flavor. Commonly called *black Hamburg*. The *muscat Hamburg* is a variety differing but little from the other.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of small size, with rose comb and blue legs, and the plumage of the male in general similar to that of the female. There are black Hamburgs, and gold- and silver- (yellow- and white-) spangled and penciled Hamburgs, the spangling or penciling being black on a yellow or white ground. They are among the prettiest of fowls, and are exceedingly prolific layers, though the eggs are small.

The *Hamburgs*, erroneously so called from a name given them in the classification adopted at the early Birmingham shows, are chiefly breeds of English origin.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 645.

hame¹ (hām), *n.* [*< ME. hame*, *home*, *< AS. hama*, *homa*, a cover, skin, = *OS. hama* = *OFries. homa*, *hama*, a cover, = *D. haam*, a hame (def. 2), = *MLG. ham* = *OHG. hama*, *MHG. hame*, *ham*, *G. hamen* = *Icel. hamr* = *Dan. ham* = *Goth. *hama*, a cover, covering (*> ga-hamōn*, cover). In sense 2 the word is perhaps of D. origin.] 1†. A covering; a skin; a membrane.

Of he caste his dragouns hame.

King Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), l. 391.

Hame, thyn skynne of an eye or other lyke, membrana.

Prompt. Parv., p. 416.

2. One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draft-horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck. See cut under *harness*.—*Hamestraps* or *hame-strings*, the straps or strings which bind together the ends of the hames. See cut under *harness*.

hame² (hām), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *halm*¹.

hame³ (hām), *n.* A Scotch form of *home*¹.

hamel (ham'el), *v.* See *hamble*.

hamellet, *n.* See *hamlet*¹.

Hamelia (ha-mē'li-ā), *n.* [NL., named after the French botanist Du Hamel (Duhamel-Dumonceau, 1700–82).] A genus of tropical or subtropical American shrubs, founded by Jacquin in 1763, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceae*, and type of the tribe *Hamelieae*, having a 5-lobed calyx, 5-ribbed corolla with stamens inserted at the base of its tube, a fusiform stigma, and the flowers arranged in scorpioid cymes. The genus embraces 6 or 8 species, several of which, especially *H. patens*, have handsome flowers, and are in cultivation as stove-plants. *H. ventricosa*, a native of Jamaica, is there called *Spanish elm*.

Hameliaceae (ha-mē-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1834), *< Hamelia* + *-aceae*.] A group of genera of rubiaceous plants, of which *Hamelia* is the type, equal to the tribe *Hamelieae* of De Candolle.

Hamelids (ha-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hamelia* + *-ids*.] In Lindley's system, a suborder of *Cinchonaceae*, having the genus *Hamelia* as the type, and substantially the same as the tribe *Hamelieae* of De Candolle.

Hamelieae (ham-ē-li-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hamelia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceae*, established by Bentham and Hooker in 1783, having the corolla-lobes imbricate or twisted in the bud, the ovary 2- to many-celled, with many ovules in each cell, and a fleshy or coriaceous, many-seeded, berry-like fruit. It embraces 6 genera, all but one of which are natives of tropical America; one, *Bertiera*, is also found in tropical Africa, and one, *Gouldia*, is confined to the Hawaiian Islands.

hamely (hām'li), *a.* A Scotch form of *homely*.

hamer, *n.* An obsolete form of *hammer*¹.

hamesucken (hām'suk-n), *n.* [Sc., *< AS. hamsōcn*, an attack on a man's house, also the fine therefor (= *Icel. hamsōkn*; cf. *OFries. hām*, *hēmsekenge*, *hemsekninge*, an attack on one's house, *MLG. heimsōke*, an attack on one's house, *heimsōkinge*, visit, attack, *Dan. hemsōgelse*, *Sw. hemsökande*, *hemsökelse*, *hemsökning*, visitation, infliction, *MHG. heimesuoche*, *heimsuoche*, *G. heimsuchung*, visitation, punishment, *MLG. heimsoken*, visit, attack a house, *MHG. heimesuchen*, *heimsuchen*, *G. heimsuchen*, visit, punish, *Dan. hemsøge* = *Sw. hemsöka*, visit upon, inflict), *< hām*, *home*, + *sōcn*, a seeking: see *home* and *soken*.] In *Scots law*, the offense of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. Also *homesocken*.

hamfatter (ham'fat'ēr), *n.* A term of contempt for an actor of a low grade, as a negro minstrel. Said to be derived from an old-style negro song called "The Ham-fat Man."

hami, *n.* Plural of *hamus*.

hamiform (ham'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. hamus*, a hook, + *forma*, shape.] Hamate or hamulate in form; uncinate.

Hamiglossa (ham-i-glos'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. hamus*, a hook, + *Gr. γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of proboscis-bearing gastropods with the radular teeth in three longitudinal rows, of which the central row is fixed, while the lateral rows are changeable. It includes such families as the *Muricidae* and *Buccinidae*, or the whelks and the like.

hamiglossate (ham-i-glos'sāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hamiglossa*.

Hamilton group. See *group*¹.

Hamiltonia (ham-il-tō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., named after F. Buchanan (1762–1829), who took in his later years the name of *Hamilton*, author of various works, some relating to India.] A genus of shrubs, founded by Roxburgh in 1814, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceae*, tribe *Pederieae*, distinguished by the 5-celled ovary, 5-parted style, and reticulate seed-coat, and embracing 3 or 4 species, natives of India, China, and the Indian archipelago. They have showy flowers with long tubular corollas, arranged in terminal panicles. Two of the species, *H. suaveolens* and *H. scabra*, have fragrant white flowers, and are well known to florists.

Hamiltonian (ham-il-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), and especially to a system of teaching languages which he advocated, and which was based upon the two principles that language is to be presented to the scholar as a living organism, and that its laws are to be learned by observation and not by rules.—2. Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), an influential philosopher and logician of the Scottish school.

The general principle of the *Hamiltonian* logic.

R. Adams, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 799.

3. Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), an Irish mathematician.—4. Pertaining to or holding the political doctrines of Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804), an American statesman, who was one of the leaders of the Federalist party and the first Secretary of the Treasury.

Laying entirely aside the general proposition that the *Hamiltonian* Federalists considered a national debt as in itself a desirable institution, and conceding that the Federalists would themselves have ultimately reduced or discharged it, there still remains the fact that the Federalists made the debt a subordinate, Mr. Gallatin made it a paramount, consideration in politics.

H. Adams, *Gallatin*, p. 174.

Hamiltonian equation. See *equation*.—**Hamiltonian functions**. See *function*.—**Hamiltonian operator**. See *operator*.

II. *n.* A follower of any one of the persons named above. See I.

Hamiltonism (ham'il-tōn-izm), *n.* [*< Hamilton* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The philosophy of Sir William Hamilton.

This is Kantism, but it is not *Hamiltonism*.

J. S. Mill, *Examination of Hamilton*, ill.

hamirostrate (ham-i-ros'trāt), *a.* [*< L. hamus*, a hook, + *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a hooked beak; uncirostrate.

Hamite¹ (ham'it), *n.* [*< Ham* (see def.) + *-ite*.] 1. A descendant of Ham, one of the sons of Noah according to the account in Genesis; a member of one of the races supposed to have been derived from the four sons of Ham (Gen. x.); specifically, one of a race speaking a so-called Hamitic language. See *Hamitic*.—2. Popularly, an African; a negro.

Whilst the Caucasian doubts the humanity of the *Hamite*, the latter repays the compliment in kind.

H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 207.

hamite² (hām'it), *n.* [*< L. hamus*, a hook, + *-ite*.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Hamites*.

Hamites (ha-mi'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Parkinson, 1811), *< L. hamus*, a hook, + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, related to *Ammonites*, having the shell hooked or bent upon itself in separate courses, not in spiral whorls. There are numerous species, chiefly from the Chalk.

Hamitic (ha-mit'ik), *a.* [*< Hamite*¹ + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Ham, one of the sons of Noah (Gen. x.), or to any of the races considered to be his descendants. The Hamitic tongues are a class of African languages, comprising the ancient Egyptian of the hieroglyphs and the later Egyptian or Coptic, and the non-Semitic languages of Abyssinia and the regions further south, including the Galla and the Libyan or Berber, to which some authorities add the Hottentot. They are believed by many to have more or less distant affinities with the Semitic family.

Hamitids (ha-mit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hamites* + *-ids*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Hamites*, generally referred to the family *Ammonitidae*.

hamkin¹ (ham'kin), *n.* [Appar. *< ham*¹ + *dim. -kin*.] A pudding made upon the bone of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

hamlet¹ (ham'let), *n.* [*< ME. hamlet*, *hamelet*, a hamlet, *< OF. AF. hamlet*, *hamelet*, m. (also *hamlette*, f.), dim., with *-et*, of *OF. hamel*, f. *hameau* (ML. *hamellum*), a village, dim., with *-el*, of **ham*, *< OFries. hām*, North Fries. *hamm*, a home, dwelling, AS. *hām*, E. *home*, village: see *home*¹ and *ham*².] A small village; a little cluster

of houses in the country; especially, in England, a village without a church, which therefore for its ecclesiastical service belongs to the parish represented by another village. Compare *parish*. The word has no technical use in the United States, except as the legal designation of a few villages in Michigan and Ohio.

Sometimes with secure delight
The upland hamlets will invite.
Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 92.
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.
Gray, *Elegy*.

To several of these towns there are small appendages belonging called *hamlets*, which are taken notice of in the statute of Exeter. Blackstone, *Com., Int.*, § 4.

hamlet² (ham'let), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A fish of the family *Serranidae*, *Epinephelus striatus*, also called *Nassau grouper*, common in the West Indies and along the Florida coast. It is chestnut-brown or slate-colored, with vermilion lips and throat.

hamleted (ham'let-ed), *a.* [*< hamlet*¹ + -ed².] Established in or accustomed to a hamlet or a country life. [Rare.]

He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate, and unactively lives *hamleted* in some untravelled village of the duller country. Feltham, *Resolves*, il. 49.

hammam, **hummum** (ham'am, hum'um), *n.* [*< Ar. hammām*, a hot bath, *< hammim*, heat water for a bath.] An establishment for bathing in the Oriental manner with sweating and manipulation; a Turkish or other Oriental bath.

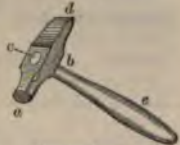
I . . . got a late hackney chariot and drove to the *Hammams* in Covent Garden. Dickens, *Great Expectations*, xlv.

Sometimes . . . we induce him to accompany us to the *Hammam*, where he [Shaykh Mohammed] insists upon paying the smallest sum, quarrelling with everything and everybody. R. F. Burton, *El-Medīnah*, p. 70.

hammel, **hammle** (ham'l), *v. i.* Dialectal forms of *humble*.

hammer¹ (ham'er), *n.* [*< ME. hamer, homer, < AS. hamor, hamer, homer = OS. hamur = OFries. hamer, hamer = D. hamer = MLG. hamer = OHG. hamar, MHG. hamer, G. hammer = Icel. hamarr = Sw. hammare = Dan. hammer, a hammer. The Icel. hamarr means also a crag, rock, suggesting a connection with O.Bulg. kameni, Russ. kamene, a stone, these and the Teut. forms having (in this view) suffered a transposition of the first two consonants:*

cf. Lith. *akmū* (*akmen-*) = Lett. *akmins*, a stone, = Gr. *ἀκμων*, an anvil, thunderbolt, = Skt. *akman*, a stone, thunderbolt. The first hammers were of stone.] 1. An instrument consisting of a solid head, usually of metal, but sometimes of wood or of stone, set crosswise to the handle, used for beating metals, driving nails or spikes, dressing or breaking stones, etc.; hence, a machine in which a heavy



Riveting-hammer.
a, face; b, poll; c, eye;
d, peen; e, helve.



a, Blocking-hammer; b, Head of a Peen-hammer; c, Bricklayers' Hammer.

block of metal is used for such a purpose. See *steam-hammer*, *tilt-hammer*, *trip-hammer*. The head of the hammer is made in various forms, according to the use to which it is to be put. Hammers of stone are found among the remains of antiquity, and are still in use among barbarous races. The hammer has also been used as a weapon of attack in war. See *martel-de-fer*.

The hamyr bothe stern and grete,
That droffe the naylys throw hand and fote,
Lord, be myn soowr in alle myn lyffe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces? Jer. xxlii. 29.

Gold itself will be sometimes so eager (as artists call it) that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. Locke, *Human Understanding*, iii. 6.

2. Something which resembles the common hammer in form, action, or use. (a) The piece in a clock which strikes upon the bell to indicate the hour; the striker. (b) In a bell, an independent wooden or metallic lever by which it is sounded: distinguished from a *tongue*, which is attached to the bell, and is usually operated by swinging the bell itself, though a tongue is sometimes used as a hammer. (c) A small wooden mallet with

a padded end or knob, held in the hand, with which the strings of the dulcimer and other similar instruments are struck. (d) In the pianoforte, that part of the mechanism or "action" that is thrown against the strings by the key or digital. It consists of a slender, elastic wooden shank, and a wooden head thickly covered with felt. Each key has its own hammer, which strikes against the one, two, three, or four strings belonging to that particular key. (e) That part of the lock of a firearm which falls with a sharp blow and causes the discharge of the piece. In the flint-lock the piece of flint was secured in the front of the hammer and struck sharply against the steel covering of the pan, displacing it and throwing sparks into the priming in the pan. In the percussion-lock the blow of the hammer explodes the percussion-cap. Ordinarily the hammer can be fixed at half-cock, at which point the pull of the trigger does not move it, and at full-cock, when the movement of the trigger will release it. The form of the hammer and the mode of its action in exploding the charge differ greatly in different kinds of guns. See *rebounding lock* (under *lock*), and *cut under gun*. (f) A gavel used by auctioneers. See *to bring to the hammer*, below.

Of the price-deciding hammer falls,
He notes it in his book. Cowper, *Task*, vi. 291.

(g) A door-knocker. [Rare.]

Then nightly Knockings at your Door will cease,
Whose noiseless Hammer, then, may rust in Peace.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

(h) In *anat.*, the malleus. (i) The head of a sphyrnid or hammer-headed shark.

The eyes on the sides of the "hammer"; mouth crescent-shaped, under the "hammer."
Jordan and Gilbert, *Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 16, 1883, p. 25.

3. Figuratively, an aggressive and destructive foe: as, a hammer of heretics (Latin *malleus hereticorum*).

That renowned pillar of truth, and hammer of heresies, St. Augustine. Hakevill, *Apology*.

Atmospheric hammer. See *atmospheric*.—**Cat's-head hammer.** Same as *bully-head*.—**Ceremonial hammer.** In *archæol.*, a small stone object resembling the head of a hammer or hatchet, one- or two-edged, and drilled with a fine hole, apparently intended to be hung about the person as an amulet. It is especially common in North America, but amber beads resembling it in form are found in northern Europe. Compare *ceremonial hatchet*, under *hatchet*.—**Dead-stroke hammer.** See *drop-press*.—**Dental hammer or plunger.** an apparatus used in filling teeth with gold, consisting of a plugging instrument fitted to a loose sleeve carrying a spring and a tapping device. When the instrument is pressed against the filling of the teeth, the sleeve or tool-stock moves back till a detent is passed, when the sleeve is released and under the influence of a spring strikes a blow upon the plunger. Also called *automatic mallet*.—**Double hammer.** a forging device for operating upon a bloom or puddler's ball, striking it on opposite sides simultaneously. *Farrow*.—**Electric hammer.** an electrical apparatus for working a rock-drill. It is constructed on the principle of the dental hammer.

—**Enlarging-hammer.** the hammer used by a gold-beater. It weighs 14 or 15 pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, with a slightly convex face. —**Fairy hammer.** See *fairry*.—**Hammer and tongs.** with great noise, vigor, or violence; violently; vigorously. [Colloq.]

Mr. Malone . . . dashed out of a doorway close by, and before they had time to form line of battle, fell upon them hammer and tongs. H. Kingsley, *Ravenshoe*, lx.

Horseman's hammer. Same as *martel-de-fer*.—**Lucerne hammer.** a name given to the war-hammer or *marteau d'armes* when fitted with a long handle for the use of foot-soldiers: so called because a favorite weapon with Swiss mercenaries from Lucerne. —**Millstone hammer.** Same as *mill-pick*.—**Nasmyth hammer.** a steam-hammer used in forging large masses of metal, especially iron, and having its head attached to the piston-rod of the steam-engine by which it is worked. —**Patent hammer.** in *stone-dressing*, a hammer having knife-like ridges on its face, numbering 6, 8, or 10 to the inch. —**Thor's hammer.** (a) In *Norse myth.*, the hammer of the god Thor, by the wielding or throwing of which thunder and lightning were supposed to be caused. (b) Same as *fulful*. (c) A pendant ornament, usually of silver, found among relics of the prehistoric iron age in the north of Europe. It has somewhat the shape of a mallet, and is undoubtedly intended to represent a hammer as weapon or utensil. —**To bring or come to the hammer.** to sell or be sold at auction: from the use by auctioneers of a gavel or small hammer to indicate by a rap the sale of an article to the highest bidder, called knocking it down.

Old Sir Robert's pride,
His books — the more the pity, so I said —
Came to the hammer here in March.
Tennyson, *Audley Court*.

Veneering-hammer. a flat square of hard wood or iron with a handle projecting at right angles. (See also *tuning-hammer*, *water-hammer*.)

hammer¹ (ham'er), *v.* [*< ME. hameren, hameren = D. hameren = MHG. hemeren, G. hämmern = Dan. hamre = Sw. hamra, hammer; from the noun.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To beat or drive with or as if with a hammer; pound; beat: as, to hammer iron or steel; to hammer one with the fist.

Hammer into their noddles who was who
And what was what.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 151.

Jael, as Altdorfer has shown her in his romantic print, neatly hammering the nail into the head of the sprawling, snoring Sisera. Contemporary Rev., LI. 523.

A clever blacksmith can heat a large nail red-hot by simply hammering it upon his anvil.

W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature*, p. 32.

2. To fasten with a hammer by nailing or otherwise; construct by the use of the hammer.

He was hammered to the gibbet.
Hervey, *Meditations*, I. 133.
Here upon the flat
All that long morn the lists were hammer'd up.
Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

3. To form or forge with a hammer; shape by beating: often with *out*.

They, with unwearied pains and diligence, hammered out his bolts.
Bacon, *Political Fables*, vi.
Some hammer helmets for the fighting field. Dryden.

4. To work upon in the mind; contrive by intellectual labor; excogitate: usually with *out*: as, to hammer out a scheme.

Hee, summoning a parlee, hammered out such a strong Oration in praise of Ease, that they all strucke vp their Drums.
Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 32.

Thy wicked head never at rest, but hammering
And hatching hellish things.
Fletcher and Shirley, *Night-Walker*, iii. 1.
Who was hammering out a penny dialogue. Jeffrey.

Hammered gold, hammered-up gold. thin gold-plates or gold-foil hammered into relief, intended to be sewed upon embroidery. See *beaten work*, under *beaten*.—**Hammered money.** coins produced from a die by striking it with a hammer: distinguished from *milled money*, or coins produced by a mill or coining-press.

What had become of me if Virgil had taxed me with another Book? I had certainly been reduced to pay the publick in *hammered money*, for want of milled: that is, in the same old words which I had used before.
Dryden, *Epic Poetry*.

Hammered work. metal-work, especially in iron, done by hand, the metal being heated and the tools being hammers and anvils of different kinds, with punches, etc.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike something repeatedly with or as if with a hammer.

We wound
About the cliffs, the corpses, out and in,
Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iii.

2. To work industriously or persistently; be very busy; labor in contrivance: as, to be hammering away at an invention.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that
Whereon this month I have been hammering.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i. 3.

I forced a way
Thro' solid opposition, crabb'd and gnarl'd.
Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than hammer at this reverend gentlewoman.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iii.

3. To be working or in agitation; keep up an excited action or state of feeling.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand,
Blood and revenge are hammering in my head.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3.

What new design
Is hammering in his head now?
Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, i. 1.

hammer² (ham'er), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. of *hammel*, *hamble*, perhaps associated with *stammer*.] To stammer. [Obsolete or provincial.]

If in thy tale thou hammering stand, or coughing twixt thy words,
It doth betoken a liers smell, that's all that it affords.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

hammer³ (ham'er), *n.* [Not found in mod. E. or ME. except in the comp. *yellowhammer*, and perhaps in the passage given below, where, however, the word, if not indeed a slang use of *hammer*¹, may be an abbreviation of *yellowhammer*, and not the genuine simple form; *< AS. amere, amore = MLG. amere = OHG. amero, MHG. amer, G. ammer, also dim. MHG. amerinc, amerinc, G. emmering, ämmering, also G. emmerling, ämmerling, hämmerling, etc. (see Emberiza), a bunting, yellowhammer; prob. connected with G. amsel, D. amsel, > E. amzel = AS. ðstle, E. ouzel: see amzel, ouzel, Emberiza, yellowhammer.*] A yellowhammer or bunting. As used in the following passage the meaning of the word is uncertain. See etymology.

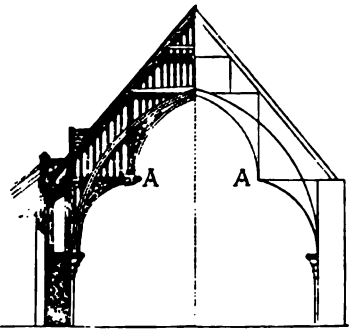
Slight I euer tooke thee to be a hammer of the right feather, but I durst have layed my life no man could euer have . . . cramd such a gudgeon as this downe the throate of thee.
Chapman, *Mons. D'Olive*, iv.

hammerable (ham'er-a-bl), *a.* [*< hammer*¹ + -able.] Capable of being hammered or shaped by a hammer; malleable. *Sherwood*.

hammer-ax (ham'er-aks), *n.* A tool consisting of a hammer and an ax combined on one handle.

hammer-beam (ham'er-bēm), *n.* A short beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam. Hammer-beams are used in pairs, and project from the wall, extending less than half-way across the apartment. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib resting upon a corbel below, and in its turn forms the support of another rib which constitutes, with that springing from the opposite hammer-beam, an arch. Although occupying the place of a tie in

the roofing, it does not act as a tie; it is essentially a lever, as is shown in the figure. Here the inner end of



Hammer-beam Roof, Westminster Hall, London.
A, A, Hammer-beams.

the hammer-beam, A, receives the weight of the upper part of the roof, which is balanced by the pressure of the principal at its outer end.

hammer-blow (ham'er-blō), *n.* The blow of a hammer, or a blow resembling that of a hammer, as the impact of an unbalanced wheel.

The so-called *hammer-blow* in locomotives is the irregularity of the pressure exerted between the wheel and rail, which arises from the vertically-unbalanced action of the counter-weights placed in the wheel to neutralize the horizontal action of the piston and other moving parts.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII, 42.

hammer-cap (ham'er-kap), *n.* A cover for the cock of a gun.

hammer-catcher (ham'er-kach'er), *n.* In *pi-anoforte-making*, the padded shoulder which catches the hammer on its return after striking the string.

hammer-cloth (ham'er-klōth), *n.* [The earliest form, *hamer-cloth*, is quoted from the time of Queen Mary; said to be "so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc., in a pocket hid by this cloth" (Webster). Others think the orig. form was "*hamper-cloth*. Skeat takes *hammer* to be a corruption or an E. adaptation of the D. word *hemel*, canopy, a tester, covering, quoting "den hemel van een koetse, the seeling [ceiling] of a coach" (Hexam), "the testern of a coach" (Sewel): see under *heaven*.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriage, usually falling in plaits on all four sides. See cut under *coach*.

Hammer-clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things appertaining unto the same wagon.
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XVI, 91.

hammer-dressed (ham'er-drest), *a.* Dressed or prepared with a hammer: especially applied to a building-stone which has been dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.

hammerer (ham'er-er), *n.* 1. One who works with a hammer.

The till was for many years looked upon as a deposit destitute of all traces of life, and only a few *hammerers* continued, Micawber-like, to hope for something turning up.
Geikie, Ice Age, p. 198.

2. The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, *Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus*.

hammer-fish (ham'er-fish), *n.* The hammer-head, or hammer-headed shark. Also called *balance-fish*.

hammer-harden (ham'er-här'dn), *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering it while cold.

hammerhead (ham'er-hed), *n.* 1. A shark of the family *Sphyrnidae* or *Zygænidæ*: so called from the great lateral expansion of the head.



Hammerhead (*Sphyrna xygma*).

There are 3 genera and 5 species, inhabiting most seas. The common species is *Sphyrna xygma*, better known as *Zygæna malleus*, a cosmopolitan species which attains a length of from 12 to 15 feet. Those with the head less hammer-like belong to the genus *Rhinocephalus*, and are commonly called *shovel-noses*.

2. A catostomine fish, *Hypentelium nigricans*, having a peculiarly shaped head, which is flat above and transversely concave between the eyes, while the snout is abruptly turned down. It abounds in the fresh waters of the United States, from New York to Kansas and Alabama. It sometimes attains a length of two feet. Other names are *Kogruicker*, *stone-roller*, and *crand-a-bottom*.

3. The umber or shadow-bird, *Scopus umbretta*.

hammer-headed (ham'er-hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a hammer. Specifically applied in zoölogy (a) to the hammerhead, hammer-fish, or balance-fish; (b) to an African fruit-bat, *Hypsignathus monstrosus*.

hammering (ham'er-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hammer*¹, *v.*] In *silversmithing*, a dented appearance on silverware, each dent being made by successive carefully directed blows of the hammer. The dents are also sometimes gouged out with a tool or pressed in by means of a roll. This mode of decoration is of Japanese origin.

hammerman (ham'er-man), *n.*; pl. *hammer-men* (-men). A mechanic whose work involves the use of the hammer, as a blacksmith, weapon-smith or armorer, goldsmith, etc.

The smythe comforted the moulder, and the iron smythe the *hammerman*.
Bible of 1561, Isa. xli. 7.

A hard-handed and stiff ignorance worthy a trowel or a *hammerman*.
B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, II. 1.

Visible Ploughmen and *Hammermen* there have been, ever from Cain and Tubalcain downwards.
Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 118.

hammer-mark (ham'er-märk), *n.* A mark left by a hammer, as in forging.

hammer-nail (ham'er-näl), *n.* The pin securing the cock to the plate of a flint-lock. It is frequently called the *lock-nail*. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encyc.*

hammer-oyster (ham'er-ois'ter), *n.* Same as *hammer-shell*.

hammer-pick (ham'er-pik), *n.* A tool having a hammer-face at one end of the head and a pointed pick at the other; a pick-hammer.

hammer-pike (ham'er-pik), *n.* A long-shafted weapon resembling the war-hammer. It was carried in the French army by the subalterns in charge of the flag under the first empire (1804-14). *Farrow*, *Mil. Encyc.*

hammer-scale (ham'er-skäl), *n.* Same as *forge-scale*.

hammer-sedge (ham'er-sej), *n.* A common European sedge, *Carex hirta*.

hammer-shell (ham'er-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the pearl-oyster family, *Aviculidae*, and genus *Malleus*: so called from the shape of the shell. There are several species, of Oriental seas, the best-known being *Malleus vulgaris*. Also called *hammer-oyster*.



Hammer-shell (*Malleus vulgaris*).

hammer-stone (ham'er-stōn), *n.* See *flaking-hammer*.

hammer-tail (ham'er-täl), *n.* In *clockwork*, a projection extending from the arbor of the rod or lever that supports the hammer, on which the pins or teeth of a wheel in the striking mechanism act, as it revolves, to raise the hammer.

There are three cross bars, . . . which are utilized also for carrying cocks for "leading off," for *hammer-tails*, winding pulleys, etc.
Sir E. Beckett, *Clocks and Watches*, p. 185.

hammer-tongs (ham'er-tōngz), *n. pl.* Tongs having jaws terminating in pins, used in handling objects in which holes have been punched, such as the heads of hammers and hatchets.

hammerwise (ham'er-wiz), *adv.* [*hammer*¹ + *-wise*.] As if with a hammer.

One of them saucily snatched off her shoe, and cracked them (almonds) *hammerwise* with the heel.
Houelle, *Their Wedding Journey*, p. 282.

hammerwort (ham'er-wért), *n.* [*Cf.* AS. *ham-orwyr*, black hellebore, < *hamor*, hammer, + *wyr*, wort.] The plant pellitory, *Parietaria*.

hammer-wrought (ham'er-rät), *a.* Worked into shape by means of a hammer, as iron: said of armor and the like, and also of decorative wrought-iron work.

hammite (ham'it), *n.* Same as *ammite*.

hammle, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *hamble*.

hammock¹ (ham'ok), *n.* [Formerly *hamack* (Sir T. Herbert) or, as Sp., *hamaca* = F. *hamac*, It. *amaca*, Pg. *maca*, OD. *hammak*, later accom. *hangmak*, *hangmat*, G. *hangmatte*, für *hammatte* (as

if 'hanging mat'), < Sp. *hamaca*, a hammock; of West Indian origin. Columbus, in the narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas* or nets in which they sleep." 1. A kind of hanging bed. Hammocks used at sea, especially on men-of-war, are made of canvas, and have a number of cords at each end, called *staves*, which are brought together and secured to an iron ring, which is hung on a hook attached to the deck-beams. Those used in the tropical parts of America and in summer in the north are usually formed of a network of Panama grass or small cords.

I . . . conducted them into one of the houses, where we did presently hang up our *hammocks*.
Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1688.

Mrs. Truncheon was out of humour when she found herself under the necessity of being confined with her spouse in a *hammock*.
Smollett, *Peregrine Pickle*, ix.

O mother, praying God will save
Thy sailor—while thy head is bow'd,
His heavy-shotted *hammock*-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, vi.

2. In *entom.*, the hammock-like sack or case carried by the larvæ of certain tineid moths, as *Ecophora harrisella*, hence called *case-bearers*.

If he [P. Huber] took a caterpillar which had completed its *hammock* up to, say, the sixth stage of construction, and put it into a *hammock* completed up only to the third stage, the caterpillar simply reperformed the fourth, fifth, and sixth stages of construction.
Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 206.

To *lash a hammock* (*naut.*), to roll a hammock up smoothly and pass a lashing round it.—To *sling a hammock* (*naut.*), to fasten in the cluses of a hammock and get it ready for use.

hammock² (ham'ok), *n.* See *hummock*.

hammock-batten (ham'ok-bat'n), *n.* A cleat or strip of wood used to extend the ends of a hammock and keep it spread out.

hammock-cloth (ham'ok-klōth), *n.* *Naut.*, a canvas tarpaulin covering the hammocks when in the nettings to protect them from the weather.

hammock-cluses (ham'ok-klōz), *n. pl.* An arrangement of small lines at each end of a hammock by which it is suspended.

hammock-nettings (ham'ok-net'ingz), *n. pl.* Long troughs or boxes constructed on top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war, in which the hammocks are stowed during the daytime. In former times the hammocks were stowed, when not in use, in rope nettings, whence the name.

hammock-rack (ham'ok-rak), *n.* Same as *hammock-nettings*.

hamose, hamous (hā'mōs, -mus), *a.* [*<* L. *hamus*, a hook.] In *bot.*, same as *hamate*, 3.

Hampden's case. See *case of ship-money*, under *ship-money*.

hamper¹ (ham'pēr), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *hamperen*, *hamperen* (rare), hamper, oppress; origin uncertain; supposed by Skeat to stand for "*hameren* (the *p* excrecent), another form of ME. *hamelen*, mutilate, E. *hamble* (where *b* is excrecent); but excrecent *p* would hardly occur in such a position; the reg. form would be "*hambren* (cf. ME. *hamber*, var. of *hamer*, hammer; E. *number*, etc.), which could hardly change to *hamperen*; and the senses are too unlike to be immediately connected. A remoter connection, however, may exist; cf. *hamble*, which is connected, through OHG. *ham (hamm-)*, mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, with MHG. *hemmen*, G. *hemmen*, stop, hinder, check. With *hamble*, cf. North. E. *hamel*, walk lame, Sc. *hammle*, walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, Sc. *hamp*, halt in walking, stutter, read with difficulty, *hamp*, *n.*, a halt in walking, stuttering; E. dial. *hammer*, stammer. Cf. also Sc. *habble*, stutter, speak or act confusedly; OD. *haperen*, stutter, hesitate, D. *haperen*, falter, hesitate.] 1. To impede in motion or progress; render motion or progress difficult to; shackle; entangle; restrain by force.

Glad Abram, then, to God gives thanks and praise,
Unbinds his Son, and in his room he lares
A Lamb (there strangely *hampered* by the head).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Fathers.

Hem. If he resist, down with him, have no mercy.
First Boor. I warrant you, we'll *hamper* him.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, III. 1.

Am I over-reach'd? If there be law, I'll *hamper* ye.
Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, III. 2.

When two substances have different molecular velocities at their common surface of mutual contact, the molecules *hamper* one another, and energy is lost; this energy takes the form of the energy of electrical displacement.
A. Daniell, *Physica*, p. 542.



Sailor's Hammock.

Hence—2. To impede in any way; embarrass; encumber; restrain; perplex.

In less than an hour, he so hampered their insolencies, they brought them his two men.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 171.

Hampered by restrictions, barred against

By set forms, blinded by forced securities.

Browning, In a Balcony.

Those regulations by which the French manufacturers were hampered during the last century . . . had no small share in producing the great revolution.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 320.

3. To derange or put out of working order, as a piece of mechanism. [Rare.]

I hampered the lock of the library door.

Life of a Lover, vi. 264.

4. To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

hamper¹ (ham'pér), *n.* [*< hamper¹, v.*] 1. A fetter or some instrument that shackles.

Shacklocks, hampers, gyves, and chains.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 5.

2. *Naut.*, things collectively, which, though necessary to the equipment of a ship, are in the way at certain times: as, to stow away the top hamper.

hamper² (ham'pér), *n.* [Formerly also *hampire*; *< ME. hamper*, contr. of *hanaper*, *ME. hanyper*, the form *hanaper* continuing in use until recently as a term of office: see *hanaper*.] 1. A kind of basket or wickerwork receptacle, generally of considerable size, chiefly used as a packing-case.

You shall receive by this Carrier a great Wicker Hamper, with . . . three Barrels of Bologna Olives, with some other Spanish Commodities.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

We found a *hampire* of millions sent to me also.

Pepys, Diary, Sept. 27, 1661.

2. A two-bushel basket for oysters. [New York, U. S.]—3. A measure for fish holding about a bushel. [Virginia, U. S.]—4. Same as *hanaper*, 4.

hamper² (ham'pér), *v. t.* [*< ME. hamperen*; *< hamper², n.*] 1. To put into a hamper: as, to hamper goods.

& pyled that precious place & packed those godes . . . Wyth alle the vrumentes of that hous, he hampered to gedder.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 1284.

2. To load with hampers.

One ass will carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well hampered.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 325.

hampiret, *n.* See *hamper²*.

Hampton Court Conference. See *conference*.

hamshackle (ham'shak-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamshackled*, ppr. *hamshackling*. [Usually explained as *ham¹ + shackle*, but it is the fore leg that is shackled, and the fore leg is not and has not a ham. Cf. equiv. *hapshackle*, *hopshackle*, *hobshackle*.] To shackle, as a horse or a cow, by a rope or strap attached to the head and to one of the legs, to prevent it from running away or wandering too far; hence, to curb; restrain.

hamster (ham'stér), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *hamster*, *< G. hamster*, MHG. *hamster*, *hamester* (ML. *hamester*), *hamster*, *< OHG. hamastro*, found only in the sense of 'weevil,' = OS. *hamstra*, weevil; an isolated word, prob. borrowed.] 1. A murine or myomorphic rodent quadruped, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Cricetinae*, and of one of the genera *Cricetus*, *Cricetomys*, and *Saccostomus*. They are furnished with cheek-pouches, which are the principal distinctive character of the group in comparison with other *Muridae*. The common hamster,



Common Hamster (*Cricetus frumentarius*).

Cricetus frumentarius, inhabits parts of Europe and Asia. It is a stout little animal about 10 inches long, with a short hairy tail. It is variegated in color (black on the under parts), burrows deeply in the ground, stores its galleries with grain, and hibernates during the colder months. It is very prolific, and readily breeds in confinement. The fur is poor, short, and coarse, but is sometimes used for the lining of cloaks. The other genera above named are African.

2. Some other pouched rodent, as of the genus *Geomys*, more or less resembling a hamster.—**Georgia hamster**, Rafinesque's name of the gopher of the southern United States, *Geomys tuza*.

hamstring (ham'string), *n.* 1. In *human anat.*, the tendon of a muscle which bounds the ham, or space behind the knee on either side above the middle of the popliteal space. The *outer hamstring* is single, and is the tendon of the biceps muscle; there are three *inner hamstrings*, the tendons of the semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and gracilis muscles, with which a fourth, that of the sartorius, may be reckoned. These muscles flex the leg upon the thigh, and, with the exception of the sartorius and gracilis, extend the thigh upon the trunk.

2. In ordinary language, the great tendon or sinew at the back of the so-called knee or hock of the hind leg of a quadruped. It is the tendo Achillis, or tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, corresponding to that at the back of the human ankle, and extends the foot or pes upon the leg or crus. See cut under *horse*.

hamstring (ham'string), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamstrung* or *hamstrunged*, ppr. *hamstringing*. [*< hamstring, n.*] 1. To cut the hamstrings of, and thus lame or disable.

With this instrument they ride at a beast, and surround him, when the hunter that comes behind him hamstringing him.

Anson, Voyages, l. 6.

He defended himself desperately, and would have cut his way through them, had they not hamstringed his horse.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2. In *whaling*, to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale, so as to render the flukes useless and make the animal helpless. It is done with the fluke-spade when a boat is hauled up alongside a running whale.

hamular (ham'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. hamul-us + -ar³*] Same as *hamulate*.

hamulate (ham'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. hamul-us + -ate¹*] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, hooked; uncinat: as, the *hamulate* process of the sphenoid bone. See cut under *craniofacial*.—2. In *bot.*, having a little hook at the tip; covered with little hooks. Also *hamulose*, *hamulous*.

hamule (ham'ūl), *n.* [*< L. hamulus, q. v.*] Same as *hamulus*, 1.

hamuli, *n.* Plural of *hamulus*, 1.

hamulose, **hamulous** (ham'ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [*< hamule + -ose, -ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *hamulate*, 2.

hamulus (ham'ū-lus), *n.* [*L., dim. of hamus, a hook*.] 1. Pl. *hamuli* (-lī). A little hook or hooklet. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, a hook-like process of a bone. The *hamulus lacrymalis* is the hook-like process at the lower end of the vertical ridge of the lacrymal bone, which helps to bound the upper orifice of the lacrymal canal. The *hamulus pterygoideus* is the hook-like process of the pterygoid portion of the sphenoid bone, over which runs the tendon of the tensor palati muscle. (See cut under *craniofacial*.) The *hamulus laminae spiralis* is the hook-like process in which the osseous spiral lamina ends at the apex of the cochlea. (b) In *bot.*, applied specifically by some authors to the rudimentary axis of the spikelets in the genus *Uncinia*, which is exerted from the apex of the utricle, and produced into a long awn that is recurved or hooked at the tip, this being the character which chiefly distinguishes that genus from *Carex*, and especially from *Schoenoxiphium*, which last has the awn without the hook. See *Uncinia*. (c) In *ornith.*, the hooklet of a feather; a hooked barbel; the hooked fringe of a barbele. (d) In *entom.*, one of the minute hooks, forming a row on the anterior margin of the lower wing, found in hymenopterous insects. They can be applied to the hinder margin of the anterior wing, thus binding the two together, and forming a continuous surface during flight. Also called *spinula*. (e) In *obstet.*, a hook for extracting the fetus; a crotch. Also called *hamule*.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *zool.*, a genus of mollusks.

hamulus (hā'mus), *n.*; pl. *hami* (-mī). [*L.*] A hook; a hamulus. Specifically, in *entom.*, a small hooked process or loop on the lower side of each anterior wing, near the base, found in many *Lepidoptera*. A bristle called the *tendo*, on the lower wing, passes through this loop, and aids in keeping the wings together during flight. The hamus, though not the tendo, is said to be peculiar to male insects, and it is found only in strong-flying species.

hant. An old present indicative plural and infinitive of *have*, contracted from *haven*. *Chaucer*.

Hanafite (han'a-fit), *n.* [*Ar. Hanafiyah, < Abu Hanifah*: see *def.*] A member of the oldest and most important of the four orthodox sects of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abu Hanifah of Kufah (about A. D. 700–770), a puritan in doctrine and the author of a system of jurisprudence. Also *Hanifite*.

He was a Sunnite, probably according to the Hanafite rite.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 237.

hanap¹ (han'ap), *n.* [*ME., < OF. hanap, hanep, henap, henep, hennap, enap, chenap, etc., = Pr. enap = It. anappo, nappo* (ML. *hanapus*), a drinking-cup, *< OHG. knapf, MHG. G. napf* = MLG. *nap* = D. *nap* = AS. *hnæpp*, a cup, bowl, basin.] 1. A large drinking-goblet, especially the vessel from which the chief guest at an entertainment or the presiding dignitary was served.

Handled mugs of silver and wood (*hanaps*), curtains, cloths, and other things necessary for a tavern.

Riley, London Memorials, quoted in N. and Q.,

[7th ser., I. 457.

Hence—2. A vessel of precious material, as silver or silver gilt, fitted with a cover, from which the taster drank a little wine taken from the hanap.—3. In the fifteenth century, a measure, especially for wine, ale, and the like. It is forbidden, on the ground that it is not a fixed measure, by a regulation of Henry IV.

hanaper (han'a-pér), *n.* [*< ME. hanypere, < OF. hanapier, hanaper, hanepier, hennepier, henepier, chanapier, etc.* (ML. AL. *hanaperium*), a case for a hanap or drinking-cup, or for other vessels, also the skull, also a helmet or casque, also in AF. and AL. use a case for documents, etc., *< hanap, hanep, etc.*, a drinking-cup: see *hanap*. Hence, later, by contraction and assimilation, *hamper², q. v.*] 1. Same as *hamper², 1.* Holland.—2. Same as *hanap, 1.*—3. A receptacle for documents or valuable arti-



Hanaper.

cles, formerly used in England. It was often made of wickerwork, and sometimes covered with leather.—4. [*cap.*] An office (in full, the Hanaper Office) of the English Court of Chancery, from which various writs were formerly sent out. So called because all writs regarding the public were once kept in a hanaper (in *hanaperio*), and those concerning the crown in a little sack or bag. Also called *Hamper*.—Clerk of the Hanaper. See *clerk*.

Hanbalite (han'bal-it), *n.* [*< Hanbal* (see *def.*) + *-ite²*.] A member of the last of the four orthodox sects of the Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by the imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal of Bagdad (A. D. 780–855). The Hanbalites were fanatical, and are supposed to be now chiefly represented by the Wahhabees of Arabia.

hance¹, v. t. [*< ME. hancen, haunsen*, raise, increase; see *enhance*.] To raise; elevate; increase; enhance.

Thou heigest holichurche to haunsen hire strengthe.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

hance² (hans), *n.* [Also written *hanse*, early mod. E. also *haunce, haunse*; var. *hanch, haunch, q. v.*] 1. In *arch.*, same as *haunch*, 6: by older writers more especially applied (a) to the lower part, above the springing, of three- and four-centered arches; (b) to a small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost.—2. *pl. Naut.*, falls of the five-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

hance³, n. See *hanse*.

hanch (hanch), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *haunch*, 6.

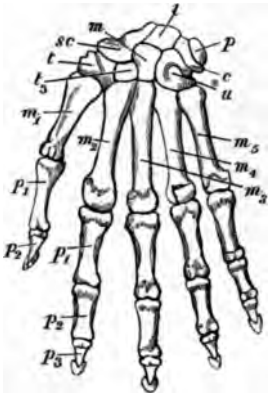
hanchet (han'chet), *n.* In *her.*, a bugle-horn used as a bearing.

hanchinol (han'chi-nol), *n.* [Mex.] A shrubby Mexican plant, *Nesaea salicifolia*, belonging to the natural order *Lythraceae*, having lanceolate, often ternate leaves, and solitary yellow flowers. It is said to be sudorific, diuretic, and antisiphilitic. See *Nesaea*. Also written *hanchinal*.

Hancornia (han-kór'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Gomes, 1812).] A genus of Brazilian shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Apocynaceae*, tribe *Carisseae*, having the stamens included below the apex of the corolla-tube, opposite leaves, and few-flowered terminal cymes. It consists of a single species, *H. speciosa*, with drooping branches, small, oblong, pointed leaves, and milky juice. The fruit is about as large as a plum, and is said to be delicious when thoroughly ripe. It is called by the Brazilians *mangava* or *mangaba*. The juice, when exposed to the air, hardens into a kind of caoutchouc.

hand (hand), *n.* [*< ME. hand, hond, < AS. hand, hond* = OS. OFries. D. *hand* = MLG. *hant, LG. hand* = OHG. MHG. *hant, G. hand* = Icel. *hönd, hand* = Sw. *hand* = Dan. *haand* = Goth. *handus*, *hand*. Root uncertain; usually associated with Goth. **hinthan* (pret. **hanth*, ppr. **hunthans*), take, only in comp. *fya-hinthan* and *us-hinthan*, take captive, AS. *hentan*, *ge-hentan*, take, seize, *huntingan*, hunt; cf. *hent, hint¹, hunt*, and see *hend*, which is a derivative of *hand*. Cf. *finger*, in a (supposed) similar relation to *fang*, take, seize.] 1. The end of the arm or fore limb from the wrist outward, consisting

of the palm, fingers, and thumb, and fitted for grasping objects. The perfect development of the hand is found only in man; but other animals, as monkeys, mice, squirrels, opossums, and other mammals, possess prehensile paws, or hands in a broad sense of the word. In man the fore limb is entirely withdrawn from the offices of support and locomotion, at least in adult life, and is devoted to the function of prehension, for which it is perfectly adapted by the mobility of all the digits, as well as by their respective difference in total length and in the length of their joints, and especially by the great freedom of the thumb, which can be perfectly apposed to the fingers collectively or to any one of them. Another important point in the perfection of a hand is its capability of complete pronation and supination, a movement of rotation following the motion of the radius about the ulna, by which the palm may be brought uppermost, when the hand is supine, or turned downward, when the hand is prone. None of the pronator or supinator muscles actually reach the hand, which simply carries out the movement of the radius. In the human hand there are 27 bones, namely, 8 carpal or wrist-bones proper, 5 metacarpals, and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the four fingers and 2 to the thumb. The muscles which actuate the hand are numerous: they consist of several carpal extensors and flexors; several "long" common and special extensors and flexors of the digits, those of the thumb being most numerous and highly specialized; and certain "short" muscles confined to the palm, as those of the base of the thumb. (See cut under *muscle*.) In most mammals which have hands in this sense the structure and composition of parts are similar, the anatomical differences being slight in comparison with the degrees of physiological adaptation to prehension, or functional efficiency.



Bones of Right Human Hand, palmar surface, being the third segment of the fore limb, divided into carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.

sc, scaphoid; t, semilunar; c, cuneiform; A, pisiform; t, trapezium; ts, trapezoid; m, metacarpus; u, ulna; these being the carpal bones, in two series, proximal and distal: m1 to m5, the first to the fifth metacarpals, constituting the metacarpus; P1 to P5, the 14 phalanges.

In his *hand* he bears a myghty bowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 108.
The fynghes fourmen a ful *hande* to purtreye or peynten Keruynges and compassynges as crafte of the fynghes.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 109.
In colour like the fingers of a *hand*
Before a burning taper. Tennyson, Holy Grail.
The Gorilla's *hand* is clumsier, heavier, and has a thumb somewhat shorter in proportion than that of man; but no one has ever doubted its being a true *hand*.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 108.

2. In *anat.*, technically, the terminal segment of the fore limb of any vertebrate above fishes, consisting of three divisions, the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges; the manus: the correlative of the *pes* of the hind limb. In this sense the term *hand* is used irrespective of modifications in structure or function. See *manus*, and cut under *pinion*.—3. The end of any limb which grasps, holds, or clings, as the hind foot of a monkey, a bat, an opossum, etc. Specifically—(a) In *falconry*, the foot of a hawk. (b) In the *manège*, a horse's fore foot. (c) In *entom.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg: a term used by old writers, and corresponding to the *manus* of Kirby. (d) In crustaceans, the chelate claw, or chela, technically called *manus*. See cut under *chela*.

4. A measure of four inches; a palm: used chiefly in measuring the height of horses: as, a horse 14 *hands* high.—5. Side; part; direction, to either right or left: used both literally and figuratively: as, on the one *hand* or the other.
He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every *hand* survey'd,
Sprung loose.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, l. 1.
The ambassador walked on foot, with two country Christians on one *hand*, and Gentil his French servant on the other.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 608.
6. The mode of using the hand; touch; hence, skill in doing something with the hands, as controlling a horse by drawing upon the bit with the reins.
Many will fish for the Gudgeon by *hand*, with a running line upon the ground, without a cork, as a Trout is fished for: and it is an excellent way, if you have a gentle rod, and as gentle a *hand*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 171.
A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin.
Addison.
Her hair was cut and dressed by the best *hand*, her clothes put on with care.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, l.
The *hand* for crust which is denied to many cooks and cannot be learned.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 197.

A jockey must therefore, more than any other civilian rider, have a *hand* for all sorts of horses, and in the case of two or three year olds a very good *hand* it must be.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 199.

Riding with very severe bits, the cow-boy has necessarily a very light *hand*.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 35.
7. Performance; handiwork; workmanship.
Bessus, the king has made a fair *hand* on 't; he has ended the wars at a blow.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, l. 1.

Arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank, the *hand* of Eve.
Milton, P. L., ix. 438.

8. Manner of acting or performance; mode of action.
As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like.
Bacon.

9. Agency; part in performing or executing; active coöperation in doing something.
The word of the Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet.
1 Ki. xiv. 18.
Speak all good you can devise of Caesar, . . .
Else shall you not have any *hand* at all
About his funeral.
Shak., J. C., III. 1.
It costs you no effort, while you are about it, to have a *hand* in a dozen different reigns.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 191.

Of his (Dunstan's) political work indeed we know little, but we can hardly mistake his *hand* in the solemn proclamation which announced the king's crowning at Kingston.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 275.

10. Possession; power; rule; control; authority: commonly in the plural.
This Contree and Lond of Jerusalem hathe ben in many dyverse Naclounes *Handes*.
Manderiville, Travels, p. 74.
Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God, . . . the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.
The theatre, in proper *hands*, might certainly be made the school of morality; but now, I am sorry to say it, people seem to go there principally for their entertainment!
Sheridan, The Critic, l. 1.
No difference existed, or indeed could exist, between the position of the various classes of persons under the *Hand* of a House Father.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 91.

11. In card-playing: (a) The cards held by a single player.
I must complain the cards are ill shuffled till I have a good *hand*.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.
An Ace of Hearts steps forth; the King unseen
Lurk'd in her *hand*.
Pope, R. of the L., III. 96.
I have a difficult *hand* to play in this affair.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.
(b) A single round at a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.
The odd trick at the conclusion of a *hand*.
Dickens.
A saint in heaven would grieve to see such *hand*
Cut up by one who will not understand.
Crabbe, The Borough.

(c) One of the players. In whilst the *eldest hand* or *elder hand* is the player sitting next the dealer in the order in which the cards are dealt; the *second hand* is the one playing next after the leader in any trick; the *third hand* is the one after him; and the *fourth hand* is the last of all. (d) A game at cards.—12. In *her.*, the representation of a human hand, usually couped at the wrist. The blazon always specifies *dexter* or *sinister*, *appaumée* or *reversed*. Compare *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*, and see cut under *appaumée*.

13. Something resembling the hand in shape or appearance, as in having five or more divisions (fingers), or in use, as in pointing, etc. Specifically—(a) A palmate form of ginger. See the quotation.
Ginger is known in commerce in two distinct forms, termed respectively coated and uncoated ginger, as having or wanting the epidermis. For the first, the pieces, which are called "races" or *hands*, from their irregular palmate form, are washed and simply dried in the sun.
Encyc. Brit., X. 603.
(b) One of the groups, formed of one or two rows of the fruit arranged athwart the main stem of the bunch, into which a bunch of bananas or plantains naturally divides. A *hand* may contain from 8 to 20 separate fruits.
From the top and center of the plant (banana) the fruit appears, and consists of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called *hands*.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxx. (1896), p. 216.
(c) A bundle or head of tobacco-leaves tied together, without being stripped from the stem.
Hands or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves (of tobacco).
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 425.
(d) Five things sold together, as five oranges or five herrings. (e) A figure like a hand used on sign-posts, etc., to indicate direction, or in print (as £2?) to call attention to a particular sentence or paragraph; an index. (f) An index of a clock, watch, or dial of any kind, pointing out its divisions; a pointer: as, the hour- and minute-*hands* of a clock.

Half-way up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its *hands*
From its case of massive oak.
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

14. One who is engaged in some particular manual employment, as in a factory or on a ship; a workman or workwoman.

In going round the island I saw only two iron mines which are not now worked, because in Cyprus the *hands* to cultivate the ground.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 229.

I am sure that he is the last man in England who would desire that the working men in England should continue to remain in reality what they are in name—the mere *hands* of workshops, without having their heads full of trained intelligence to guide their work.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 333.

15. A person as acting in any way or doing any specified thing: as, a good *hand* at a bargain; all *hands* gave assistance.
At Parma the theatre is esteemed the finest in the world; and in Palazzo del Giardino are fine paintings by many great *hands*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 209.

The whole design
And enterprise is lost by it: all *hands* quit it
Upon his fall.
B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 1.

By all *hands* I have been informed that he was every way the finest gentleman in the world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

16. Style of penmanship; handwriting; chirography.
Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings;
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engraved.
Shak., Rich. III., III. 6.
The envelope contained a sheet of elegant, little, hot-pressed paper, well covered with a lady's fair, flowing *hand*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 100.

17. A sign-manual; a signature.
Aut. The ballad is very pitiful. . . .
Dor. Is it true too, think you?
Aut. Five justices' *hands* at it.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.
They sent their agents up and down the country to get *hands* to this petition.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 358.

18. Terms; conditions; rate; price.
Time is the measure of business, as money is of wares; and business is bought at a dear *hand* where there is small dispatch.
Bacon, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

They [farmers at the Cape of Good Hope] have not an opportunity of buying things at the best *hand*, but must buy of those that live at the Harbour.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 535.

19. A round of applause: as, he did not get a *hand* to-night. [Theatrical cant.]—20. Pledge of marriage made by or for a woman; betrothal or bestowment in marriage.
Jerome. But, Louisa, are you really married to this modest gentleman?
Louisa. Sir, in obedience to your commands, I gave him my *hand* within this hour.
Sheridan, The Duenna, III. 7.

At the Burgundian court Siegfried wins the *hand* of Kriemhild.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 475.

21. In some uses, a handle. See *handle*.—22. A shoulder of pork. [Eng.]

Fitches of bacon and *hands* (i. e., shoulders of cured pork, the legs or hams being sold, as fetching a better price) abound.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

23. In Anglo-Saxon hist., protection conferred by one in power or by the general community.
Every man of the folk lay in "the folk's *hand*"; and, wrong-doer as he might be, it was only when the *hand* was opened, and its protection withdrawn, that the folk could suffer him to be maimed or slain.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 22.

[*Hand* is much used in composition, in reference to something made or done or to be managed or worked by hand, as *hand-barrow*, *hand-bell*, *hand-loom*, *hand-saw*, etc., or to that which is at hand, as *handmaid*, etc.]—A *cool hand*, a person not easily abashed or daunted; one who performs some difficult or audacious action coolly and deliberately.—A *heavy hand*, severity or oppression.—A *helping hand*, ready and cheerful assistance or coöperation.

Captain Heath, to encourage his Men to their labour, kept his watch as constantly as any Man, tho' sickly himself, and lent an *helping Hand* on all occasions.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 526.

A *high hand*. See *high*.—A *light hand*, gentleness; moderation.—All *hands*. See *all*.—A *side hand*, *aside-hand*, at or to one side.

In to the feld he goth among them all,
And founde hym ther *aside hand* of the prese,
And furth with all told hym the hoolle processe.
Geueydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2825.

A *slack hand*, idleness; carelessness.—A *strict hand*, severe discipline; rigorous government.—At or in any *hand*, on any account; at any rate; at all events; by any means; at all hazards.

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design: let him fetch off his drum in any *hand*.
Shak., All's Well, III. 6.

Hear for your health then, but, at any *hand*,
Before you judge, vouchsafe to understand.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Prolog.

At first *hand*, from the producer, or new; directly from the source: as, goods were bought at first *hand*.—At *hand*. (a) Within reach; near by; present.
Signior, the gallants and ladies are at *hand*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

(b) Near in time; not distant.
The day of Christ is at *hand*.
2 Thes. II. 2.

The Westery Monsoon was at *hand*, which would oblige us to shelter somewhere in a short time.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 306.

hand

At no hand†, by no means; not on any account.

Corb. Give it me again.
Mos. At no hand; pardon me. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.
With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at no hand by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wrest it to ignoble uses. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

Many of the rooms above had the chimnies in ye angles and corners, a mode now introduc'd by his Maty wch I do at no hand approve of. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1670.

At second hand, not directly from the source or first owner; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally: as, a report received at second hand. The *at* is sometimes omitted: as, a book obtained second hand.

In imitation of preachers at second hand, I shall transcribe from Bruyère a piece of railery. *Tatler*.

At the hand or hands of, from the action or agency of; as a duty or obligation of.

Your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man. *Gen.* ix. 5.

Let it therefore be required . . . at the hands of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Baronet's hand. See *baronet*.—**Behind the hand†**, behindhand.
Our master to accompts
Hath just occasion found;
And I am caught behind the hand
Above two hundred pound.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 220).

Black Hand. See *black*.—**Blood-red hand.** See *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*.—**Bloody hand.** See *bloody*.—**By hand**, by the use of the hands, or of something held in the hand, as opposed to any other means, natural or artificial: as, to make something by hand instead of by machinery; to rear a child by hand.

My sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery, was more than twenty years older than I, and had established a great reputation with herself and the neighbours because she had brought me up by hand. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

By the strong hand, by force.
They said they would take the bride again,
By the strong hand, if they may.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 32).

Clean hands. See *clean*.—**Elder hand, eldest hand.** See *def. 11 (c)*.—**First hand.** See *first*.—**For one's own hand†**, on one's own account; for one's self; without regard to others.
"I fought for my own hand," said the smith, sullenly.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxiv.

For each
But sought to rule for his own self and hand.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

From hand to hand, from one person to another.—**From hand to mouth**, by consuming at once whatever one gets; without forethought or economy; in general, with attention to or provision for immediate wants only.

Some seldome eate or drinke, and some not at all; others, but from hand to mouth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

Full hand, in *poker*. See *full*, n., 3.—**Give me your hands**, support me with your applause; clap your hands in approval.

So, good night unto you all.
Give me your hands, if we be friends,
And Robin shall restore amends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2, Epil.

Guidonian hand. See *Guidonian*.—**Hand and glove, hand in glove**, very intimate or familiar.

Men . . . prate and preach about what others prove,
As if the world and they were hand and glove.
Couper, Table-Talk, i. 173.

Hand and thigh†. See the extract.

Ultimately, however, daughters appear to have become entitled to inherit all if there were no sons. . . . The hand thus given to a daughter was called "an inheritance of hand and thigh." It appears that women could inherit such land afterwards as well as men.

W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxii.

Hand in and out†, an old game prohibited by a statute of Edward IV.—**Hand in hand**, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.

Thou shalt go hand in hand with me, and share
As well in my ability as love.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

Great Acts and great Eloquence most commonly go hand in hand.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Hand of glory. [Tr. *F. main de gloire*, a charm made from the root of mandrake, also from a hand, a perversion of *mandragora*, in earlier forms *mandegloire*, *mandre-gloire*, *mandragore*, *mandrake*; see *mandrake*. The mandrake figures in many superstitions.] A charm or talisman supposed to open locks and reveal hidden treasure. It consisted of the hand of a corpse, usually of an executed murderer, prepared in a certain way, and sometimes holding a candle of especial magical composition.

De hand of glory . . . is hand cut off from a dead man, as have been hanged for murder, and dried very nice in de shmoke of juniper wood.
Scott, Antiquary, xvii.

Hand over hand, hand over fist, by passing the hands alternately one before or above the other: as, to climb hand over hand; also, rapidly: as, to come up with a chase at sea hand over hand.

The sky was all heavy with passing clouds from the horizon to the zenith, and what looked to be a heavy squall was coming up hand over fist along with the wind.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xi.

Hand over head, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [Rare.]

Hemp is said to be dressed hand over head when the coarse is not separated from the fine. *Hallivell*.

Hand running. See *hand-running*.—**Hands off! keep off; forbear; refrain from blows or touching.**

Hand off, rude ranger! *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.
Hands off! thou tithe-fat plunderer! play
No trick of priestcraft here! *Whittier*, Elliott.

Hand to hand, in close contact, as in fighting with swords; in close combat.

But up, and arm thee, young Musgrave,
We'll try it han' to han'.
Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

Harmonic hand. Same as *Guidonian hand* (which see, under *Guidonian*).—**Heavy on or in hand**, difficult to manage: an expression properly belonging to the *manège*.
Poor Bella, how heavy on hand she will find him.
Lawrence, Guy Livingston.

Heel of the hand. See *heel*.—**Hot at hand†**. Same as *heavy on hand* (which see, above).

But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

Imposition of hands. Same as *laying on of hands*.—**In hand.** (a) In the hand; hence, in immediate or actual possession.

A Byrd is better in thy hande
Then in Wood two or three.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

It is counted uncivil to visit in this Country without an offering in hand. *Maunderell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 26.

Most Men are unwilling to trust God too long upon his bare Word; they would have something in hand, and the remainder hereafter. *Stillington*, Sermons, II. vii.

(b) In the state of preparation or execution; under examination, attention, etc.

What wol ye do whil that it is in honde?
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 115.

Master Page, will you go with us? we have sport in hand.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

He never considered his education as finished; he had always some object in hand to investigate.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

Large hand. See *small hand*.—**Laying on of hands**, the act of placing the hands on the head of another in order to confer and as a sign of conferring a spiritual benefit, gift, power, or authority, as in ordaining to some ministerial office, or in confirmation, in New Testament times in the healing of the sick, and from very early times in exorcisms, the admission of catechumens, visitation of the sick, reconciling schismatics and heretics, etc.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. *1 Tim.* iv. 14.

Light in hand, easy to manage.—**Near hand†, nigh hand†**, nearly; about.

In one hundred and sixty years there was near hand fifty popes. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 274.

Wayne wold I wete if he were here nye hande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2273.

Of all handst†, in any event.

We cannot cross the cause why we are born;
Therefore, of all hands must we be forsworn.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Off one's hands, done; ended; out of the way, as a task, a responsibility, etc.—**Of his hands.** (a) As to his hands—that is, as to his manual dexterity and military skill: as, a tall man of his hands; a proper fellow of his hands.

Omer . . . oft-times openly writis
Of that buerne in thi boke, as best of his hondes,
Or wegh that is worshipfull, & wight of his dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10313.

He is as tall a man of his hands as any is between this and this head; he hath fought with a warrener.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

(b) Accustomed to use the hands, especially in boxing or fighting.

A man of his handes with hastynesse
Should at no tyme be fyld.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Being a man of his hands, . . . [Bill] can't help stopping to look on for a bit and see Tom Brown, their pet craftsman, fight a round.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

On all hands. (a) On all sides; in every direction.

The Britaine lost fifteen men . . . besides divers were hurt, the rest went to worke on all hands.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

(b) By every one.

The subject of aerostation is admitted on all hands to be one of extreme difficulty. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 308.

On hand. (a) Present; ready; available; in immediate presence or possession; subject to disposal: as, he was on hand at an early hour; he has a supply of goods on hand; to have spare time on hand. (b) Under consideration; in intention; on foot.

Fader, what harm es the on hand,
That thou es in thi bed ligand,
And wharto hastou cald vs beder?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

On or upon one's hands, under one's care, management, or responsibility; as a burden or responsibility.

Jupiter had a farm . . . upon his hands.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

His wife came upon my hands.

Fielding, Joseph Andrews, II. iii.

On the mending hand, improving, especially in health; convalescent; recovering.

Our wounded men, some die still, and some on the mending hand.
W. Bradford, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 435.

hand

Mr. Harley still continues on the mending hand.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xvii.

Out of hand. (a) At once; directly; without delay or hesitation.

O pay me now, Lord Wearie;
Come, pay me out o' hand.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

Gather we our forces out of hand.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

And what do I care for Jane, let her speak of you well or ill;

But marry me out of hand: we two shall be happy still.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

(b) Off one's hands; done; ended.

Were these inward wars once out of hand,
We would, dear lords, unto the Holy Land.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Pat hand, in *poker*, a satisfactory hand, so that the player does not desire to draw.—**Red hand**, in *her*, originally the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinister hand, open, erect, couped at the wrist, gules, generally borne upon a small escutcheon of pretense, argent.—**Right hand**, the most efficient help or resource.

Good mistress, leave your grief, and see your danger,
And let that wise and noble gentleman
With whom you are be your right hand in all things.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

Mr. Robert Cushman . . . was as their right hand with their friends the adventurers, and for divers years had done and agitated all their business with them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 127.

Right hand of fellowship. See *fellowship*.—**Small hand**, the handwriting used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or large hand.—**To bear a hand, to bear in hand†**. See *bear†*, v. t.—**To bind or tie hand and foot**, to bind or fetter both the hands and the feet; bind or clog completely; hinder in every way.

He thought of the dreadful nature of his existence,
bound hand and foot to a dead woman, and tormented by a demon in her shape.
Dickens, Hard Times, xii.

Ancient wrong binds the nation hand and foot, and its outcome must be awaited as we await the gathering of tempests—powerless to avert, and trembling over the steady approach.
The Century, XXXV. 793.

To change hand. See *to change a horse*, under *change*.—**To change hands**, to change sides; especially, to change owners.—**To clap hands.** See *clap†*.—**To come to hand**, to be received; come within one's reach.—**To cross one's hand.** See *cross†*.—**To force one's hand.** See *force†*.—**To get hand†**, to gain influence.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got hand upon his youth.
Daniel.

To give one's hand, to offer one's hand to be grasped, as in greeting.

She gave him her hand frankly, and wished him a good journey.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 22.

To have a hand in, to be concerned in; have a part or concern in doing.

I do find evidently that there is some one scrivener in this town that has a great hand in writting of challenges, for they are all of a cut, and six of 'em in a hand.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

To have in hand. (a) To have in one's power or control. (b) To be occupied with.—**To have one's hand in.** (a) To be engaged or embarked in a matter or project.

But I'll love on,
Since I begun,
To th' purpose, now my hand is in.
J. Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 107.

(b) To be in practice or skilled in any matter: as, he will do it well as soon as his hand is in.—**To have one's hand on one's halfpenny†**. See *halfpenny*.—**To have one's hand out**, to be awkward or out of practice at anything: as, it is so long since I have done it that my hand is out.—**To have one's hands full**, to be fully occupied; have a great deal to do.

About this time the teaty little governor of the New Netherlands appears to have had his hands full, and with one annoyance and the other to have been kept continually on the bounce.
Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 250.

To have on (or upon) hand, to have to do with; be occupied with or engaged in.—**To have the higher hand†**, to have the advantage, superiority, or control.

He . . . made grete slaughter of his peple, . . . that he myghte have the hier honde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 124.

To have (or get) the upper hand, to have or get control or precedence.

I have seen fools and fighters chain'd together,
And the fighters had the upper hand, and whipp'd first.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 1.

When the Greeks got the upper hand, it is said they treated them with great rigour.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 177.

To hold hands together†, to be united. *Nares*.

Curtisie and charitie doe commonly hold hands together; for though an enemy have bene malicious, yet by a courteous man hee shall be remitted upon the least submission.
Rich Cabinet (1616).

To hold hand with†, to hold one's own with; vie with; equal.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds hand with any princess of the world.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

To hold in hand. (a) To keep control of. (b) To keep in a state of uncertainty; toy with; keep in expectation; amuse with the view of gaining some advantage.

Holden hym in honde
She nolde noght, ne make herselfen bonde
In love. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1222.

O fie! to receive favours, return falsehoods,
And hold a lady in hand.
Beau. and Fl.

To hold one's hand or hands, to stop doing something; refrain from proceeding, especially in a course inimical or injurious to another or others.

They fought until they both did sweat.
Till he cried, "Pedlar, pray hold your hand."
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 250).

To hold up one's hands, to raise one's hands in token of submission or non-resistance; hence, to yield; give in.

I yield unto you this noble victory, and hold up my hands.
Traberon, Answer to a Privie Papiste, sig. B, iii.

To hold up the hands of, to aid or encourage the efforts of; sustain; brace up; from the staying of Moses's hands by Aaron and Hur (Ex. xvii. 12).—To lay hands on. (a) To touch or take with the hand or hands for any purpose; especially, to seize.

He leyde hands on the horse, and ledde it to Bretell be the reyne, that ther-of hadde grete nede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 158.

But we finde not that euer he leyde hands on any man for to do harme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 406.

If we know him to be a thief, shall we not lay hands on him?
Shak., Much Ado, III. 3.

(b) To bless, heal, ordain, etc., by the imposition of hands.—To lend a hand, to give aid; especially, to join in performing some manual labor.

Hee is the young Students loy and expectation, and the most accepted guest, to whom they lend a willing hand to discharge him of his burthen.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Carryer.

We have not to build a new house on a sand patch of our own reclaiming, but to lend a hand to the workmen upon a public edifice.
Mind, XLI. 78.

To live by one's hands, to live by manual labor; toil for bread with one's hands.

They liv'd by their hands, without any lands.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

To make a hand, to profit; gain an advantage.

The French king, supposing to make his hand by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility.
Sir J. Hayward.

To one's hand, in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

His Plots were generally modell'd, and his Characters ready drawn to his hand.
Congreve, Way of the World, Ded.

There are yet divers considerable papers and pieces which I want, . . . that so I may not be impos'd on by such memoirs and transactions of state as I find to my hand.
Keelyn, To Lord Clifford.

The work is made to his hands.
Locke.
To pour water on the hands, in *Scip.*, to serve or minister to.

One of the king of Israel's servants answered and said, Here is Elisha the son of Shaphat, which poured water on the hands of Elijah.
2 Ki. III. 11.

To put forth one's hand against, in *Scip.*, to use violence against; kill.

Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's son.
2 Sam. xviii. 12.

To put one's hand to. (a) In *Scip.*, to meddle with; hence, to steal.

Then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have put his hand unto his neighbour's goods.
Ex. xxii. 8.

(b) To assist with; lend a hand to.

Mrs. Catherine always putting her hand to the principal piece of the dinner.
Thackeray, Catherine, II.

To put the last or finishing hand to, to complete; perfect; make the last corrections or give the final polish to.—To set hand to fist, to do anything heartily or continuously.
Darwin.

His landlord did once persuade him to drink his ague away; and thereupon, going to the ale-house an hour or two before it was come, they set hand to fist, and drank very desperately.
Life of A. Wood, March 4, 1652.

To set the hand to, to engage in; undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee in all thou settest thine hand to.
Deut. xxiii. 20.

To shake hands, to clasp the right hand mutually, as a greeting or in token of friendship, agreement, or reconciliation.—To show one's hand, to expose one's purpose or intention; make known or betray one's resources, or the like: from exposure of a hand at cards to an adversary.—To strike hands. (a) To conclude an agreement; engage with another, as in a contract or an enterprise: from the customary mutual clasping of hands on such occasions: often followed by upon or with: as, to strike hands upon a bargain; to strike hands with one's former enemies.

A man void of understanding striketh hands, and cometh surely in the presence of his friend.
Prov. xvii. 18.

(b) To make another's cause one's own; join interests.—To take by the hand, to take under one's protection.—To take in hand. (a) To attempt; undertake.

The xiv batayll kynge Balam toke on hand,
With iij thousand knyghtes I vnderstonde.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2000.

Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us.
Luke I. 1.

(b) To seize or consider and deal with: as, to take one's case in hand.—To try one's hand, to undertake a thing as an experiment; make a tentative effort.

I however cannot help wishing that he had tried his hand in Parliament.
Boswell, Johnson.

To wash one's hands of, to have nothing more to do with; renounce all connection with or interest in.—Un-

der one's hand, with the proper writing or signature of the name: chiefly used at the end of a legal instrument, as a deed or contract: as, done under my hand and seal, or our hands and seals.—Upon one's hands. See on one's hands.—Within one's hand, in pianoforte- or organ-playing, within the technical or manual skill of the player.

hand (hand), *v.* [*< hand, n.* The older verbs from the noun *hand* are *hend*¹ and *handle*.] *I. trans.* 1. To give or transmit by means of the hand.

She hands the coffee and butter and honey and biscuit.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 69.

2. To lead, guide, or help with the hand; conduct: as, to hand a lady to a carriage.

Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell. *Donne*.
3. To manage with the hand or hands; manipulate; handle.

I bless my chain; I hand my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shoar.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

4. To seize; lay hands on.

Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes
First hand me; on my own accord, I'll off.
Shak., W. T., II. 3.

5. *Naut.*, to furl, as a sail.

His men going up upon the main yard to hand in the sail, the main tie brake, and the yard falling down shook off five men into the sea.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 180.

6. To pledge by the hand; handfast.

If any two be but once handed in the church, and have tasted in any sort the nuptial bed.
Milton, Divorce.

To hand down, to transmit from the higher to the lower, in space or time.

You will be handed down to posterity, like Petrarch's Laura, or Waller's Scharissa.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

II. *† intrans.* 1. To go hand in hand; coöperate.

Let but my power and means hand with my will.
Masinger, Renegado, IV. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to ship as one of a crew; be or become a hand before the mast.

hand-ax, *n.* [*< ME. handax, handaxe.*] A battle-ax.

Or any other wepne bere,
Handax, sythe, glasma or spere.
Havelok, I. 2549.

hand-bag (hand'bag), *n.* A bag for small articles, carried in the hand in traveling or shopping.

Small enough to carry in a hand-bag.
The Engineer, LXV. 235.

hand-baggage (hand'bag'aj), *n.* Baggage carried in the hand.

The three mariners, who insisted upon carrying all the hand-baggage, brought up the rear.
The Century, XXXV. 622.

hand-ball (hand'bál), *n.* [*< ME. handballe; < hand + ball*¹.] 1. The sport of throwing and catching a ball: the common game of ball before the use of bats.

The most ancient amusement of this kind [field-games] is distinguished with us by the name of *hand-ball*, and is, if Homer may be accredited, coeval at least with the destruction of Troy.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 158.

For Belithus, a Ritualist of those Times tells us, That it was customary in some Churches, for the Bishops and Arch-Bishops themselves to play with the inferior Clergy, even at *Hand-ball*; and this also, as Durandus witnesseth, even on Easter-Day it self.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 250.

2. A game in which a small ball is batted or struck by one of two players with his hand against a wall, and, on rebounding, is struck in like manner by the other. This continues until one player fails to strike and return the ball on the fly or first bound.—3. A bulb or hollow punctured ball of india-rubber designed to be compressed by the hand.

It is a matter of little importance whether the spray be given with a handball spray apparatus or with a small steam vaporizer.
Medical News, LII. 639.

hand-barrow (hand'bar'ô), *n.* [*< ME. handbarrow, handbarre; < hand + burrow*².] 1. A kind of litter or stretcher, sometimes flat, sometimes trough-shaped, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.—2. In *gun.*, a frame used to carry shot and shell.—3. A wheelbarrow.

hand-bell (hand'bel), *n.* [*< ME. (not found), < AS. handbelle, < hand + belle, bell*.] A small bell rung by the hand, as distinguished from one rung by some mechanical means, as a bell-rope.

He has designed a few playful subjects; among them a hand-bell which has been a great favorite, as it is both useful and pretty.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 288.

hand-bill (hand'bil), *n.* [*< hand + bill*².] 1. An instrument for pruning trees.—2. A chopping-implement; a bill-hook.

handbill (hand'bil), *n.* [*< hand + bill*³.] A bill or loose printed paper or sheet circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.

handbinderst, *n. pl.* Fetters. *Nares*.
Manicle, or handbinders. *Nomenclator*.

handbook (hand'búk), *n.* [Recent (and not *< AS. hand-bôc*, a manual, service-book), in imitation of *G. handbuch = D. handboek = Dan. haandbog = Sw. handbok*.] A small book or treatise, properly such as may easily be held in the hand; specifically, a manual or compendium, or a guide-book for travelers: as, *handbooks* of science; a *handbook* of Italy.

The famous treatise "De Regimine Principum"; a book which, owing to the great reputation of its author, and the definiteness of the principles which it enunciates, became a *handbook* of the relations of Church and State in the middle ages.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 178.

hand-borrow (hand'bor'ô), *n.* In *law*, a surety; a manual pledge; one of the frank-pledges inferior to the head-borough. *Cowell*.

hand-bow (hand'bô), *n.* A bow held in the hand; a longbow, as distinguished from a cross-bow. See cut under *bowman*.

Their souldiers also must be furnished with strong hand-bowes & cross-bowes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 62.

hand-brace (hand'brás), *n.* See *brace*¹, *n.*, 14.

handbreadth (hand'bredth), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm: a unit of length in many metrical systems; especially, in books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, one fourth of a philosophical foot, equal to about 2.45 English inches. Also called *hand's-breadth*.

And thou shalt make unto it a border of an hand breadth round about.
Ex. xxv. 25.

The Eastern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barleycorns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*.
Arbutnot.

handbrede, *n.* [*ME. handbrede, handbreede, < AS. handbræd (= OFries. handbrede, hondbrede = D. handbreede = Dan. haandbred; cf. G. adj. handbreit, < hand, hand, + brædu, breadth: see bread*², *n.*] A handbreadth.

(Of goth the skyn an handbrede aboute.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 623.

hand-bridge (hand'brij), *n.* A small bridge with a hand-rail.

A little rude handbridge led over the hurrying, chattering stream.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vi.

hand-buckler (hand'buk'lér), *n.* A small shield held in the left hand to parry blows or thrusts of an adversary's sword, in use especially during the second half of the sixteenth century. These bucklers were sometimes of irregular shape, trapezoidal or the like, but commonly round; they were frequently of a diameter not exceeding nine inches. Compare *ronache* and *glove-shield*.

hand-cannon (hand'kan'on), *n.* 1. A portable firearm of the earliest pattern, having the barrel mounted on a straight stock, which was held under the arm or pressed against the breast. The piece was fired by a match.—2. A musket. *Hall*.

hand-car (hand'kär), *n.* A light portable car used on railroads in the inspection and repair of the tracks. It has four wheels (sometimes, for special uses, three, two running on one rail and the third on the other), and is propelled by means of cranks or levers geared to the wheels and worked by hand or by treadles.

hand-cart (hand'kärt), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

hand-claw (hand'klâ), *n.* A clawed instrument used by hand in gathering clams, scallops, etc. [*New Eng. coast.*]

hand-cloth (hand'klôth), *n.* [*< ME. handcloth, < AS. handclath (= Icel. handklathi = Dan. haandklæde)*, a towel, *< hand, hand, + clath, cloth*.] A hand-towel; a handkerchief.

Hire handclothes and hire bord clothes make wite and lustliche on to slene [see].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 168.



Hand-cannon, close of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

handcopst, *n.* [ME., also *hondcops*; < AS. *hand-cops*, a shackle for the hand, a manacle, < *hand*, hand, + *cops*, pl. *copsas*, also written *cosp* (= OS. *kosp*, in comp. *litho-kosp*, limb-shackle), a fetter, shackle, also in comp. *föt-cops*, foot-shackle, *scur-cops*, neck-shackle.] A shackle for the hand; a manacle; a handcuff.

handcraft (hand'kräft), *n.* [*ME. handcraft*, < AS. *handcraft*, a manual occupation (= OS. *handcraft*, strength of hand, = Dan. *haandkraft* = Sw. *handkraft*, hand-power), < *hand*, hand, + *craft*, strength, power, skill, trade: see *hand* and *craft*.] Hence later *handicraft*. Skilled labor with the hands; manual occupation. See *handicraft*.

handcraftsman (hand'kräfts'man), *n.* A handicraftsman. *Swift*.

handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* [Usually in pl. *handcuffs*, a mod. adaptation of ME. *handcops*, substituting *cuffs* (cf. *handcuffs*, *fisticuffs*) for *obs. cops*: see *handcops*.] A shackle or fastening for the hand, consisting of a divided metal ring placed about and locked upon the wrist; a manacle. Handcuffs are used in pairs, one for each wrist, the two being connected by a short chain or jointed bar.



Handcuffs.

handcuff (hand'kuf), *v. t.* [*ME. handcuff*, *n.*] To manacle; restrain by or as if by placing handcuffs upon the wrists.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be handcuffed in the oak by attempting to rend it. *W. Hay*, On Deformity, p. 26.

hand-director (hand'di-rek'tor), *n.* Same as *hand-guide*.

hand-drop (hand'drop), *n.* A popular name for paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, such as is produced by lead-poisoning; wrist-drop.

handed (han'ded), *a.* [*ME. hand* + *-ed*.] 1. Having hands; provided with hands.

I ne'er saw two maids *handed* more alike. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, I. 1.

An other (strange creature) there is with a natural purse vnder her belly, wherein she putteth her young; it hath the body of a fox, *handed* and footed like a Monkie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 816.

2. Having a hand characterized in some specified manner: used especially in composition: as, *right-handed*, *left-handed*, *empty-handed*, *full-handed*, etc.

What false Italian
(As poisonous tongued as *handed*) hath prevail'd
On thy too ready hearing? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, III. 2.
Nor those horn-*handed* breakers of the glebe. *Tennyson*, Princess, II.

3. Having the hands joined. [Rare.]
Into their inmost bower
Handed they went. *Milton*, P. L., IV. 739.

4. Done by hand in a specified way; also, done, used, played, etc., by a specified number of hands: as, *cross-handed* or *open-handed* rowing; a *double-handed* game; a *two-handed* sword; a *four-handed* piece of music.

But that two-*handed* engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more. *Milton*, Lycidas, I. 130.

Handelian (han-del'i-an), *a.* [*ME. Handel*, the common E. form of *Händel* (see def.), + *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the German musical composer George Frederick Handel (Händel) (1685-1759).

Crotch's Palestine emulated *Handelian* precedent, and stood for long alone as a native production. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 100.

hander (han'dér), *n.* 1. One who hands or transmits; one who conveys.

They would assume, with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right 't interpret? *Dryden*, Religio Laici, I. 361.

2. One who seconds a pugilist. [Prov. Eng.]
—3. In composition, something pertaining to or performed with the hand specified: as, a right- or left-*hander* (a blow with the right or left hand).—4. A handle. *Nares*.

One seeing a juggle without a *hander*, and willing to breake a jeast on it, said that the Juggle had bene in the pillary. *Gratias Ludentes* (1638), p. 156.

handfast (hand'fäst), *v. t.* [*ME. handfasten*, *-festen*, pledge, betroth, < Icel. *handfesta*, conclude a bargain by shaking hands, pledge, be-

troth, < Icel. *hönd*, hand (= AS. and E. *hand*). + *festa*, fasten, confirm, pledge, betroth, = ME. *fasten*, *festen*, E. *fast*, *v.* AS. only in deriv. *handfastnung*: see *handfasting*.] 1. To take or hold with the hand; hold securely or firmly; grasp.

Learne thou
To *handfast* honesty.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.
Then *hand-fast* hand, and I will to my book.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. To join together by or as if by the clasping of hands; make fast; bind; specifically, to betroth.

If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfasted* [authorized version, "betrothed"] to any man.
Deut. xxii. 23 (Coverdale's trans.).

Auspices were those that *handfasted* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry.
B. Jonson, Notes on his Masques of Court.

We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.

Abp. Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of London, 1666.

3. In some parts of Scotland, formerly, to marry provisionally by the ceremony of joining hands. *Handfasting* was a simple contract or agreement under which cohabitation was permitted for a year, at the end of which time the contract could either be dissolved or made permanent by formal marriage. Such marriages, at first probably not intended to be temporary, are supposed to have originated in Scotland from a scarcity of clergy, and have existed at times in other countries.

We Border-men are more wary than your inland clowns of Fife and Lothian; . . . we take our wives, like our horses, upon trial. When we are *handfasted*, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day—that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or, at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life—and this we call *handfasting*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxv.

handfast (hand'fäst), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *handfast* = Dan. *haandfast*, *a.*, strong, stout. In defs. 2 and 3, short for *handfasted*.] 1. Having a close hand; close-fisted. *Davies*.

Some will say women are covetous: are not men as *handfast*? *Breton*, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57.

2. Bound by pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothed, or united as if by betrothal.

A virgin made *handfast* to Christ.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, I. fol. 63 b.

3. In Scotland, formerly, joined in provisional wedlock.

This Isabel was but *hand-fast* with him, and deceased before the marriage. *Pittcottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 26.

handfast (hand'fäst), *n.* [*ME. hand* + *fast*, in lit. sense. In def. 3, < *handfast*, *v.*] 1. Grip; grasp; hold.

But the ground underfoot being slipperie, with the snow on the side of the hill, theyr *handfast* fayled.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 64.

And can it be that this most perfect creature,
This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, III. 1.

2. Custody; power of confining or keeping; a holding on security or bail.

If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly.
Shak., W. T., IV. 3.

3. A pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothal.

Here, in Heaven's eye and all Love's sacred powers,
I knit this holy *handfast*, and with this hand
The heart that owes this hand.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

handfasting (hand'fäs-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *handfast*, *v.* Cf. AS. *handfastnung* (= Icel. *handfestning*, the act of striking hands in pledge or confirmation, = Sw. *handfastning* = Dan. *haandfastning*, in early Dan. law the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation), < *hand*, hand, + *festnung*, fastening.] Betrothal or provisional marriage by joining hands. See *handfast*, *v.* 3. [Chiefly Scotch.]

handfastly (hand'fäst-li), *adv.* By a pledge or contract.

The which if the Scottes would most holilie and *handfastlie* promise, the English would forthwith depart with a quiet armie. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1546.

handfish (hand'fäsh), *n.* A pediculate fish of the family *Antennariidae*.

hand-flail (hand'fläl), *n.* *Milit.*, a variety of the war-flail (see *flail*, 2) meant to be wielded with one hand. It was sometimes entirely of bronze or iron.

hand-float (hand'flöt), *n.* See *float*, 9 (c).

handflower-tree (hand'flou'ér-trö), *n.* A large tree of Mexico and Central America, *Cheirostemon platanoides*, belonging to the natural order *Sterculiaceae*. It takes its name, as does the genus, which contains only this species, from the hand-

shaped or claw-shaped column of stamens in the flowers. These are large and monochlamydeous, with the calyx colored bright-red within. The tree is an object of superstitious veneration to the inhabitants of Mexico, who long supposed that a single tree near Toluca, mentioned in early Mexican history, was the only one in existence. It is now cultivated from slips. Also called *hand-tree*, *hand-plant*, and *manita*.

hand-fly (hand'fli), *n.* The fly on a casting-line which is nearest the angler's hand.

hand-footed (hand'füt'ed), *a.* Having feet like hands; chiropod.

hand-fork (hand'förk), *n.* A gardeners' three-tined fork with a short handle.

hand-frame (hand'främ), *n.* A kind of hand-barrow used in iron foundries, etc.

A monster cup supported on an iron *hand-frame*.
New York Tribune, Dec. 2, 1879.

handful (hand'fül), *n.* [*ME. handful*, *handful*, < AS. *handfull* (= G. *handvoll* = Icel. *handfyllr* = Dan. *haandfuld*), < *hand*, hand, + *full*, full: see *-ful*.] 1. As much as the hand can grasp or contain.

I had rather have a *handful* or two of dried peas.
Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1.

Two *handfuls* of white dust, shut in an urn of brass!
Tennyson, Lotus Eaters (Choric Song).

2. A unit of length equal to four inches; a hand.

Goliath, nam'd of Gath,
This huge Colossus, than six cubits height
More by a *handful*. *Drayton*, David and Goliath.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three *handfuls* higher than his forehead.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 4.

3. A small quantity or number; a little.
He that hath a *handful* of devotion at home shall have his devotion multiplied to a gomer here.
Donne, Sermons, IV.

Set me to lead a *handful* of my men
Against an hundred thousand barbarous slaves.
Fletcher, Bonduca, II. 1.

All that tread
The globe are but a *handful* to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

4. As much as one can hold or manage; full employment. [Colloq.]

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing.
Raleigh.

With her prodigious energy, quickness, and intelligence she could never be idle; but, let her mistress have been what she might, Doris must have been a "*handful*."
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 834.

hand-gallop (hand'gal'up), *n.* A slow, jogging gallop, in which the bridle-hand holds the horse in check.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he; he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden*.

And, sure enough, Mrs. Mayfield was seen in her hat and habit, riding her bay mare up at a *hand-gallop* on the grass by the roadside.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 5.

hand-gear (hand'gér), *n.* In a steam-engine, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear.

hand-glass (hand'gläs), *n.* 1. In *hort.*, a glass used for covering, protecting, and forwarding plants.—2. A small mirror that may be conveniently held in the hand.—3. *Naut.*, a half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used to measure time in running out the log-line.

hand-gout (hand'gout), *n.* Gout in the hands; chiragra. In the extract the word is used in humorous allusion to "greasing the palm" with money.

But now, sir,
My learned counsel, they must have a feeling;
They'll part, sir, with no books, without the *hand-gout*
Be oiled; and I must furnish.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, III. 1.

hand-grenade (hand'grē-nād'), *n.* *Milit.*, a small spherical or cylindrical iron shell, about three inches in diameter, filled with powder, lighted by means of a fuse, and thrown by hand. Hand-grenades were much used in the British naval service throughout the eighteenth century, especially in repelling attacks from boats. They are notably serviceable in the defense of works, in dealing with an enemy at close quarters, when he cannot be covered by the guns or by musketry on the batteries. Ketchum's hand-grenade is a small oblong percussion-shell which is exploded by means of a plunger on striking the object against which it is thrown.



Hand-grenade of the 17th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

hand-grip (hand'grip), *n.* [*ME. hand-gripe*, < AS. *hand-gripe* = D. *handgreep*, grasp, = OHG. *hantgrif*, G. *handgriff*, grasp, handle, hilt, = Dan. *haandgreb* = Sw. *handgrepp*, handle, hilt.] 1. Seizure with the hand; grip.—2. A handle; a hilt.

hand-grip

The handle or *handgrip* [of a sword] will be of white shark's skin braided in gold.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Aug. 16, 1887.

3. Close grasp or struggle: commonly in the plural.

To all it seems . . . as if the last man of France, who could have swayed these coming troubles, lay there at *hand-grips* with the unearthly Power.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. III. 7.

hand-gripe (hand'grīp), *n.* [*< hand + gripe*¹. Cf. *hand-grip*.] Seizure with the hand; grip.

See that both globes in his own *hand-gripe* holds.

Sylvester, *Panaretus*, l. 1258.

handgrith, *n.* [*AS. handgrith*, *< hand*, hand, + *grith*, peace.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, peace or protection granted by the king under his own hand.

hand-guard (hand'gärd), *n.* That part of any weapon which guards or protects the hand, especially the vamplate of a lance.

hand-guide (hand'gid), *n.* A mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, for assisting persons learning to play the pianoforte to acquire a proper position for their hands. Also called *hand-director*.

hand-gun (hand'gun), *n.* The earliest kind of firearm, made to be carried by hand and fired either without a rest or supported on a fork. Compare *hand-cannon*.

Cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muskets.

Camden.

Item, twentie *handguns*, . . . some of them with fire locks.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 363.

hand-gyve (hand'jiv), *v. t.* To shackle the hands of; manacle; fetter. [*Rare.*]

A poor Legislative, so hard was fate, had let itself be *hand-gyved*.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. l. 1.

hand-hammer (hand'ham'ér), *n.* A single-handed working-hammer used by blacksmiths, machinists, and boiler-makers: in distinction from the two-handed hammer, or sledge.

hand-harmonica (hand'här-mon'i-kä), *n.* An accordion.

hand-heat (hand'höt), *n.* The natural temperature of the hand.

An important feature is the temperature at which cotton is dyed. In the majority of cases it is worked in the cold, or at a *hand-heat*, i. e., at about 90° to 100° F.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 222.

handhold (hand'höld), *n.* 1. Hold or grasp with the hand. Compare *foothold*, 1.

With my face to the rock I found my *hand-holds* and foot-holds down uncanny places.

The Advance, July 21, 1887.

2. The handle of an anglers' rod, formed by that part of the butt which is just above the reel: it is often wrapped with velvet, ratan, or cord.

hand-hole (hand'höl), *n.* A hole into which the hand may be inserted, as one near the bottom of a steam-boiler, designed to be used in cleaning the boiler, etc. It is closed by a plate. In tubular boilers the *hand-holes* should be often opened.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 20.

hand-hook (hand'hük), *n.* A tool used by smiths in twisting bars of iron.

handicap (han'di-kap), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *handycap*, *handycappe*; appar. *< hand + cap* (*hand in cap*), prob. with ref. to the drawing of lots.] 1. *n.* 1. An old game at cards, not unlike loo.

To the Miter Tavern in Woodstreets. . . . Here some of us fell to *handycappe*, a sport that I never knew before.

Pepys, *Diary*, Sept. 18, 1660.

2. In racing and athletics, an extra burden placed upon, or a special requirement made of, a superior competitor in favor of an inferior, in order to make their chances more equal. In a horse-race the handicap is usually an additional weight to be carried by the better horse; in a foot-race, jumping-match, etc., a shorter time, greater distance, or the like, for the superior contestant. The amount of the handicap is adjusted in accordance with the performance of the competitors in previous contests; and in horse-racing regard is had also to the age, sex, and height of the horses. The principle is applied in other contests of agility or skill: thus, in draughts, a superior player is handicapped if he plays against an unskilful or inexperienced player with eleven men to the latter's twelve.

3. A race in which the supposed superiority of certain competitors is counterbalanced by penalties of additional weight, distance, or time imposed on them, or the inferiority of others is compensated by a certain amount of time or distance granted them in starting; any contest or competition in which an allowance of time or distance or other advantage is given to an inferior competitor: as, the Newmarket *handicap*.

The race . . . showed a heavy entry; . . . public runners were heavily weighted; the nominations included many horses that had never been out before. In one way and another the United Service *handicap* had grown into the event of the meeting. *Whyte Melville*, *Satanella*, xii.

2704

II. *a.* Noting a contest in which certain competitors are handicapped: as, a *handicap* race or game.

handicap (han'di-kap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *handicapped*, ppr. *handicapping*. [*< handicap, n.*]

1. To impose, as upon a competitor in a race or other contest, some disadvantage, such as a penalty of additional weight or distance or an allowance of a start or other advantage to an opponent.

The Buckskin Horse . . . was *handicapped* at 250 pounds for the weight of wagon and driver.

New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

2. Figuratively, to place at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment, impediment, or disability: as, *handicapped* by age, by inexperience, etc.

The tenant is so heavily *handicapped* that he has no chance in the race.

The Nation, July 1, 1875, p. 7.

An abnormal power of ratiocination, and a prosaic regard for details, have *handicapped* him from the beginning.

Siedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 301.

Art in the old world is *handicapped* more or less by its own perfection.

N. A. Rev., CXLI. 284.

handicapper (han'di-kap-ér), *n.* One who handicaps; one employed to determine the amount of the handicaps in a contest.

Each competitor is allowed by the official *handicapper* of the N. C. U. a certain number of yards start, according to the nature of his public performances.

Bury and Hillier, *Cycling*, p. 41.

handicraft (han'di-kraft), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *handycraft*; a corruption, by confusion with *handiwork*, of the earlier *handicraft*, *q. v.*]

I. *n.* 1. Manual labor; hand-work in general.

The full citizens, having become rich, only carried on trade, whilst the *handicraft* was left exclusively to the poor and the unfree.

English Guilds (E. E. T. 8.), Int., p. cvii.

Specifically—2. Skilled labor with the hands; manual skill or expertness.

Fift Element, of Instruments the haft;

The Tool of Tools, and Hand of *Handy-Craft*.

Sylvester, *Tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The *Handy-Crafts*.

Monuments are either works of Art or works of *Handicraft*. Art is either Constructive or Imitative; *Handicraft*, either Useful or Decorative.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 17.

3. A manual employment or calling; a mechanical trade.

John Speed was born at Farrington in this county, as his own daughter hath informed me. He was first bred to a *handicraft*, and, as I take it, to a taylor.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Cheshire.

Anatomy, which is my *handicraft*, is one of the most difficult kinds of mechanical labour.

Huxley, *Tech. Education*.

4. A handicraftsman. [*Rare.*]

The nurseries of children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed in the same manner.

Swift.

Thou knowest . . . that we *handicrafts* best love the folks we live by.

Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, vi.

II. *a.* Belonging to a manual trade or mechanical art.

handicraftsman (han'di-krafts-man), *n.*; pl. *handicraftsmen* (-men). A man skilled in some special manual work; one who gets his living by a manual trade; an artisan; a mechanic.

Geo. O miserable age! Virtue is not regarded in *handicrafts-men*.

John. The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

The *Handicraftsmen* have not Money to set themselves to work.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II. l. 41.

The followers of Caxton were for nearly two centuries principally mere *handicraftsmen*.

G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xx.

handicuff (han'di-kuf), *n.* [Usually in pl. *handicuffs*, *< hand + cuff*¹, a blow; the *i* is inserted, as in *fisticuffs*, appar. by association with *handicraft*.] A blow or cuff with the hand. Also spelled *handycuff*.

Though they owed each other a spite, and had both pretty high spirits, yet they never came to *handicuffs*.

Arbuthnot, *Misc. Works* (1751), l. 108.

handily (han'di-li), *adv.* In a handy or expert manner.

When I see women split wood, unload coal-carts, move wash-tubs, and roll barrels of flour and apples *handily* down cellarways or up into carts, then I shall believe in the sublime theories of the strong-minded sisters.

R. T. Cooke, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 42.

handiness (han'di-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being handy or expert.

He had a certain tact, . . . which, in connection with his *handiness* and his orderly ways, caused him at last to become a prime favorite with her.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 252.

The boy made his own traps and small tools and carts, and early learned that *handiness* and adaptability without which he would be likely to go through life in a destitute condition.

H. E. Scudder, *Noah Webster*, p. 14.

handle

2. Manageableness; convenience; suitability.

Whether improvement is to be in the direction of twin screws, steam steerers, or other agencies, it is certain that *handiness* must increase greatly in modern men-of-war, if the ram and torpedo are to be elements in naval warfare.

Lucas, *Seamanship*, p. 574.

A signal of great power, *handiness*, and economy [is] thus placed at the service of our mariners.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 238.

handiront, *n.* Same as *andiron*.

handiwork (han'di-wérk), *n.* [Formerly also *handywork*; *< ME. handiwerk*, *handewerc*, *hondiwerk*, *hondiwer*, *< AS. handgeweorc* (= OS. *handgiwerk*), work of the hand, *< hand*, hand, + *geweorc*, *weorc*, work (collectively), *< ge-*, a collective prefix (see *-i-*), + *weorc*, work. Cf. *hand-work*.] 1. Work done by the hands, and hence by effort of any kind; doing; performance: as, a specimen of one's *handiwork*; the devil's *handiwork*.

Celsus . . . thought so great a vessel was too great for mans *handywork*.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 39.

The want of technical knowledge in the fisherman's craft and in the various *handiworks* connected with it.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 201.

2. That which is done or made by the hands, or by any active exertion; a fabrication; a creation.

Vile as I am, and of myself abhorred,

I am thy *handy-work*, thy creature, Lord.

Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 10.

Our life is only drest

For show: mean *handiwork* of craftsman, cook,

Or groom! *Wordsworth*, *London*, September, 1802.

handjar (han'jär), *n.* [*Ar. khanjar*, a dagger.] A kind of sword. See the second extract.

Armed with all the weapons of Palikari, *handjars* and yataghans.

Dieraeli, *Lothair*, lxxiii.

A *handjar*, or broad-bladed, leaf-shaped sword, very similar to the ancient Spanish weapon adopted by the Roman soldiery, or resembling perhaps still more those bronze weapons found upon the old battle-fields of Greece and within early Celtic barrows. These weapons they [Caucasian soldiers] are accustomed to use as projectiles.

O'Donovan, *Merv.*, II.

handkercher (hang'kér-chér), *n.* [A corruption of *handkerchief*.] A handkerchief. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Did your brother tell you how I counterfeited to sound, when he showed me your *handkercher*?

Shak., *As you Like It*, v. 2.

Now out comes all the tassell'd *handkerchers*.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, III. 2.

At their girdles they wear long *handkerchers*, some of them admirable for value and workmanship.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 50.

handkerchief (hang'kér-chif), *n.* [*< hand + kerchief*. This compound is fused by the ordinary pronunciation (like its second element *kerchief*) into one word, without regard to its original elements; hence the compound *neck-handkerchief* (as well as *neckerchief*), a curious cumulation of terms for the neck, hand, and head.] 1. A square piece of cloth, usually linen or silk, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the face or nose. Silk handkerchiefs embroidered and fringed, or laced with gold, are mentioned as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the modern lace handkerchief has often but a very small center-piece of solid or plain material.

From his body were brought unto the sick *handkerchiefs* or aprons, and the diseases departed from them.

Acts xix. 12.

And away he went, the King following him to a Ruer, over which David, stretching his *handkerchiefs*, passed over.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 159.

He did complain his head did ache;

Her *handkerchief* she then took out,

And tied the same his head about.

The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

2. A neckcloth; a neckerchief. [Colloq.]

handkerchief (hang'kér-chif), *v. i.* [*< handkerchief, n.*] To use a handkerchief; make signals with a handkerchief. [*Rare.*]

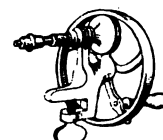
The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, *handkerchiefed*, twinkled, took up our knives and forks.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, II. 180.

hand-language (hand'lang'gwäj), *n.* The art of conversing by motions or signs made with the hands or fingers; sign-language; dactylology. See *deaf-mute*.

hand-lathe (hand'läth), *n.* 1. A small lathe, generally portable, secured to a bench or table, and worked by a bow or a crank, used by watch-makers, dentists, etc.—2. A bar-lathe with puppets sliding on a prismatic bar.

handle (han'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *handled*, ppr. *handling*. [*< ME. handlen*, *< AS. handlian*, handle, feel (= D.



Hand-lathe (def. 1.).

handelen, handle, trade, = OHG. *hantalon*, handle, feel, touch, manage, MHG. *handeln*, G. *handeln*, treat, manage, deal, trade, = Icel. *hóndla*, handle, = Sw. *handla*, trade, = Dan. *handle*, treat, use, trade, freq. verb, < *hand*, hand: see *hand*, n., and cf. *handle*, n., to which in def. 8 the verb is directly due. Cf. *manage*, ult. < L. *manus*, the hand.] I. trans. 1. To touch or feel with the hand; use the hand or hands upon.

Lorde, kepe me owt of synne and woo,
That I haue in myn lyfte doo,
With handys handyd or on fote goo.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands . . .
Shall handle you. *Spenser, Sonnets*, l.

The hardness of the winters [in Flanders] forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts six months every year. *Temple*.

2. To manage by hand; use or wield with manual skill; ply; manipulate; act upon or control by the hand: as, to handle one's colors; to handle the reins.

Jubal . . . was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv. 21.

The lesser picture is so passingly seemingly handled that the lower corners of it seem . . . to hang loose. *Coryat, Crudities*, l. 186.

These men can handle their weapon so well that, if they design mischief, they will dexterously break a leg or thigh-bone, that being the place which they commonly strike at. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. l. 77.

3. In general, to manage; direct; control; hold or keep in hand: as, to handle a fish when hooked; to handle a dog in the field; to handle troops in battle.

She is a discreet, ingenious, pleasant, pious woman; I wish she had the handling of you and Mrs. Modish. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 254.

Tom, with East to handle him, . . . steps out on the turf. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby*, p. 245.

Learning how to handle gases led to the discovery of oxygen, and to modern chemistry, and to the notion of the indestructibility of matter. *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p. 15.

4. To act upon or toward; use in some way (with regard to conduct); treat; deal with.

At him they cast stones, . . . and sent him away shamefully handled. *Mark* xii. 4.

You shall see how I'll handle her. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

It will be nothing disagreeing from Christian meekness to handle such a one in a rougher accent. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, Pref.

5. To treat of; discourse upon; expound, as a topic.

All things observed by Natural Philosophers in Greece had been handled before, partly by the Brachmanes amongst the Indians, partly of those which in Syria are called Iewes. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 453.

Many of his [Chaucer's] bookes be but bare translations out of the Latin & French, yet are they wel handled. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 49.

A subject which, though often handled, has not yet in my opinion been fully discussed. *Goldsmith, National Concord*.

6. To make use of; be concerned with; have to do with.

We handle no money, but menelich [meanly] faren. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 109.

They that handle the law knew me not. *Jer.* ii. 8.

Among the earliest tools of any complicity which a man-of-letters gets to handle are his class-books. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, II. 3.

7. To trade or deal in; buy and sell: as, to handle stationery, stocks, or real estate.

He [a merchant] generally refused to handle the improved implements and mechanical devices by which labor and waste were to be saved. *The Century*, XXXV. 950.

Books are of minor importance, and but few are "kept in stock." Indeed, bookselling is not a profitable part of the business; it does not pay to handle books, or to keep the run of new publications. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 776.

8. [*< handle*, n.] To furnish with a handle or handles: as, to handle a teacup.—To handle without gloves or mittens. See *glove*.

II. intrans. 1. To use the hands; act or work by means of the hands.

They have hands, but they handle not. *Ps.* cxv. 7.

2. To act or give a result of any kind when handled.

Two guns may be made exactly alike in length, bend, and cast-off, and yet if the balance is not the same, they will handle as if of different bends. *W. W. Greener, The Gun*, p. 250.

handle (han'dl), n. [*< ME. handel, handyl, handille, handle, hondle, < AS. handle, pl. handla, a handle, = Dan. handel* (perhaps from E.), a handle; from the verb.] 1. That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it. The handles of many things have distinctive names. Thus, the han-

dle of a sword is the *hilt*; of a plow, the *staff* or *stilt*; of an ax or hammer, the *helve*; of a knife, the *haft*; of a rake, the *stale*; of a scythe, the *snath*; of a rudder, the *tiller*; of a crab or winch, the *crank*; of a pump, the *brake* or *lever*; of a door or lock, the *knob*; of a steam-engine, the *hand-lever*; of a boat-hook, lance, etc., the *shaft*; of a platen printing-press, the *rounce*, by which the bed is run in and out; of a kettle, the *baud*; of a drill, bit, or gun, the *stock*.

And for to smyte an Hors with the handle of a Whippe. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 249.

When mistress Bridget lost the handle of her fan, I took 't upon mine honour thou hadst it not. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., II. 2.

A sword of King Salomons, whose handle was massie gold. *Coryat, Crudities*, l. 45.

Of Bone the Handles of my Knives are made,
Yet no ill Taste from thence affects the Blade.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. That by means of which anything is done; the instrument of effecting a purpose: said of a person or thing.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal handle of his own good nature. *South, Sermons*.

3. In bot., in the *Characeæ*, same as *manubrium*.—A handle to one's name, a title prefixed to one's name, as *Lord, Col., Dr.* [Colloq.]

Lord Highgate had turned to me: "There was no rudeness, you understand, intended, Mr. Pendennis; but I am down here on some business, and don't care to wear the handle to my name." *Thackeray, Newcomes*, lvii.

Embrace handle, a handle, as of a knife or dagger, representing two figures side by side embracing each other. Such handles were common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, carved in ivory or bone or cast in metal.

—**Flush handle**, a handle for a lock or latch which is placed in a recess, as of a door, sash, or berth, and does not project beyond the surface of the object to which it is attached. *Car-Builders' Dict.*—To fly off the handle. See *fly*.—To give a handle, to furnish an occasion or opportunity.

The defence of Vatinius gave a plausible handle for some censure upon Cicero. *Quoted in W. Melmoth's tr. of Cicero*, II. 17, note 5.

He was . . . a hot-tempered fellow, who would always give you a handle against him. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, III. 7.

handleable (han'dl-a-bl), a. [*< handle*, v., + *-able*.] Capable of being handled. *Sherwood*.

hand-lead (hand'led), n. *Naut.*, the lead used for sounding in rivers, harbors, or shoal water. It is much smaller than the deep-sea lead, being from 5 to 9 pounds in weight. See *lead*.

handled (han'dld), p. a. Having a handle: as, an iron-handled knife: used specifically in heraldry when the handle of a weapon or a tool is of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sickle or, handled gules.

handle-net (han'dl-net), n. A fishing-net with a handle, as a dip-net; a kind of hoop-net or scoop-net.

handler (hand'lér), n. 1. A person employed in the transfer or placing of things by hand, or in some special kind of manipulation or management: as, a freight-handler; a handler of dogs or of game-cocks; a handler of fish for propagation (used of one who selects the ripe fish from a catch).—2. The first bath or pit in a tannery.

After colouring, the hides pass on to the handlers or handling pits, a round or series of which may consist of from four to twelve according to the mode of working. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 384.

3. In *ceram.*, a workman who attaches to the bodies of vessels the handles, which have previously been molded in plaster-of-Paris molds. They are fixed by means of slip, and in most kinds of ware adhere immediately, so that the vessel may be lifted by them even before firing.

handless (hand'les), a. [*< ME. handles* (= OFries. *handlos* = OHG. MHG. *hantlos*, G. *handlos* = Icel. *handlauss*); < *hand* + *-less*.] 1. Without a hand or hands: as, a handless clock.—2. Unhandy; awkward. [Scotch.]

hand-letter (hand'let'ér), n. In bookbinding, an impress on a book-cover by movable types from a hand-stamp, in opposition to an impress by a machine from an engraved stamp.

hand-lever (hand'lev'ér), n. The lever or handle by which a steam-engine is started, stopped, or reversed.

hand-line (hand'lin), n. A fishing-line worked by hand without a rod. It may be a single line with one or more hooks baited and sunk to or near the bottom, or thrown to any desired distance by means of a weight, and managed from the shore, or from a boat anchored or moving slowly; or the line may be drawn rapidly over the surface of the water behind a sail-boat, as in the capture of bluefish, Spanish mackerel, striped-bass, black-bass, etc., either with a bait or with only some shining object to lure the fish, as in trawling or trolling.

handliner (hand'lin'ér), n. One who uses a hand-line for fishing.

handling (hand'ling), n. [*< ME. handlinge, hondlunge, < AS. handlinga*, a touching, han-

dling (= D. *handeling* = G. *handlung* = Sw. Dan. *handling*, action), verbal n. of *handlian*, handle: see *handle*, v.] 1. A touching, fingering, or using with the hand; manipulation; touch: either literally or figuratively: as, the handling of the bow in violin-playing; an artist's handling of his subject.

Then you must learn the use
And handling of your silver fork at meals.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

Afterwards, his innocence appearing, he was delivered, and escaped those severe *handlings* that some of the duke's friends and retainers underwent. *Styrie, Sir T. Smith*, iv.

If the Athenians, as some say, made their small deeds great and renowned by their eloquent writers, England hath had her noble achievements made small by the unskillful handling of monks and mechanicks. *Milton, Church-Government*, Pref., ii.

2. The act of supplying with a handle or handles; the operation of putting a handle on: as, the handling of pottery, or of saws.

handlingst, ade. [ME. *handlinges*, with adv. gen. suffix *-es1*, < AS. *handlinga*, with the hands, < *hand*, hand, + *-linga* = E. *-ling2*.] With the hands.

In hand an angel has he [Jacob] laght
That sammen [together] *handlinges* [var. *together in handis, in honde*] wristled that
At the night. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3932. (Cott.)

handlining (hand'lin'ing), n. The use of a hand-line; the act or method of catching fish with a hand-line.

Mr. Earl . . . speaks of the importance of obtaining and preserving bait with so large a fleet engaged wholly in handlining and trawling. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 464.

hand-list (hand'list), n. 1. A concise list for easy reference.

A new "Britannia Romana" we shall have long to wait for; but surely a *hand-list* might be compiled from the book before us and the transactions of the various archaeological societies of all the places where undoubted Roman remains have been found. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 440.

2. Same as *check-list*, 2.

handlocked (hand'lokt), a. Handcuffed. *Dekker; Halliwell*.

hand-loom (hand'löm), n. A weavers' loom worked by hand, as distinguished from a power-loom.

hand-made (hand'mäd), a. Manufactured by hand, and not by a machine: as, hand-made paper.

handmaid (hand'mäd), n. [*< hand* + *maid*. In earlier form *handmaiden*, q. v.] A female servant or personal attendant; a female assistant: often used figuratively.

Laban gave unto his daughter Leah Zilpah his maid for an handmaid. *Gen.* xxix. 24.

Nature, the Handmaid of God Almighty, doth nothing but with good Advice. *Huvel, Letters*, II. 6.

For Jove's great Handmaid, Power, must Jove's Decrees pursue. *Prior, Ode to the Queen*, st. 10.

She hath no handmaid fair
To draw her curled gold hair
Through rings of gold.
Swinburne, Madonna Mia.

handmaiden (hand'mä'dn), n. [*< ME. hande-mayden; < hand* + *maiden*.] An earlier form of *handmaid*.

handmaid-moth (hand'mäd-möth), n. A moth, *Datana ministra*, of the family *Bombycidae*, of a light-brown color, the head and a large spot on the thorax dark-brown, and the fore wings with from 3 to 5 narrow transverse dark lines. Its larva, known as the yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillar, is about 2 inches long, with a large black head, the next segment dull-orange, and the rest of the body striped with black and yellow.



Handmaid-moth (*Datana ministra*).
a, larva; b, moth (both natural size); c, eggs,
natural size; d, an egg, enlarged.

hand-making (hand'mä'king), n. The act of pilfering; theft. *Latimer*.

hand-mill (hand'mil), n. A mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, etc., worked by hand,

as distinguished from those driven by steam, water, or other power; specifically, a quern (as in the extract).

Flour from the handmills grinding with constant sound.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 260.

hand-mirror (hand'mir'or), *n.* A small mirror for the toilet; a hand-glass.

Don't expect your husband to be pleased if you give him an ivory backed hand-mirror.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 162.

hand-mold (hand'möld), *n.* 1. A small mold managed with the hand.

He melted so the metal with the hand-molds.
Richard the Redeless, ll. 155.

Specifically—2. The mold in which hand-made type is cast. It has a lip to receive the metal which runs into the mold containing the matrix.
E. H. Knight.

hand-money (hand'mun'i), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

hand-mortar (hand'môr'tär), *n.* A hand-fire-arm having a very short barrel with a caliber of from 2 to 3 inches, mounted upon a stock fitted either for the shoulder or for holding under the arm, and having a match-lock, a flint-lock, or a wheel-lock, according to its epoch. This weapon was used for throwing small hand-grenades, but seems not to have been in very general use.

hand-orchis (hand'ôr'kis), *n.* One of the commonest species of European orchids, *Orchis maculata*: so called from the resemblance of the flower to a hand. [Eng.]

hand-organ (hand'ôr'gan), *n.* A portable barrel-organ, both the barrel and the bellows of which are worked by a hand-crank. By shifting the position of the barrel, different tunes may be played. The pipes are usually of two or three sets or stops: a diapa-son, a flute, and often a coarse-toned reed-stop.

hand-paper (hand'pâ'për), *n.* 1. Paper made by hand, as distinguished from that made by machinery.—2. A particular make of paper well known in the English Record Office: so called from its water-mark (17*), which has been used since the fifteenth century. *Brewer.*

hand-pegger (hand'peg'ër), *n.* A portable shoe-pegging machine: so called to distinguish it from the fixed-power tools. The crank is turned by one hand, while the machine, which is held in the other, is moved around the edge of a shoe-sole fixed to a bench.

hand-plant (hand'plant), *n.* Same as *hand-flower-tree*.

hand-planter (hand'plan'tër), *n.* A hand-machine for planting seeds.

hand-play (hand'plâ), *n.* [After AS. *hand-plega*, < *hand*, hand, + *plega*, play.] Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter. See *sword-play*.

The hard hand-play of Cattle.
Pall Mall Gazette, May 2, 1884.

hand-post (hand'pöst), *n.* A finger-post; a guide-post.

hand-pot (hand'pot), *n.* A kind of lobster-pot.

hand-press (hand'pres), *n.* A press worked by hand, in distinction from one moved by steam-power, etc.

hand-promise (hand'prom'is), *n.* A solemn form of betrothal requiring common consent to revoke it, usual among the Irish peasantry. When one of the parties to a hand-promise dies without having been released, or without having released the other, the survivor, in presence of witnesses, grasps the hand of the deceased, repeating a special form of words recalling the promise. Also called *hand-and-word*.

Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a hand-promise.

Carleton, Traits and Stories, Going to Maynooth.

hand-pump (hand'pump), *n.* 1. A pump worked by hand.—2. Formerly, in locomotive engines, a pump placed at the side of the fire-box, worked by a hand-lever when the engine stood with steam up. This pump has been superseded by injectors, etc., driven by the machinery of the locomotive.

hand-punch (hand'punch), *n.* A punch with a cutting-tube for perforating leather or paper, for the insertion of eyelets, the punching of tickets, or for other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

hand-quill (hand'kwil), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the large feathers which grow on the hand, manus, or pinion of a bird; one of the primary remiges; a primary.

hand-rackle (hand'rak'l), *a.* Rash in striking; hasty. [Scotch.]

hand-rail (hand'râl), *n.* A rail or railing resting on balusters or uprights, or otherwise supported and fixed, serving as a guard and support on the edge of a stair, a gallery, a platform, etc.; a rail to hold by.—*Back of a hand-rail.* See *backl*.—*Body hand-rail*, an iron bar on the

ends of passenger-cars, for the passengers to take hold of in getting on or off.

hand-railing (hand'râ'ling), *n.* Same as *hand-rail*.

hand-ruff (hand'ruf), *n.* A ruffle for the wrist.

hand-running (hand'run'ing), *adv.* In immediate succession; without break; consecutively: as, to win ten games at cards *hand-running*. [Colloq.]

hand-sail (hand'sâl), *n.* A sail managed by the (that is, one) hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their hand-sails, nor suffer the pilot to steer.
Sir W. Temple.

hand-sale (hand'sâl), *n.* [*< hand + sale*. Cf. *handsel*.] A sale made or confirmed by mutual shaking of hands: an ancient custom in northern Europe. *Blackstone.*

hand-saw (hand'sâ), *n.* A saw to be used with the hand. Also called *arm-saw*.

My buckler cut through and through, my sword hacked like a hand-saw.
Shak., I Hen. IV., ll. 4.

All the world to a hand-saw, a thousand to one; almost certain. *Davies.*

'Tis all the world to a hand-saw but these barbarous Rascals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them. *Cotton, Scarronides, Pref.*

To know a hawk from a hand-saw [orig., it is supposed, to know a hawk from a *hershaw*, *hand-saw* being a humorous or blundering perversion], to be able to discriminate fairly well: used humorously.

I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a hand-saw.
Shak., Hamlet, ll. 2.

handsaw-fish (hand'sâ-fish), *n.* A fish, *Alepidosaurus* (or *Caulopus*) *ferox* or *borealis*, a spe-



Handsaw-fish (*Alepidosaurus ferox*).

cies of the family *Alepidosauridae*; any alepidosaurid; a lancet-fish. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

hand's-breadth (handz'bredth), *n.* Same as *handbreadth*.

hand-screen (hand'skrën), *n.* A small screen used to protect the face and head from the heat of a fire or of the sun. In the middle ages and later the fan in its various forms and the fly-flapper answered this purpose. The modern hand-screen is usually shaped like a fan of the sort not capable of being closed, and is made of silk or paper stretched on a light frame. Those of the eighteenth century are often very elaborate and delicately painted.

handscrew (hand'skrö), *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

handseax, *n.* [AS. *handseax*, -*seax*, < *hand*, hand, + *seax*, a sword: see *Saxon*.] The smaller war-knife of the Celtic nations.

handsel, hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. hansel, hansell, hansele, hanselle, hansale, hansal, honsel*, < AS. *handselen* (once), a delivery into the hand (*L. mancipatio*), = Icel. *handsal*, usually in pl. *handsöl*, "the transference of a right, duty, bargain, duty to another by joining hands" (Cleasby and Vigfusson), = Sw. *handsöl* = Dan. *handsel*, a handsel, earnest; < AS. *hand*, hand, + *selen, sylen*, a giving (equiv. to Icel. *sal*, a sale, bargain, > E. *sale*), < *sellan, syllan*, give: see *sell*.] Cleasby and Vigfusson take *hand* to refer to the custom of concluding a bargain by shaking hands; but this appears to be merely incidental, delivery into the hand being the orig. notion.] *I. n.* A gift or token of good fortune or good will; especially, a New-Year's gift; an earnest or earnest-penny; a sale, gift, or delivery which is regarded as the first of a series; the first money taken in the morning in the way of trade; the first earnings of any one in a new employment or place of business; the first money taken in a shop newly opened; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day, etc. [Archaic.]

Iuellis pricions cane y non fynde to sellie
To sende you, my souerein, this newe yeres morowe.
Wher-for lucke and good hansaselle
My hert y sende you.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 38.
Bring him a sixpenny bottle of ale; they say a fool's handsel is lucky.
E. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ll. 1.

'Twas my first handsel and propine to Heaven:
And as I laid my darling 'neath the sod,
Precious His comforts—once an infant given,
And offered with two turtle-doves to God!

Mrs. Stuart Menteath, James Melville's Child.

Most trades-people have a particular esteem for what they call *Handsel*: that is to say, the first money they receive in a morning; they kiss it, spit upon it, and put it in a pocket by itself.

Misson, Travels in England (trans.), p. 130.

Handsel Monday, the first Monday of the new year, when it was formerly usual in Scotland for servants, children, and others to ask for or receive presents or handsel.

II. a. Used or employed for the first time; newly acquired or inherited. [Scotch.]

handsel, hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), *v. t.* [*< ME. handsellen* (in pp. *i-hondsald*—*St. Juliana*, p. 7) (the alleged AS. **handsyllan* does not exist), after Icel. *handsala* (also *handselja*, conforming to the orig. verb), make over, deliver; from the noun: see *handsel, n.*] To give handsel to; use or do for the first time; try as for luck.

Ravished with desire to handsel her new coach.

Murston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ll. 1.

Coming home to-night, a drunken boy was carrying by our constable to our new pair of stocks to handsel them, being a new pair, and very handsome.

Pepys, Diary, I. 404.

Young Faith Snowe was toward to keep the old men's cups aflow and handsel them to their liking.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to handsel.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 35.

handseller, hanseller, *n.* One who gives or offers handsel.

hand-shake (hand'shāk), *n.* A shake of the hand: as, a cordial *hand-shake*. [Colloq.]

hand-shaking (hand'shā'king), *n.* A shaking of hands in friendly greeting.

Hogg was received by Eliza Westbrook, who smiled faintly upon him in silence, and by Harriet, radiant and blooming as ever, with much cordial handshaking.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 310.

handsmooth (hand'smō'FH), *adv.* Flatly; without difficulty; completely.

His soldiours, . . . sodainly with all their might assailing the campe of their enemies, wonne it, and beate it downe hande smooth.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 313.

The charge being giuen, certaine vnarmed Tartars & Lithuanians were slaine handsmooth.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 147.

handsome (han'sum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *handsom*; < ME. *handsom*, *handsum*, *hansum*, easy to handle or use (= D. *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable, = G. dial. *handsam*, convenient, favorable); < *hand*, hand, + *-some*. For the development of sense from 'handy, dexterous,' to 'beautiful,' cf. the similar development of *pretty* from AS. *prætig*, *prætting*, tricky: see *pretty*.] *It.* Easy to handle or use; handy; ready; convenient.

But in making them [engines of war] hereunto, they have chief respect that they be both easy to be carried, and handsome to be moved and turned about.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ll. 10.

For a thief it [the Irish cloak] is soe handsome, as it may seeme it was first invented for him.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

He is very desyrus to serve yor Grace, and seymes to me to be a very handsome man.

Gresham, quoted in E. Lodge's Illus., I. 178.

2. Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; pleasing in proportions and aspect; having symmetry or harmony of parts; well formed and well attired, equipped, or arrayed: as, a handsome person or face; a handsome building; a handsome display.

Make yourself handsome, Montague;

Let none wear better clothes; 'tis for my credit.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

I can look a whole day with delight upon a handsome picture.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ll. 2.

It is well knowne to be a matter of lesse skill and lesse labour to keepe a Garden handsome then it is to plant it or contrive it.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The church has two handsome towres & spires of stone, and the whole fabric is very noble and venerable.

Eccllyn, Diary, May 6, 1644.

3. Graceful in manner; marked by propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate: as, a handsome style; a handsome delivery or address.

Sound your pipes now merrily,

And all your handsome sports: sing 'em full welcomes.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 3.

Cyrus made a handsome prayer upon the tops of the mountains, when by a fantasm he was warned of his approaching death.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

handsome

He has devised a very *handsome* Reason for the Angel's proceeding with Adam after this manner.

Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

Easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way.

Felton.

4. Such as to suit one's convenience or desires; ample; large; on a liberal scale: as, a *handsome* income or outlay.

One that hath two gowns and everything *handsome* about him.

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

Saturday, 10. The wind at E. and by N. a *handsome* gale with fair weather.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 8.

Wouldst thou, possessor of a flock, employ (Appris'd that he is such) a careless boy, And feed him well, and give him *handsome* pay?

Cowper, Tirocinium, I. 907.

5. Characterized by or expressive of generosity or magnanimity: as, a *handsome* apology; a *handsome* action.

Have you consider'd

The nature of these men, and how they us'd you?

Was it fair play? did it appear to you *handsome*?

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

My dear, here's Doctor Strong has positively been and made you the subject of a *handsome* declaration.

Dickens, David Copperfield, xvi.

=Syn. 2. *Pretty*, *Fair*, etc. See *beautiful*.

handsome (han'sum), *v. t.* [*< handsome, a.*] To make handsome; render pleasing or attractive.

Him, whom I last left, all repute For his device, in *handsoming* a suit, To judge of lace . . . [he hath] the best conceit.

Donne, Satires, I.

handsomely (han'sum-li), *adv.* 1. In a handsome manner; agreeably; generously.

Coyne becomes some Beauties, if *handsomely* acted.

Howell, Letters, II. 4.

An affront *handsomely* acknowledged becomes an obligation.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

I knew that in the end I should have to pay *handsomely* for the supplies offered to me— which, by the way, I had no occasion for.

O'Donovan, Merv, xxvi.

2. *Naut.*, carefully and steadily; in shipshape style: as, to lower *handsomely*. [*U. S.*]

Instead of ordering a sail to be furled carefully, the captain is very apt to shout out, "*Handsomely*, my men, don't hurry, *handsomely* for'ard there!"

S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 341.

handsomeness (han'sum-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being handsome.

There are many townes and villages also, but built out of order, and with no *handsomeness*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 248.

I am friend to beauty;

There is no *handsomeness* I dare be foe to.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, I. 3.

A *handsomeness* of the kind that we call elegant.

The Century, XXVII. 679.

2. Favor; approval; graciousness.

He will not look with any *handsomeness*

Upon a woman. Fletcher, Wit without Money, I.

hand-spear (hand'spēr), *n.* A short spear; a half-lance.

There was another manner of striking the bull in the face with short spears, to the which went divers lords and gentlemen very well mounted, their pages following them with divers *hand-spears* for that purpose.

Journey of E. of Nottingham, 1605 (Harl. Misc., III. 441).

(Davies.)

handspike (hand'spīk), *n.* A bar, commonly of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, moving guns, heaving about a windlass, etc.

Nobody broke his back or his *handspike* by his efforts.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 123.

Roller handspike, a handspike having one or two lignum-vitæ or brass rollers at the large end, for use in moving heavy gun-carriages.

handspikeman (hand'spīk-man), *n.*; pl. *hand-spikemen* (-men). One of a gun's crew who handles a handspike during drill.

handspring (hand'spring), *n.* A kind of somersault in which the performer supports his body upon the palms of his hands while his feet are raised in the air.

They take the same *hand-spring* through the creed, and stand teaching by your side.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 19.

handstaff (hand'stáf), *n.*; pl. *handstaves* (-stävz). [*< ME. handstaffe.*] 1. A javelin.

And they that dwell in the cities of Israel shall go forth, and shall set on fire and burn the weapons, both the shields and the bucklers, the bows and the arrows, and the *handstaves* and the spears.

Ezek. xxxix. 9.

2. That part of a flail which is held in the hand.

hand-strap (hand'strap), *n.* One of a number of straps attached to a rail in the roof of a passenger-car, especially on American street-railroads, by which persons who are standing can steady themselves.

handstroke (hand'strök), *n.* A stroke or blow with the hand.

Nares.

A band of ten soldiers under one captain and tent, and are called manipulus, because their *handstrokes* in fighting goe all together.

Nomenclator.

To be at *handstrokes*, to encounter; join battle; be in skirmish.

Nomenclator.

hand's-turn (handz'törn), *n.* A helping hand; assistance.

Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]

handtame, *a.* [*ME. (= OHG. hantzam); < hand + tame.*] Tame, and accustomed to the hand; mild; meek; humble.

Than gan bleiken here ble that art lowen so loude, And to waxen al *handtame* that rathere weren so proude.

Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

In Laverd mi saule be loved sal, Here *handtame* [Latin *audient mansueti*, Vulg.] and faine withal.

Ps. xxxiii. 3 (ME. version) [xxxiv. 2].

handtameness, *n.* [*ME. handtamenes, -nesse; < handtame + -ness.*] Tameness; meekness; humility.

Overcomes than *handtamenesse*

And we ben mended mare and lesse.

Ps. lxxxix. 10 (ME. version).

hand-target (hand'tär'get), *n.* A small round buckler meant to be held at arm's-length, used especially in sword-play to parry the adversary's thrusts.

hand-taut (hand'tât), *a.* Same as *hand-tight*.

hand-tennis (hand'ten'is), *n.* A game of tennis in which the ball is struck by the hand. See *fives*, I.

A French writer speaks of a damsel named Margot, who resided at Paris in 1424, and played at *hand-tennis* with the palm, and also with the back of her hand, better than any man.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 162.

hand-tight (hand'tit), *a.* *Naut.*, tight as may be made by the hand; moderately tight. Also *hand-taut*.

hand-timber (hand'tim'bér), *n.* Underwood.

Shear sheep at the moon's increase; fell *hand-timber* from the full to the change.

Husbandman's Practice (1664).

hand-to-hand (hand'tö-hand'), *a.* At close quarters; in personal encounter.

The old days of bow-and-arrow and *hand-to-hand* fighting.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 323.

hand-to-mouth (hand'tö-mouth'), *a.* Precarious; unsettled; depending on present needs.

During the summer the beavers live in a rather *hand-to-mouth* way, almost their only systematic work being the construction and repair of their dams.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 232.

hand-vise (hand'vis), *n.* A small portable vise that may be held in the hand while it is used.

hand-waled (hand'wäld), *a.* Waled or picked out with the hand; carefully selected. [*Scotch.*]

hand-warmer (hand'wär'mér), *n.* A calefactory of spherical form and small enough to be held in the hands, formerly in use. It was common to have at least the cover pierced with holes in an ornamental pattern. The heat was generally supplied by a hot ball of iron or stone within. Some of these are of Persian or Hindu origin.

hand-wheel (hand'hwēl), *n.* A general term for one of many kinds of wheels or disks used in machinery as a convenient form of circular crank: as, the *hand-wheel* of a car-brake.

handwhile (hand'hwil), *n.* [*< ME. handchile, hondwhile, hondquile, etc., < AS. handhwil (= MHG. hantwile), < hand, hand, + hwil, while.*] A little while; a moment. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

He . . . halit into havyn in a *hand while*, Shippit hym full shortly & his shene folke.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1782.

hand-winged (hand'wingd), *a.* Having hands formed for flight by enormous development of the digits and their webbing; chiropterous: specifically applied to bats. See cut under *Pteropus*.

handwoman, *n.* [*ME. handwomman, handwimman; < hand + woman.*] A handmaid.

I am mi lauerd *handwimman*.

Cursor Mundi, I. 10805. (Cott.)

hand-work (hand'wèrk), *n.* [*< ME. hondwerk, < AS. handweorc (= OHG. hantwerc = MHG. hantwerk, G. handwerk = Dan. haandværk = Sw. handverk, profession), < hand, hand, + weorc, work. Cf. handiwork.*] Work done by hand, as distinguished from that done by machinery.

In decorative art hand-work is much esteemed as having variety and life; it may include the use of all tools and appliances which are not merely mechanical in their action. Thus, a punch producing an impressed flower may be used many times in the same design, which still remains hand-work; but the use of a single punch producing the whole design at a blow is not so termed. The engraving of the punch itself may, however, have been hand-work of a high quality.

hand-worked (hand'wèrkt), *a.* Same as *hand-wrought*.

handyblow

hand-worker (hand'wèr'kèr), *n.* One who produces hand-work, in distinction from one who operates machinery.

He undersells the English *handworkers* and makes a profit, till the *handworkers* are finally beaten, and machines fight machines.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 638.

handworm (hand'wèrm), *n.* [*< ME. hand-wyrm, hondwerm, < AS. handwyrm, hondcyrm, an insect supposed to produce disease in the hand, < hand, hand, + wyrm, worm.*] An acarid, the itch-insect, *Sarcoptes scabiei*: so called from the fact that it burrows in the hands.

handwrist (hand'rist), *n.* [*< ME. handwrist, < AS. *handwrist, handwyrst (= OFries. hand-wirst, hondriust), < hand, hand, + wrist, transposed wyrst, wrist.*] The wrist. [*Prov. Eng.*]

handwrit (hand'rit), *n.* [*ME. handewrit; < AS. handgewrit, handwriting, a writing, < hand, hand, + writ, writ, writing.*] Handwriting.

Ormulum, I. 13566.

handwrite (hand'rit), *v.*; pret. *handwrote*, pp. *handwritten*, ppr. *handwriting*. [*< hand + write; after handiwriting.*] I. *trans.* To write with one's own hand. [*Rare.*]

This work . . . did not enter on the question of the authorship of the Letters [of Junius], but was devoted to proving that, whoever was their author, they were *hand-written* by Sir Philip Francis.

Temple Bar.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of writing; write. [*Rare.*]

Think what an accomplished man he would be who could read well, *handwrite* well, talk well, speak well, and who should have good manners.

Helps.

handwriting (hand'ri'ting), *n.* [*< hand + writing. Cf. handwrit. Equiv. to manuscript and chirography.*] 1. The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography; penmanship.—2. That which is written by hand; manuscript.

Blotting out the *handwriting* of ordinances. Col. II. 14.

hand-wrought (hand'rât), *a.* [*< ME. (not found), < AS. handworht (= Goth. handu-waurhts), < hand, hand, + worht, wrought, q. v.*] Made with the hands. Also *hand-worked*.

handy (han'di), *a.* [A mod. form, reverting to the orig. vowel of *hand*, of the earlier *hendy*, q. v.] 1. Performed by the hand; manual.

Often it chanceth that a handycraftsman doth so earnestly bestow his vacant and spare hours in learning, and through diligence so profiteth therein, that he is taken from his *handy* occupation, and promoted to the company of the learned.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

He holdeth himselfe a gentelman, and therupon scorneth eftsones to woork, or use any *handye* labour.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Skilful in using the hands; performing with skill or readiness; dexterous; adroit.

"Have I . . . made a good choice of an attendant for you in Alice Wood?" "You have, indeed. She is teachable and *handy*."

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxi.

Fact was, I was pretty *handy* round house; and she used to save up her broken things and sich till I come round in the fall; and then I'd mend 'em up, and put the clock right, and split her up a lot o' kindlings, and board up the cellar-windows, and kind o' make her sort o' comfortable.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 29.

3. Marked by readiness or dexterity; deft; facile.

I am glad that they [Italians] at least work in old-world, awkward, picturesque ways, and not in commonplace, *handy*, modern fashion.

Hoveells, Venetian Life, xx.

Local names were originally imposed in a *handy* local manner.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 169.

Used to being under fire, and *handy* in the use of weapons.

The American, XII. 214.

4. Suited to the use of the hand; ready to the hand; convenient; timely: as, my books are very *handy*; this is a *handy* tool.

The instrument . . . for cutting down corn in Germany is much more *handy* and expeditious . . . than the sickle used in England.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cviii.

My bandanna handkerchief—one of six beauties given to me by my lady—was *handy* in my pocket.

W. Collins, The Moonstone, I. 34.

It might a been an accident, and then agin it might not; . . . but ye see how 'mazin' *handy* for him it happened!

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 50.

[*Handy* in composition, in some words formed in imitation of *handycork*, *handiwork*, is a variant of *hand*. See following entries.] =Syn. 2. Expert, clever.

handy-billy (han'di-bil'i), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *watch-tackle*.—2. A portable force-pump on trucks.

handyblow (han'di-blō), *n.* [*< hand + blow*³. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handycork*, *handiwork*.] A blow or stroke with the hand.

Those enemies which could not come to *handyblows* shot arrows at us, with which I might have been hurt.

Hymen's Præiudicia (1658).

Both parties now were drawn so close Almost to come to *handyblows*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 490.

handybook (han'di-bûk), *n.* A small book for special reference; a manual; a handbook.

Handbooks, or *handybooks*, may be designed or used in two different ways. *Athenæum*, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 522.

handycuff, *n.* See *handicuff*.

handy-dandy (han'di-dan'di), *n.* [*< ME. handy-dandy*; a compound, varied for the rime, of *hand* + *dandle*.] 1. A play of children in which something, as a pebble or a coin, is shaken between the hands of one, while another guesses which hand it is retained in.

See how yon' justice rails upon yon' simple thief. Hark in thine ear: Change places, and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 6.

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handy-dandy*. *Arbutnot*, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 506.

Hence—2†. A bribe paid secretly.

Tho was Wrong a-fered Wysdome he by-souhte;
On men of lawe Wrong lokede and largelich hem profrede.
And for to haue of here help *handy-dandy* payede.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 68.

handy-fight (han'di-fit), *n.* [*< hand* + *fight*. The *y* is inserted, as in *handyblow*, etc.] A fight with the fists; a boxing-match; a hand-to-hand fight.

Castor his horse, Pollux loves *handy-fights*.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

handy-frame (han'di-frām), *n.* [*< hand* + *frame*. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handy-work*, *handiwork*.] Handiwork.

Say, is your god like this, whom you ador'd,
Or is this god like to your *handy-frame*?
Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, xvi.

handygripe (han'di-grīp), *n.* [Var. of *hand-gripe*, in imitation of *handyblow*, etc.] A gripe or seizure with the hand; also, close fighting.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and *handygripes* were come.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. iii. 80.

handylabor (han'di-lā'bor), *n.* [*< hand* + *labor*. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handy-work*, *handiwork*.] Manual labor; the work of one's hands.

Robert Abbat of Molisime . . . perswaded his owne disciples to live with their *handylabor*, to leave Tithes and Oblations unto the Priests that served in the Diocese.
Holland, tr. of *Camden's Britain*, ii. 110.

handy-man (han'di-man), *n.* A man employed to do various kinds of work; a general-utility man; specifically, a skilled laborer who serves as assistant to a mechanic or artisan.

It [a saying] is often heard among labourers, *handy-men*, and artisans.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 514.

handystroke (han'di-strōk), *n.* [*< hand* + *stroke*. The *y* is inserted, as in *handyblow*.] A blow or stroke with the hand; a handyblow.

At *handie strokes* (when they loyne battell) they are accounted farre better men then the Russe people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 487.

But when we came to *handie-strokes*, as often
As I lent blows, so often I gave wounds,
And every wound a death.
Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, i. 2.

handywork, *n.* See *handiwork*.

hane¹ (hān), *v.* See *hain*.

hane^{2†}, *n.* An obsolete variant of *khan*².

hang (hang), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hung* or *hanged* (the latter obsolete except in sense 2), ppr. *hanging*. [In mod. E. *hang* (dial. also *hing*, *heng*, formerly also *hank*) are mixed two orig. distinct forms: (1) *Hang*, weak verb (pret. and pp. *hanged*), prop. intr., *< ME. hangen, hongen, hangien, hongien* (pret. *hanged, hangede, hongede*, pp. *hanged, honged*), prop. intr., but also tr., *< AS. hangian, hongian* (pret. *hangode, hongode*, pp. **hangod* not found), only intr., *hang*, be suspended, depend, = OS. *hangōn*, intr., = OFries. *hangia, hingia*, North Fries. *hangen, hingen*, intr. and tr., = D. *hangen*, intr. and tr., = MLG. *hangen* = OHG. *hāngēn*, MHG. *hangen*, intr. (cf. OHG. MHG. *hengen*, also *henken*, G. *hängen*, also *henken*, tr., *hang*), = Icel. *hængja*, tr., = Sw. *hänga*, intr. and tr., = Dan. *hænge*, intr. and tr.: a secondary verb, from the next. (2) *Hang* (this pres. from the pp., or from pres. of preceding), orig. strong verb (pret. and pp. *hung*, the mod. pret. being taken from the pp., and this representing ME. *honge* for *hongen, hangen*), prop. tr., *< ME. hangen* (this pres. as in mod. pres.; pret. *heng, hing*, pl. *hengen, hingen*, pp. *hangen, hongen, hongē, ihonge*), tr. and intr., *< AS. hōn* (pret. *hēng*, pl. *hēngon*, pp. *hangen*), only tr., = OS. **hāhan*, only in comp. pp. *bi-hāhan* = OFries. *hāa*, tr., = MLG. *hān* = OHG. *hāhan*, tr., MHG. *hāhen*, tr. and intr., G. *hangen* (pret. *hieng, hing*, pp. *gehungen*), intr., = Icel. *hanga* (pret. *hēkk*, pp. *hanginn*), intr., = Goth. *hahan* (pret. re-

dupl. (us-) *hahan*, pp. (at-) *hahans*), strong verb, tr., *hang*, but found in the simple form only in the sense of 'cause to hesitate, leave in doubt,' in comp. *at-hahan*, let hang, let down, *us-hahan*, *hang* (by the neck), also weak verb (pret. *hahaida*), intr., be attentive, hanker (to hear; cf. 'hang on one's words'). The AS. *hōn*, Goth. *hahan*, etc., are contr. from orig. **hanhan*, which agrees in form, as the words, esp. the Goth., agree partly in sense, with L. *cunctari* (a freq. form), hesitate, delay, Skt. *√ çank*, hesitate, doubt; but the supposed connection is doubtful; the lit. and simple meaning 'hang' (intr.) would naturally be oldest. The phonetic history of *hang* is similar to that of *fäng*, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To fasten or attach so as to be supported from above and not from below; suspend.

In thy temple I wol my baner *honge*,
And alle the armes of my compaiyne.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1552.

I must go seek some dew-drop here,
And *hang* a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 1.

All instruments belonging to the Vintage were there (in the temple of Bacchus), some of gold, others of silver, *hanged* up, sacred to Dionysius.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 457.

The lockes of haire with their skinnies he *hanged* on a line betwixt two trees. *Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, l. 145.

2. To suspend by the neck or by the limbs to a gibbet or cross: a mode of capital punishment. [In this sense *hanged* is still used both as preterit and as past participle, especially in legal phraseology.]

For that Cros, that is in Cypre, is the Cros in the whiche Dymas the gode Theef was *hanged* onne.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 10.

They're to be *hang'd* all in a row.
Johnnie Paa (Child's Ballads, IV. 286).

Suppose he should have *hung* himself. *B. Jonson*.
That thieves are *hanged* in England I thought no reason why they should not be shot in Otaheite.

Cook, *Voyages*, i. 14.

[Hence used as a colloquial imprecation or minced expletive: as, *hang* it all!

Your love's enough for me. Money! *hang* money!
Let me preserve your love.
Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, III. 2.

Hang business—*hang* care; let it live and prosper among the men. *Steele*, *Lying Lover*, I. 1.]

3. To suspend in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension: said of a door, a gate, a window-blind, and the like.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. *I Mac.* iv. 57.

4. To cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended or attached: followed by *with* before the object suspended or attached: as, to *hang* a room *with* paper or linocrusta.

He is so *hung* with pikes, halberds, petronels, calivers, and muskets, that he looks like a justice-of-peace's hall.
B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, iv. 2.

There's nothing that I cast mine eyes upon,
But shews both rich and admirable; all the rooms
Are *hung* as if a princess were to dwell here.
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, I. 6.

The rooms [at Venice] are generally *hung* with gilt leather, which they cover on extraordinary occasions with tapestry, and hangings of greater value.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

5. To bend or turn downward; hold in a drooping attitude: as, to *hang* the head.

An ass is no great statesman in the beasts' commonwealth, though he . . . *hang* the lip like a cap-case half open.

Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 501).

When I frown, they *hang* their most dejected heads,
Like fearful sheep-hounds.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, iv. 2.

The cheerful Birds no longer sing.
Each drops his Head, and *hangs* his wing.
Prior, *To Cloe Weeping*.

6. To hold in a state of suspense or inaction; stop the movement or action of: as, to *hang* a jury. See phrase below.—7. To fasten the blade of to the handle at an angle: said of a scythe, a hoe, etc.

Daniel was put to mowing. . . . He complained to his father that his scythe was not *hung* right. Various attempts were made to *hang* it better, but with no success. His father told him at length, he might *hang* it to suit himself; and he therefore hung it upon a tree, and said: "There, that's just right."

Lawman, *Daniel Webster*, p. 20.

8. To get fast; catch. [Southern U. S.]

A little after, Jake *hung* his toe in a crack of the floor, and nearly fell.

Georgia Scenes, p. 17.

To *hang* a boat, in Canada, to keep a boat (as in oyster-dredging) in place without tying by means of a pole thrust in the mud, the pole being held in the hand or the boat being pressed against it by the tide.—To *hang* a jury, to prevent a jury from finding a verdict, as a juror may do

by refusing to agree with the others: generally implying an unreasonable or corrupt refusal.—To *hang* down, to let fall below the usual or proper position; bow down; decline: as, to *hang* down the head.

Drows'd, and *hung* their eyelids down.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2.

To *hang*, draw, and quarter, to execute (a condemned person) by hanging him to a gibbet, cutting him down while still alive, disemboweling, and then cutting the body into pieces, which were sometimes sent dispersed to the places where the offenses were committed, in attestation of the punishment. This savage mode of execution was common in the middle ages. In course of time executioners often mercifully delayed the cutting down till the sufferer was dead; and the law was finally modified by making the sentence prescribe hanging till dead, and without maltreatment of the corpse.—To *hang* fire, to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge: said of a gun or its projectile; hence, to be irresolute or slow in acting.

Such shots which *hang* fire ought never to be approached until quite a lapse of time.

Eissler, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 166.

To *hang* in effigy. See *effigy*.—To *hang* out. (a) To suspend in open view; display: as, to *hang* out false colors.

Hang out our banners on the outer walls.
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 5.

(b) To suspend in the open air, as washed clothes, to dry. The maid was in the garden *hanging* out the clothes.

Mother Goose rime.

To *hang* out the red flag. See *red flag*, under *flag*².—To *hang* up. (a) To suspend, as to something fixed on high.

What heathen would have dar'd
To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath,
And *hang* it up in honour of a man?

Cowper, *Task*, vi. 641.

(b) To hold in suspense; keep or suffer to remain undecided: as, to *hang* up a question in debate.—To *hang* up meat, in hunting, to kill game: from the practice of hanging up game after it has been killed. [Colloq., U. S.]—To *hang* up one's hat. See *hat*¹.

II. intrans. 1. To be suspended; be supported or held in place, wholly or partly, by something above, as a curtain, or at one side, as a door; dangle; depend; droop: as, the door *hangs* badly; the folds of her shawl *hung* gracefully.

And fyry Phebus ryseth up so brighte, . . .
And with his stremes dryeth in the greves
The silver dropes, *hanging* on the leevies.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 638.

In that Tabernacle ben no Wyndowes: but it is alle madelichte with Lampes, that *hangen* before the Sepulchre.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 76.

His bugle-horn *hung* by his side,
All in a wolf-skin baldric tied.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, III. 16.

2. To be suspended by the neck; suffer death by hanging.

If I *hang*, I'll make a fat pair of gallows: for if I *hang*, old Sir John *hangs* with me.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches *hang* that jurymen may dine.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, III. 22.

3. To bend forward or downward; lean or incline.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong!

Pope, *Odyssey*, ix.

Heavily *hangs* the broad sunflower

Over its grave! the earth so chilly.
Tennyson, *A Spirit Haunts the Last Year's Bowers*.

San Francisco *hangs* over the edge of its chiefest bay, like the oriole balancing on the crest of his long pocket nest.

S. Bowles, in *Merriam*, II. 4.

Hence—4. To depend; be dependent upon or be supported by something else: with *on* or *by*: as, his life *hangs* on the judge's decision.

Thereby *hangs* a tale. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I. 4.

Let him retire a while; there's more *hangs* by it
Than you know yet. *Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, II. 1.

5. To hold fast; cling; adhere.

What thought about her speech there *hung*
The accents of the mountain tongue?

Scott, *L. of the L.*, I. 18.

The shadow still the same;
And on my heavy eyelids
My anguish *hangs* like shame.

Tennyson, *Maud*, xxvi.

6. To hover; impend; be imminent.

What dangers at any time are imminent, what evils *hang* over our heads, God doth know and not we.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 41.

On the stream the mist still *hangs*.

M. Arnold, *Empedocles*.

A light breeze seems rather to tremble and *hang* poised than to blow.

G. W. Cable, *The Century*, XXXV. 733.

7. To be in suspense; rest uncertainly; vacillate; waver; hesitate; falter: as, to *hang* between two opinions; to *hang* in doubt, or in the balance. See phrases below.

He *hangs* between, in doubt to act or rest.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, II. 7.

8. To be held in suspense; suffer check or delay.

The little business which you left in my hands is now dispatched; if it have *hung* longer than you thought, it

might serve for just excuse, that these small things make as many steps to their end . . . as greater.

Donne, Letters, i.

I am one of them who value not a Courtesy that hangs long betwixt the Fingers. Howell, Letters, I. v. 18.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not. Milton, P. L., vi. 190.

She thrice essay'd to speak; her accents hung,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinished on her tongue. Dryden.

9. To linger; loiter.

Leue of sone and hyng noghte to lange thare-appone. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

I waited for the train at Coventry;
I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires. Tennyson, Godiva.

So on that eve about the church they hung,
And through the open door heard fair things sung. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

10. To slope; have a steep declivity: as, hanging grounds.

All these, and what the woods can yield,
The hanging mountain or the field,
I freely offer. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

11. To come to a standstill; fail to agree: as, the jury hung, and the man got a new trial.

Bartlett, Americanisms. [U. S.]—12. To balance: as, the gun hangs well.—Hanging bridge. (a) See bridge. (b) An inverted or suspended fire-bridge in a steam-boiler furnace. It is sometimes hollow and connected with the water-space of the boiler.—Hanging buttress, cutter, gale, garden, sleeve, wall, etc. See the nouns.—Hanging side. Same as hanging wall (which see, under wall).—Hang lag! let the last man be hanged; devil take the hindmost.

Colig. Fly, gentlemen, fly! . . . have ye a mind to have your fiddles

Broke about your pates?
Fidler. Not we! we thank ye.
Colig. Hang lag, hang lag! The Villain (1663).

The goose hangs high. See goose.—To hang back, to hesitate; be reluctant to proceed.

Mrs. Meyrick wanted to lead her to a seat, but, again hanging back gently, the poor weary thing spoke. George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xviii.

To hang by geometry†. See geometry.—To hang by the eyelids. (a) See eyelid. (b) Naut., to be in a neglected or dilapidated condition, as a vessel whose rigging is unsecured for, whose rope-ends are frayed, and on which everything is untidy.—To hang in doubt, to be in a state of suspense or uncertainty.

Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. Deut. xxviii. 66.

To hang in the balance, to be in doubt or suspense: as, his life hung in the balance.

A Sceptic in Religion is one that hangs in the balance with all sorts of opinions, whereof not one but stirs him and none sways him. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Sceptic in Religion.

To hang off. (a) To let go: the opposite of to hang on. Hang off, thou cat, thou burr: vile thing, let loose; Or I will shake thee from me, like a serpent. Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

(b) To refuse or delay compliance; hang back; hold off.—To hang on or upon. I. [On or upon, prep.] (a) To cling fondly to: as, to hang upon one's neck. (b) To weigh upon; oppress.

Most heavenly music!
It nips me unto listening, and thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes: let me rest. Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Though I have walked but four miles this morning, yet I begin to be weary; yesterday's hunting hangs still upon me. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 65.

Life hangs upon me and becomes a burden. Addison, Cato, iii. 1.

(c) To depend or rest upon; rely upon.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. Mat. xxii. 40.

How wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Then thus I take my leave, kissing your hand,
And hanging on your royal word. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

(d) To regard with close attention or passionate admiration.

What though I be not so in grace as you,
So hung upon with love, so fortunate!
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

He would, with decent superiority, look upon himself as orator before the throne of grace, for a crowd, who hang upon his words. Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

II. [On, adv.] (a) To persist; be importunate; continue tediously: as, office-seekers hang on to the last; the lawsuit still hangs on. (b) Naut., to hold fast without belaying.—To hang out, to lodge or reside: in allusion to the custom of hanging out a sign or "shingle" to indicate one's shop and business. [Slang.]

"I say, old boy, where do you hang out?" Mr. Pickwick replied that he was at present suspended at the George and Vulture. Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

I've found two rooms at Chelsea, not many hundred yards from my mother and sisters, and I shall soon be ready to hang out there. George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

To hang over, to project over, as the roof of a house.—To hang together. (a) To hold together; keep body and soul together; be mutually sustaining.

Mrs. Page. Is she [your wife] at home?
Ford. Ay; and as idle as she may hang together, for want of company. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

As poor as he can hang together. George Eliot.

When Hancock, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, urged upon the signers the necessity of union, saying, "We must all hang together." "Yes," said Franklin, "or we shall all hang separately." J. S. Hart, Rhetoric, p. 204.

(b) To be consistent in details; agree in all parts: as, the story does not hang together.

Mark how well the sequel hangs together. Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6.

hang (hang), n. [= G. hang, declivity, slope, inclination, propensity, = Dan. hang, bent, bias, inclination; from the verb.] 1. A slope or declivity; degree of slope or inclination: as, the hang of a roof or a terrace.—2. The way in which a thing hangs: as, the hang of a skirt or of a curtain.—3. In ship-building, the curvature of a plank concave on its lower edge when bent to the frame of a ship. If the curve is convex on the lower edge, it is called *sny*.—4. Naut., same as rake.—5. A clump of weeds hanging together. Davies. [Eng.]

It might be a hassock of rushes; a tuft of the great water-dock; a dead dog: one of the hangs with which the club-water was studded, torn up and stranded. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxv.

6. A crop of fruit. [Prov. Eng.]—7. General bent or tendency: as, the hang of a discourse.—8. The mode in which one thing is connected with another, or in which one part of a thing is connected with another part: as, the hang of a scythe.—9. The precise manner of doing or using something: as, to get the hang of a new implement; to lose the hang of it. [Colloq.]

Beset as he has been on all sides, he could not refrain [from writing], and would only imprecate patience till he shall again have got the hang (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 6.

There's something we haven't got the hang of. S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 173.

hangable (hang'g-ble), a. [*hang*, v., + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being or liable to be hanged.

By Acts of Parliament and Statutes made in the reign of Henry VIII. and his two daughters, all those people calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians are hangable as felons at the age of 14 years. Mason, Travels in England (trans.), p. 122.

2. Involving hanging as a punishment: as, a hangable offense.

hangbird (hang'bërd), n. 1. An American oriole of the family Icteridae and subfamily Icterinae: so called from its pensile purse-like nest. The Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*, and the orchard oriole, *I. epurus*, are the best-known hangbirds. Also called *hangnest* and *hanging-bird*. See cut under oriole.

The hang-bird sang his ditty o'er and o'er. Bryant, October, 1866.

2. Some other bird which builds a hanging nest.

hangby† (hang'bî), n. A dependent; a hanger-on: so called in contempt.

Enter none but the ladies and their hangbys;
Welcome beauties and your kind shadow. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

hang-choice (hang'chois), n. The position of a person who is compelled to choose between two evils. [Scotch.]

I hope St. Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precentor, or it would be hang-choice between the poet and the psalmist. Scott, Antiquary, xxx.

hangdog (hang'dog), n. and a. [*hang*, v., + *obj. dog*.] I. n. A degraded and sneaking fellow, fit only to be a hangman of dogs. Congreve.

II. a. Of or pertaining to such a person; having a base or sneaking appearance: as, a hang-dog look or gait.

hanger (hang'er), n. [= G. hänger and hanger = Dan. hanger, cable-end, pendant]; < *hang* + *-er*.] 1. One who hangs anything; one whose occupation is to hang something: as, a bell-hanger; a paper-hanger.—2. One who hangs persons, or inflicts the penalty of hanging; a hangman.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very severe hanger of highwaymen. Aubrey, Anecdotes, II. 351.

3. That which hangs or is suspended; specifically, a hanging or sloping wood or grove.

The high part to the south-west . . . is divided into a sheep down, the high wood, and a long hanging wood, called the Hanger. Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, I.

The young larches among the hillside hangers are revealing in the exquisite and tender freshness of verdure which larches alone can exhibit.

G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 13.

4. A short cut-and-thrust sword, especially one worn by seamen and travelers.

I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my hanger, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.

Smollett, Roderick Random.

5. That from which something is hung or suspended.

On pulling the hanger of a bell, the great door opened. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 225.

Specifically—(a) A support for a line of shafting, consisting of a box for holding the shafting, an oiling device, etc., and supported by a bracket, by arms fixed to the ceiling, or on legs which rest on the floor. The term includes the whole apparatus, supports and all, whatever their shape. (b) The lower part of the heddle of a loom. (c) A chain or bent rod on which a pot or kettle is hung in the open fireplace of old-fashioned kitchens, by means of the pot-hook: hence used humorously in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers*, the characters made by children in their first attempts to write.

To hang as the pots doe upon their hangers. Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 186.

As most of the council were but little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks and hangers, they determined most judiciously not to puzzle either themselves or posterity with voluminous records. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 136.

Hanger stood for the stroke with a double curve, as in the last part of m and n, as well as in K. P. D. E.'s p's and h's. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 318.

(d) The arrangement of straps by which, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the rapier was hung from the belt: an appendage often made elaborate and ornamental. Six French rapiers and poignards, with their assigns, as girdle, hangers, and so. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Mens swords in hangers hang fast by their side,
Their stirrups hang when as they use to ride. John Taylor, Works (1630), II. 133.

(e) In tailoring, the loop or strap by which a coat or other garment is hung on a peg.

6. In lace-making, one of those bobbins which lie straight down the cushion, as distinguished from the *worker-bobbins*, which are moved from side to side. Dict. of Needlework.—7. The great seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*. The stem is woody, from 2 to 6 feet in length and from half an inch to nearly 2 inches in diameter. The frond is 6 or 8 feet in length and 2 feet broad, and olivaceous brown in color. When young the stems are sometimes eaten. It was once largely used in the manufacture of glass, supplying the alkali, but has now been superseded. It is also used for making handles for knives, for fuel, and for manure by the Highlanders. Also called *tangle*, *sea-girdle*, *sea-staff*, and *sea-wand*. See *Laminaria*. [Eng.]—Ball-and-socket hanger. See ball.—Expanding hanger, a support for a steam-radiator so arranged as to allow the radiator to move when expanded by heat.—Pothooks and hangers. See def. 5(c). hanger-board (hang'er-bôrd), n. A board for supporting electric arc-lamps, by means of which easy connection is made between the poles of the lamp and the line-circuit.

Electrical connection between the conducting-wires and lamps must be made through a suitable hanger-board. Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. 8.

hanger-on (hang'er-on'), n.; pl. *hangers-on* (-erz-on'). 1. One who hangs upon a person, company, etc.; one who clings to the society of others longer than he is wanted; a dependent; a parasite.

Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower every where, a hanger-on
That words nor blows can drive away. Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

He wanted to be a guide and hanger-on, and I had a young and healthy horror of all such impedimenta. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 78.

2. In coal-mining, the man who runs the cars or trams on to the cages and gives the signal to hoist. [Eng.]

hanging (hang'ing), n. and a. [*hang*, v., + *obj. ynge*; verbal n. of *hang*, v.] I. n. 1. The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended. Specifically—2. Suspension by the neck; particularly, capital punishment by suspension with strangulation, by means of a rope with a noose at one end which is placed about the neck, the other end being attached to a beam.

Stand fast, good fate, to his hanging! . . . If he be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable. Shak., Tempest, I. 1.

3. That which hangs or is pendent. Specifically—(a) A piece of textile fabric, such as tapestry, used to cover in part the wall of a room, or as a curtain at a door or window.

My poor wife hath been . . . fitting the new hangings of our bed-chamber of blue, and putting the old red ones into my dressing-room. Pepys, Diary, II. 347.

Don't look with that violent and inflexible wise Face, like Solomon at the dividing of the Child in an old Tapestry Hanging. Congreve, Way of the World, II. 5.

(b) pl. The material with which the walls of a room are draped or covered, including even paper which is pasted upon them, as in the term *paper-hangings*. See *arras*, *tapestry*, and *curtain*.

It [the dagoba] probably was originally plastered and painted, or may have been adorned with hangings, which some of the sculptured representations would lead us to suppose was the usual mode of ornamenting these altars. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 112.*

(c) pl. The sloping side of a hill. *Wright, (Prov. Eng.)*
II. a. 1. Requiring or deserving punishment by the halter.

It's a hanging matter to touch a penny's worth of them. *G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

2. Suggesting or foreboding death by the halter.

Yet, now I think on 't, 'a has a kind of dog-look
Like my brother; a guilty hanging face.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 4.

3†. Unfixed; floating.

Some of the inhabitants are of opinion that the land there is hollow and hanging; yea, and that, as the waters rise, the same also is heaved up.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 690.

hanging-bird (hang'ing-bērd), *n.* Same as *hangbird*, 1.

hanging-guard (hang'ing-gārd), *n.* *Milit.*, a defensive position with the broadsword.

hanging-moss (hang'ing-mōs), *n.* A name for certain lichens of the genera *Usnea* and *Cladonia*, particularly the former, from their habit of hanging in long fringes from the limbs of trees, etc. See *Usnea*. The name is also sometimes given to the long moss or black moss of the southern United States, *Tillandsia usneoides*, which has a similar habit, but is a phanerogamous plant. See *Tillandsia*.

hanging-needle (hang'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A special form or size of needle, of wood or metal, used to hang the web of a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line; a seine-needle.

hanging-pear (hang'ing-pār), *n.* A variety of pear that ripens about the end of September.

hanging-post (hang'ing-pōst), *n.* That post of a door-frame to which the hinges of the door are fixed. The other is the *shutting-post*.

hanging-stile (hang'ing-stil), *n.* In a door, the stile to which the hinges are secured.

hanging-tie (hang'ing-ti), *n.* In *building*, a tie supported by a strap connected with a collar-beam above.

hanging-tool (hang'ing-tōl), *n.* A tool having a bent portion which fits over the tool-rest of a metal-turning lathe to keep it in position. Also called *finishing-tool* and *springing-tool*.

hangle (hang'gl), *n.* [*< hang, v., + -le (-el), equiv. to -erl. Cf. hanger.*] 1. A hook in a chimney for slinging a pot; a hanger. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A form of hanger by which the scabbard of a sword was suspended, attached not necessarily to the girdle, but sometimes to two rings fastened to the cuirass at its bottom edge, one over the left hip, the other near the middle of the back.

hangman (hang'man), *n.*; pl. *hangmen* (-men). [*< late ME. hangeman.*] One who hangs another; a public executioner: sometimes used merely as a term of reproach.

Do anything but this thou doest. . . .
Serve by indenture to the common hangman.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4.

He hath twice or thrice cut 'Cupid's bowstring, and the little hangman dare not shoot. *Shak., Much Ado, III. 2.*
The fear o' hell 's a hangman's whip.
To haud the wretch in order.
Burns, To a Young Friend.

Hangman's day, a day appointed for executions by hanging, usually Friday in the United States and Monday in England.

hangmanship (hang'man-ship), *n.* [*< hangman + -ship.*] The office or character of a hangman.

I abominate and detest hangmanship. *Landor.*

hangment (hang'ment), *n.* [*< ME. hangment; < hang + -ment.*] Hanging; suspension. *Prompt. Parr.*—To play the hangment, to be much enraged. *Hallivell.* [*North. Eng.*]

hangnail (hang'nāl), *n.* [*Regarded as hang + nail, which suits the sense given: but the word is historically an accom. of angnail (AS. ang-nagl), corruptly agnail: see angnail.*] A small separate piece of hard, partly detached epidermis at the root or side of a nail. Hangnails often persistently renew themselves after they are cut.

hang-nest (hang'nest), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A pensile, pendulous, or hanging nest.—2. A hangbird or hanging-bird. [*In this sense better as hangnest.*]

II. *a.* Building a hanging nest: an epithet applied to sundry hangbirds.

hang-net (hang'net), *n.* A net with a large mesh.

hangwite, *n.* [*A legal term, quoted as AS. in Latin documents of Edward the Confessor (hangwite, hangewite, once each) and William*

the Conqueror (*hencwite*, for *hengwite*, as in the AF. version), meaning in the latter instance, and prob. in the former instances, a fine for allowing a criminal to escape from prison. The proper AS. form would be **hengenwite* (it could not be **hangwite*), *< hengen*, prison, confinement (prob. at first in stocks or pillory), also a cross, a gibbet, and, abstractly, hanging (= OS. *heng-inna*, hanging—on the cross) (*< hōn*, pp. *hengen*, hang), + *wite*, fine, penalty. Cf. AS. *hengen-witung*, the penalty of imprisonment, imprisonment. [*In Anglo-Saxon law, a fine for allowing a prisoner to escape from custody. [Otherwise explained as a fine for having hanged a thief without judgment, but this is doubtful. See etymology.]*]

hang-worm (hang'wērm), *n.* Same as *drop-worm* (b).

hang-worthy (hang'wēr'thi), *a.* Deserving death by hanging.

Rebels, whose naughty minds could not trust so much to the goodness of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy necks upon the constancy of his promised pardon.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

hanif (ha-nēf'), *n.* [*Ar. hanif, orthodox: cf. hanifi.*] One who, before the appearance of Mohammed, was disinclined to idolatry and expectant of a new religion: especially applied to Abraham in the Koran; hence, also, one sincere in the faith of Islam.

I [Abraham] have turned my face to Him who originated the heaven and the earth, as a hanif, and I am not of the idolaters.
Koran, quoted in Hughes's Dict. of Islam, p. 102.

Hanifite, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Hanafite*.

hanifitism (han'i-fi-tizm), *n.* [*< Hanifite + -ism.*] The doctrine or beliefs held by the hanifs. See *hanif*.

Hanifitism was remarkably widely diffused among them [men of Medina], and at the same time there were movements of expectation of a new religion, perhaps even of an Arabian Messiah, who should found it.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 551.

hank¹ (hangk), *n.* [*ME. only in verb hanken, fetter; < Icel. hōnk (gen. hankar), a hank, coil, skein, hanki, the hasp of a chest, pulleys or blocks for brailing up a sail, = Sw. hank, a string, tie-band, rowel, = Dan. hank, handle, ear (Norw., hank, ring), = G. dim. henkel, handle, ear, ring, hook; closely connected with Icel. hængr, a hank, coil, hang, the coil of a snake, being from the verb hang, Icel. hangu, etc. Cf. hanker.*] 1. A skein or coil of yarn or thread; more particularly, a definite length of yarn, thread, silk, or the like bound up in one or more skeins. A hank of cotton yarn is 840 yards; a hank of linen yarn is 3,000 yards.—2. A string; a tie; a clasp; a hold; a collar, chain, ring, or other means of fastening.

An old native fisherman, however, brought up a hank of very small and uninviting fishes after them.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 132.

Is it known what was the fourth pendant [of a bracelet], of which the silver hank only now remains?
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 153.

Specifically—3. *Naut.*, a ring of wood or iron (formerly of rope) fastened round a fore-and-aft stay, and having the head of a jib or stay-sail seized to it. Iron hanks are used on wire stays, and wooden ones on rope stays.

A longdrawn cry and a rattling of hanks announce that the flying-jib has come in.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 410.

4. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. [*Local, Eng.*]—5. A handle. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Hank for hank** (*naut.*), in the same relative position: said of two ships which tack and make progress together: as, the Vulture and Mercury turned up the river hank for hank, neither being able to get to windward of the other.—To get or have a hank on or upon one, or to have one upon the hank, to get or have one entangled.

Others had no certainty of their holds, which were wont to be let by copy for lives, or otherwise for years: so that their landlords might have them upon the hank at no time, nor in any thing, to offend them.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

For if you side for love or money
With crows that have so oft undone ye.
The dev'l will get a hank upon ye.
Hudibras Redivivus.

hank¹ (hangk), *v. t.* [*< ME. hanken, fetter; from the noun.*] 1. To fasten by means of a rope or cord; draw or compress tightly. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]—2. [*< hank¹, n.*] To form into hanks, as yarn.

hank² (hangk), *v.* [*Var. of hang.*] The same change, *ng* to *nk*, occurs in OHG. MHG. G. *henken*, hang, and in Icel. *hōnk*, *hanki*, E. *hank¹*, *q. v.*] To hang.

The same bodye that hankyd upon the crosse.
J. Hoper, Declaration of Christe, viii.

hank³ (hangk), *r. i.* [*Prob. shortened from hanker.*] Same as *hanker*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hank³ (hangk), *n.* [*Cf. hank³, r.*] A habit or practice.

Hankel's function. See *function*.

hanker (hang'kēr), *r. i.* [= D. *hunker* (for **honger*, **hanger*), *hanker*, long; cf. OD. *hengelen*, *hanker*; a freq. verb from *hank²*, var. of *hang*, lit. 'keep hanging on or about.' Cf. Icel. *hanga*, hang, hang on to, cleave to, Goth. *hahan* (weak verb), be attentive, 'hanker' (to hear, i. e., 'hang on one's words'): see *hang*.]

1. To long or yearn keenly and with uneasiness; have an uneasy craving: usually followed by *after* or *for*.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always hankering after the diversions of the town.
Addison.

We cannot enjoy anything for hankering to know whereof the pleasure consists.
Emerson, Misc., p. 92.

Andromeda, by Perseus saved and wed,
Hankered each day to see the Gorgon's head.
D. G. Rossetti, Aspects Medusæ.

2. To linger with expectation; hang about. [*Now only colloq.*]

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to hanker hereabouts.
D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 220.

He . . . seemed to be kinder hankerin' around after that young woman.
O. W. Holmes, The Professor, iv.

hankering (hang'kēr-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of hanker, r.*] An uneasy craving or longing to possess or enjoy something.

As this is the last republic that fell under the subjection of the Duke of Florence, so is it still supposed to retain many hankerings after its ancient liberty.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 490.

I doubt you have a little hankering there still.
Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 4.

hankeringly (hang'kēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a hankering manner.

hanky-pankey, *n.* See *hanky-panky*.

hankle (hang'kl), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *hanked*, pp. *hankling*. [*Freq. of hank¹, r. t.*] To twist; entangle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hankite (hangk'sīt), *n.* [*After H. G. Hanks of San Francisco, at one time State mineralogist of California.*] A mineral consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of sodium, found in transparent whitish hexagonal crystals at Borax lake in California.

hankus (hang'kus), *n.* Same as *ankus*. *Cat. of Indian Exhibition.*

hank-worsted (hangk'wūs'ted), *n.* A kind of yarn sold in skeins, especially intended for knitting stockings and similar articles.

hanky-panky (hang'ki-pang'ki), *n.* [*A riming imitation of the meaningless formulas of jugglery. Cf. hocus-pocus, hoky-poky, etc.*] Jugglery; trickery;legerdemain. Also spelled *hanky-pankey*.

hannayite (han'a-it), *n.* [*After Prof. J. B. Hannay of Manchester, Eng.*] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, occurring in triclinic crystals in the guano of the Skipton caves of Victoria in Australia.

Hannibalian (han-i-bal'ian), *a.* [*< Hannibal (see def.) + -ian.*] Pertaining to Hannibal (about 247–183 B. C.), the Carthaginian commander against the Romans in the second Punic war.

As Professor Sellar observes, it is "freshly colored with all the recent experience of the Hannibalian war."
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 26.

Hannibalic (han-i-bal'ik), *a.* [*< Hannibal + -ic.*] Same as *Hannibalian*.

When, after the Hannibalic war, the Bruttians fell finally under the dominion of Rome.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 77.

Hanoverian (han-ō-vē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Hanover + -ian. Hanover, G. Hannover, means 'high bank,' ult. < OHG. hōh, G. hoch (def. hoken) = D. hoog = E. high, + MHG. ufer, G. ufer = D. oever = AS. ofer, bank (cf. AS. Windles ofer, E. Windsor).]* I. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with Hanover, formerly an electorate of northern Germany, later a kingdom, and since 1866 a province of Prussia: as, the *Hanoverian* sovereigns of England.

Charles was not, like William and the princes of the Hanoverian line, bound by community of interests and dangers to the Parliament.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Hanoverian bit. See *bit*.—**Hanoverian dynasty**, the present reigning family of Great Britain, descendant of the electress Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I., on whom the crown was entailed in 1701 by the act of settlement, many nearer heirs being set aside because they were Roman Catholics. The first of the line was George I., who came to the throne on the death of Queen Anne in 1714. He and his successors were also electors and kings of Hanover until the accession in 1837 of Queen Victoria, who was excluded by the Salic law prevail-

ing there, so that the Hanoverian crown passed to another branch of the family.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Hanover.—**2.** In English politics in the first part of the eighteenth century, an adherent of the Hanoverian dynasty, as opposed to a Jacobite.

hanst, n. An obsolete form of *hanse*¹.

Hansard (han'särd), *n.* [*< Hanse*¹ + *-ard*.] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

hanse¹ (hans), *n.* and *a.* [*< OF. hanse* (ML. *Hansa*), *< MHG. hans, hanse* (G. *hanse*, and, as in ML., *hansa*), an association or corporation of merchants, the Hanse league, *< OHG. hansa* = AS. *hōs* = Goth. *hansa*, a band of men.] **I. n. 1.** A league; a confederacy; a society or combination of merchants in mercantile towns, for the protection and facility of trade and transportation. In the middle ages French guilds were called *hanse*s.

In the north of Scotland there was an association of Free Burghs, called the *Hanse* or *Ansua*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 64. Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The German Hanseatic league.

II. a. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Hanse or German Hanseatic league; as, *Hanse towns*.

What favours the citizens of Colen, of Lubek, and of all the *Hanse*-townes obtained of king Edward the first. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Laws of the Hanse towns, the maritime ordinances of the Hanseatic towns, first published in German at Lübeck in 1597, and revised and enlarged in May, 1614.

hanse², *n.* See *hanse*².

hanseatic (han-sē-at'ik), *a.* [*< hanse*¹ + *-at-ic*.] Pertaining to a hanse or league; specifically [*cap.*], pertaining or relating to the league of the Hanse towns.—**Hanseatic league**, or the *German Hanse*, or *Hansa*, a medieval confederation of cities of northern Germany and adjacent countries, called the Hanse towns, at one time numbering about ninety, with affiliated cities in nearly all parts of Europe, for the promotion of commerce by sea and land, and for its protection against pirates, robbers, and hostile governments. At the height of its prosperity it exercised sovereign powers, made treaties, and often enforced its claims by arms in Scandinavia, England, Portugal, and elsewhere. Its origin is commonly dated from a compact between Hamburg and Lübeck in 1241, although commercial unions of German towns had existed previously. The league held triennial general assemblies, usually at Lübeck, its chief seat; and after a long period of decline, and attempts at resuscitation, the last general assembly, representing six cities, was held in 1669. The name was retained, however, by the union of the free cities of Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which are now members of the German empire.

hanse-house (hans'hous), *n.* Formerly, in England, a house used by a corporation of merchants for the display and sale of goods.

In some places in England there were *hanse-houses*, which were probably used as the headquarters of these great sales or fairs, just as very many parishes used to have a so-called "Church House" for public purposes. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 357, note.

The men of York had their *Hanse-house*; the men of Beverley should have their *Hanse-house* too. *E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, V. 316.

hansel, n., a., and v. See *handsel*.

hanselinst, haynselyst, n. pl. [ME., appar. *< OF. hanselin, hamcellin, hainselin*, a sort of long robe.] A sort of breeches. Also *anselines*.

Thise kuttid sloppes or haynselyst.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

hanse-pot, n. A particular kind of pot.

Six hanse pots parcel gilt.

Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey, *Archæologia*, XL. 336.

hanshamant, n. An obsolete variant of *henschman*.

hansom (han'sum), *n.* [An abbr. of *hansom-cab*.] A low-hung two-wheeled hackney-carriage or cabriolet much used in the large towns of Great

Britain, and recently introduced in some cities of the United States. It holds two persons besides the driver, who is mounted on a dicky or elevated seat behind the body of the carriage, the reins being brought over the top. It has folding half-doors in front and a strong high dashboard.



Hansom.

She did indeed glance somewhat nervously at the *hansom* into which Lavender put her. *W. Black*, *Princess of Thule*, x.

hansom-cab (han'sum-kab), *n.* [An abbreviation for "*Hansom's patent safety cab*": so called from the name of the inventor. The proper name *Hansom* was originally a nickname: see *handsome*.] Same as *hansom*.

hant (hant), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *haunt*.

ha'n't (hānt). [Also written *ha'nt* and *hant*; in the United States commonly *hain't*, *haint* (or even *ain't*, by confusion with *ain't* for *am not*, *are not*, *is not*).] A vulgar contraction of *have not* or *has not*: as, I *ha'n't*, we *ha'n't*, he *ha'n't*.

Then belike my Aunt *ha'n't* din'd yet.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii. 14.

hantle (han'tl), *n.* [With irreg. prefixed aspirate, *< Sw. Dan. antal*, number, multitude, = D. *aantal*, number, a great many, = MHG. *anzal*, G. *anzahl*, number, quantity, multitude, *< an-*, orig. *and-*, = E. *and-*, *an-*, as in *answer*, etc., + Sw. Dan. D. *tal* = G. *zahl*, number, = E. *tale*: see *tale*¹.] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal. [Scotch.]

I wanted for a hantle

A fair lady could gie.

Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

He makes a hantle rout and din,

But brings but little woo.

Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 55.

hanty (han'ti), *a.* See *haunty*.

hanum (ha-nöm'), *n.* [Turk. *khanum*, lady.] A title of respect given to ladies in Turkey, equivalent to *madam* or *Mrs.*

Hanuman (han'ō-man), *n.* [Skt. *hanuman*, lit. having a jaw (*< hanu*, jaw, = Gr. *γένυς*, jaw, chin, = E. *chin*).] **1.** In *Hindu myth.*, the name of a fabulous monkey-god, the friend and ally of Rāma in the Rāmāyana, a noted Sanskrit epic poem recounting the adventures of Rāma. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *entellus*.

hap¹ (hap), *n.* [*< ME. hap, hap, happe, heppe*, hap, chance, luck, fortune, *< feel. happ, hap, chance, good luck*; cf. ODan. *hap*, fortunate. The cognate AS. word appears only in derived adjectives, *gehapp*, fit, *gehaplic*, fit, equal, and in comp. *magen-hap*, full of strength (see *main*¹, *n.*), *mōðhap*, full of courage (see *mood*¹); these AS. forms are all rare; none others found. The W. *hap*, luck, hap, chance, *hapio*, happen, are from E. Hence *happen*, *happy*, *mishap*, *per-haps*.] That which happens; a fortuitous occurrence; chance; fortune; luck.

His grace and his good hap greuth me ful sore.

Piers Plowman (A), v. 79.

A right base nature which joys to see any hard hap happen to them they deem happy.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

Had Mary had the hap to have wedded the noble earl once destined to share her throne, she had experienced a husband of different metal. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xvii.

hap¹ (hap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *happed*, ppr. *happing*. [*< ME. happen* (pres. ind. *happe*, pret. *happede*, *happed*) (= ODan. *happe*), *< hap, happe*, chance, hap: see *hap*¹, *n.*, and cf. *happen*.] To happen; befall; come by chance.

Hit shall hap you to have in a hond while

fifty thousand fell folke out of Troy,

To take you with tene & tyme you to ground.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10195.

Of times it haps that sorowes of the mynd

Find remedie unsought. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 28.

There haps an intervening Pause.

Congreve, *An Impossible Thing*.

hap² (hap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *happed*, ppr. *happing*. [*< ME. happen*, wrap, lap, cover; origin obscure. The ME. var. *whappen* ("hap-pyn or whappyn yn clothys"—Prompt. Parv.) appears to be due to confusion with *wappen*, wrap, *wlappen*, lap, *wrappen*, wrap: see *wap*, *lap*¹, *wrap*.] To wrap; cover in order to defend from cold, rain, or snow; screen. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And I sall happe the, myn owne dere childe,

With such clothes as we have here.

York Plays, p. 116.

This worthi Mars, that is of knyghthode wel
The Flour of Feyrenesse, *happeth* [var. *lappeth*] in his
armes.

Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 76.

The surgeon *happed* her up carefully.

Dr. John Brown, *Rab and his Friends*, p. 8.

hap² (hap), *n.* [*< hap*², *v.*] A cloak or plaid; a covering. Also called *happing*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hap³ (hap), *v.* A dialectal form of *hop*¹.

Hapale (hap'ā-lē), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), *< Gr. ἀπαλός*, soft to the touch, gentle.] A genus

of marmosets, the type of the family *Hapalidae*. Also called *Saguinus*.

Hapalidæ (hap'al-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hapale* + *-idæ*.] A family of South American platyrrhine monkeys, named from the genus *Hapale*, including all the marmosets, sagouins, ouistis, etc. The family is now more frequently called *Mididae*. See *marmoset*.



Common Marmoset (*Hapale jacchus*).

Hapaloderma (hap'ā-lō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, erroneously *Ap-*), *< Gr. ἀπαλός*, soft, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of African trogons, of which *H. narina* is the type. Originally written *Apaloderma*.

Hapalonotus (hap'ā-lō-nō'tus), *n.* Same as *Dryoscopus*.

hapalote (hap'ā-lōt), *n.* [*< NL. Hapalotis*.] An animal of the genus *Hapalotis*. *P. L. Selater*.

Hapalotis (hap'ā-lō'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀπαλός*, soft, + *ὄτις* (ōt-) = E. *ear*¹.] **1.** A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—**2.** A peculiar Australian genus of rodents, of the family *Muridae*, having large tapering ears, a long tufted tail, and enlarged hind limbs somewhat like those of the jerboa. There are several species. One of the best-known is *H. albipes*. It is as large as a house-rat, and dark-colored above with white feet and under parts. *Lichtenstein*, 1829.

hap-harlot (hap'här'lot), *n.* [Also *hop-harlot*; *< hap*², *v.*, + obj. *harlot*, fellow, knave, servant. Cf. *wrap-rascal*.] A coarse coverlet.

Our fathers (yea, and we our selves also) have lien full oft vpon straw pallets, or rough mats, covered onlie with a sheet, under coverlets made of dagswain, or *hopharlots* (I use their owne termes), and a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster.

Holinshead, *Descrip. of Eng.*, II. 12.

haphazard (hap'haz'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [*< hap*¹ + *hazard*.] **I. n.** Chance; accident.

Of discerning goodness there are but these two ways. . . . The former of these is the most sure and infallible way, but so hard that all chun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *haphazard* than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 8.

One who knew him not so well as I do would suspect this was done to serve a purpose. No such matter; 'twas pure *hap-hazard*. *Warburton*, *Divine Legation*, vi., notes.

At or by *haphazard*, by chance; as may happen; without determining cause, principle, or intention.

With these fine fancies at *hap-hazard* writ

I could make verses without art or wit.

Butler, *Satire*: To a Bad Poet.

II. a. Chance; accidental; random; as, a *haphazard* statement.

I try Rutebeuf in the same *haphazard* way, and chance brings me upon his "Pharisan."

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 273.

haphazardly (hap'haz'ärd-li), *adv.* In a *haphazard* manner. [Rare.]

Beyond the art of bowlines and the science of carronades, knowledge had to be picked up *hap-hazardly*, mainly by unguided observation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 165.

haphtarah (haf-tä'rä), *n.*; pl. *haphtaroth* (-rōth). [Heb.] The portion from a prophetic book read after a corresponding portion (parashah) of the Pentateuch in the Jewish synagogues each sabbath. Each such portion is called the haphtarah of the corresponding parashah.

hapless (hap'les), *a.* [*< hap*¹ + *-less*.] Without hap or luck; luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

Such happes which happen in such *hapless* warres

Make me to tearme them broyles and beastly iarres.

Gascoigne, *Fruits of War*.

Ah, *hapless* Diedrich! born in a degenerate age, abandoned to the buffetings of fortune.

Irvine, *Knickerbocker*, p. 146.

=Syn. Ill-starred, ill-fated, forlorn.

haplessly (hap'les-li), *adv.* In a *hapless* manner.

haplessness (hap'les-nes), *n.* The state of being *hapless*.

haplite (hap'lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀπαλός*, late form of *ἀπαλός*, single (see *haplome*), + *-ite*².] A crystalline-granular mixture of quartz and orthoclase. It differs from felsite in that the latter is a very compact and flint-like rock. It is closely analogous to the

Swedish hallefinta, and also to the rock of the Cornish elvans. Also written, erroneously, *aplite*. [Rarely used by geologists writing in English.]

Haplocardia (hap-lō-kär'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, single, + *καρδία* = E. heart.] Same as *Brachiopoda*.

haplocardiac (hap-lō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [As *Haplocardia* + *-ac*.] Same as *brachiopodous*.

haplocerine (hap-lōs'er-in), *a.* [*< Haplocerus* + *-inē*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the genus *Haplocerus*: as, a *haplocerine* antelope. *H. Smith.*

Haplocerus (hap-lōs'er-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, simple, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of antelope ruminant quadrupeds, characterized by small and short curved horns like those of the chamois, and a very long and abundant fleecy pelage. It is represented only by the Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, which inhabits the mountains



Rocky Mountain Goat (*Haplocerus montanus*).

of the northwestern United States and some parts of British America. The animal is, in fact, a kind of chamois, but has a fleecy coat, which gives it some resemblance to the Angora or Cashmere goat. Usually, but improperly, *Aploderus*. *H. Smith, 1827.*

Haplochiton (hap-lōk'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, simple, + *χίτων*, tunic.] The typical genus of *Haplochitonidae*, having a scaleless body, whence the name. The species inhabit Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland islands. Also written *Aplochiton*. *Jenyns, 1842.*

Haplochitonidae (hap-lōk-i-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haplochiton* + *-idae*.] A family of physostomous fishes, resembling the *Salmonidae*, but having the whole margin of the upper jaw formed by the premaxillary bone. The opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-membranes wide, the pseudobranchiae well developed, and the air-bladder simple; the pyloric appendages are wanting, and there is no oviduct, the eggs falling into the abdominal cavity. There are but two genera, *Haplochiton*, which is peculiar to the fresh waters of temperate South America, and *Prototroctes*, which is confined to New Zealand and Australia.

haplocyemate (hap-lō-si-ē'māt), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀπλόος*, single, + *κύημα*, an embryo, < *κύνειν*, conceive.] In *embryol.*, developed directly from a more or less elongated gastrula: applied to the mode of development characteristic of the lancelet and of many worms. *J. A. Ryder.*

Haplodes (hap-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., orig. improp. *Aplodes* (Guenée, 1857), < Gr. **ἀπλώδης*, contr. of *ἀπλωειδής*, simple, single, < *ἀπλός*, simple, + *είδος*, form.] A genus of moths, of the family *Geometridae*. Its species are small, and are distin-



Raspberry-Geometer (*Haplodes rubicora*).
a, larva (natural size) on a berry; b, abdominal segment of larva, lateral view, highly magnified; c, moth, natural size; d, outline of wings of moth, enlarged.

guished by their green or whitish abdomen with conspicuous white or reddish spots, and by their angled hind wings. The larva bear strong spines, upon which they fasten the debris of the plants upon which they feed. *H. rubicora* (Riley) subsists in the larval state on the leaves and fruit of the raspberry.

Haplodinetus (hap-lō-di-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, simple, + *δινος*, in sense of 'second,' + *νότος*, back, i. e., dorsal fin.] A genus of scisenooid fishes peculiar to the great fresh-water lakes and the Mississippi valley, typical of the subfamily *Haplodinetinae*, represented by *H. grunniens*, the fresh-water drum, sheephead, or thunder-pumper. Also called *Ambledon*.

Haplodon (hap-lō-don), *n.* [NL., written in various forms (see def. 1), but prop. only *Haploodon* or *Haplodon*, *Haploödon* or *Hapludus*, < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, single, + *ὀδούς* (ὀδοντ-) = E. tooth.] 1. The typical and only genus of rodents of the family *Haplodontidae*. *H. rufus* or *Aplodontia leporina* is the sewellel or Rocky Mountain beaver. Also



Sewellel (*Haplodon rufus*).

Haploödon, *Haplouodon*, *Hapludon*, *Haploödon*, *Haploödon*, *Hapludon*, and in extended form *Aplodontia*, *Aplodontia*, *Aplodontia*, *Haplodontia*, *Haplodontia*. The original form in mammalogy, *Aplodontia* (Richardson, 1829), was emended to *Haplodon* by Wagner (1830).

2. A genus of elasmobranchiate fishes. *Münster, 1840.*

haplodont (hap-lō-dont), *a. and n.* [*< NL. haplodont* (t) (see *Haplodon*), < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, single, + *ὀδούς* (ὀδοντ-) = E. tooth.] 1. *a. 1.* In *odontog.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth simple or single—that is, not divided into ridges, tubercles, etc.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Pertaining to the *Haplodontidae*. (b) Pertaining to the *Haplodontia*; edentate.

II. *n.* One of the *Haplodontidae*.

Haplodontia¹ (hap-lō-don'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing.: see *Haplodon*.] Same as *Haplodon*.

Haplodontia² (hap-lō-don'ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *haplodont* (t): see *haplodont*.] An order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Edentata* of Cuvier with the omission of the *Monotremata*; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous mammals. [Not in use.]

Haplodontidae (hap-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haplodon* (t) + *-idae*.] A family of rodents, typified by the genus *Haplodon* and nearly related to the *Castoridae* or beavers; the sewellels. They have 1 incisor on each side above and below, no canines, 2 premolars in each upper and 1 in each lower half-jaw, and 3 molars on both sides above and below, the molars being rootless, prismatic in section, and with simple crowns. The clavicles are perfect; the tibia and fibula are not ankylous; there are 9 carpal and 9 tarsal bones; the skull is massive, greatly depressed, broad behind, and with flaring zygomatic and no postorbital processes; the mandible is massive, with a twisted, laminar, descending ramus and a high coronoid process; there is a large hyoid bone; the salivary glands are enormous; the stomach has a cardiac prolongation; the intestine is about eleven times longer than the body; the cecum is large; the outlets of the genital and urinary organs are separate; the testes are abdominal; and the large penis-bone is cleft at the end. They are peculiar to North America. See *sewellel*, and cut under *Haplodon*.

haplogonidium (hap-lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. haplogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, simple, + NL. *gonidium*.] See *gonidium*, 3.

haplogonimium (hap-lō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; *pl. haplogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, simple, + NL. *gonimium*.] See *gonidium*, 3, and *gonimium*. *Crombie.*

haplography (hap-log'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀπλόος*, single, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *paleography* and *textual criticism*: (a) A copyist's mechanical or inadvertent omission of a letter, or of a series of letters or words, repeated in immediate succession in the passage of the original manuscript copied. Errors of this kind were frequently made by ancient copyists, owing to non-separation of words in manuscripts. An example in English would be, if in copying AN DISSENT TO YOU ('and is sent to you'), one s should be dropped, so as to read, 'and I sent to you.' (b) A reading originating in such an omission. See *ditto-graphy*.

Haplolanæ (hap-lō-lē-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, single, + (†) *λάϊνος*, of stone, < *λάσας*,

a stone.] A tribe of frondose liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), of the division *Jungermanniaceæ*, proposed by Nees von Esenbeck in 1838, and characterized by a one-leaved involucre without any true perianth, a spherical capsule, and dichotomous-ribbed fronds. It comprises some of the finest of the frondose liverworts.

haploma (hap-lō'mā), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀπλωμα*, a cloth or coverlet: see *haplome*.] Same as *ependytes* (b).

haplome (hap-lōm), *n.* [Orig., but less prop., *aplome* (Haüy, 1801); < Gr. *ἀπλωμα*, that which is unfolded, an expanse, also a table-cloth or coverlet, < *ἀπλύν*, unfold, make single, < *ἀπλόος*, contr. *ἀπλούς*, simple, single, < *ἀ-* copulative + *-πλός*, -fold: see *diploë*, *diploma*, etc.] A rare variety of garnet, found in dodecahedrons with rhombic faces.

Haplomorpha (hap-lō-mōr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *haplomorphus*: see *haplomorphous*.]

1. In some systems of classification, a group of true craspedote medusae, typical aculeophs, or ordinary jelly-fishes, corresponding nearly or exactly with *Hydrophora* of some and *Trachymedusa* of other writers. See *Trachymedusa*.—2. A division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, of small size and simple form, having no etenidia, cerata, or other processes of the body-wall. The families *Phyllirhoidæ* and *Elysidae* represent this division: same as *Abranchia* (b).

haplomorphie (hap-lō-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Haplomorpha* + *-ic*.] Same as *haplomorphous*.

haplomorphous (hap-lō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*< NL. haplomorphus*, < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, simple, + *μορφή*, form.] Being of simple form; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Haplomorpha*.

Haplomycetes (hap-lō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, single, + *μύκης* (μυκήτ-), a mushroom.] A name given by Fries to certain of the simplest forms of fungi in which the whole thallus consists of a single hypha, usually very much branched. They are now mostly regarded as representing certain immature stages in the life-history of other higher forms, particularly the *Ascomycetes*.

haplomycetous (hap-lō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* Having the structure or appearance of the *Haplomycetes*.

Haploöphonæ (hap-lō-ō-fō'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] 1. In J. Müller's system of classification, a group of passerine birds having a simple bronchotracheal syrinx, as the tyrant-flycatchers: it corresponds to *Clamatores* or *Oligomyodi* and is contrasted with *Tracheophonæ*.—2. In Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of *Passeres*, consisting of the family *Tyrannidae* and the genus *Rupicola* of South America, together with the old-world *Pittidae*, *Philepittidae*, and *Xenicidae* (or *Acanthisittidae*): opposed to *Tracheophonæ*.

haploöphonous (hap-lō-ō-fō'nus), *a.* [As *Haploöphonæ* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Haploöphonæ*; oligomyodian.

Haplopappus (hap-lō-pap'us), *n.* [NL., also less prop. *Aplopappus*, < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, single, + *πάππος*, seed-down (pappus): see *pappus*.] A large genus of *Compositæ*, chiefly of western North America and Chili, with yellow flowers. It is allied to *Solidago*, but has larger many-flowered heads, and is of very different habits. There are about 50 species in the United States, of which only 2 are found east of the Mississippi. They are of no known economic value. A Mexican species, *A. discoides*, furnishes a kind of damiana, a pretended aphrodisiac. *Cassini, 1826.*

haplopetalous (hap-lō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀπλόος*, single, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having only one row or circle of petals.

haplosiphoniate (hap-lō-si-fō'ni-ät), *a.* [*< NL. haplosiphonia* (see def.), < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, single, + *σίφων*, siphon.] Pertaining to or having the characters of that series of batrachians known as *Aglossa haplosiphonia*. See *Aglossa*.

Haplostemma (hap-lō-stem'mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπλόος*, simple, + *στέμμα*, wreath, crown.] A division of the natural order of plants *Asclepiadeæ*, having the crown of stamens simple and consisting of five entire or slightly bifid pieces inserted on the base of the gynostegium. *Decaisne, 1844.*

haplostemonous (hap-lō-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀπλόος*, single, + *στέμμα*, a thread: see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, having a single series or circle of stamens. Also *aplostemonous*.

haplotomy (hap-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀπλοτομία*, < *ἀπλόος*, simple, + *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, a simple cutting or incision.

haply

haply (hap'li), *adv.* [*< hap¹, n., + -ly².*] By hap, accident, or chance; perhaps; perchance. Lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.

Acts v. 39.
I believed him, and turned out of that way into this, if haply I might be soon eased of my burden.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

=Syn. See *happily*.

hap'orth (hā'pérth), *n.* [*Contr. of halfpenny-worth.*] A halfpenny-worth; hence, a very small quantity. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

Ha'porth of treacle, three farthings' worth of bread.
Thackeray, Curate's Walk.

happet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hap²*, **happen¹** (hap'n), *v. i.* [*< ME. happenen, hapnen, an extension, with verb-formative -n (see -en¹, 3), of the more common ME. happen (pres. ind. happe), E. hap: see hap¹, v.*] 1. To occur by chance; occur unexpectedly or unaccountably; in general, to occur; take place.

Governinge you so, you male remaine in that good estate you be, or els male easilie happen you to remember what you were.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 74.

There shall no evil happen to the just. Prov. xii. 21.

All that happens is only transference of matter from one place to another. W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 186.

How happens it that, instead of being dependent on continental skill and enterprise, our skill and enterprise are at a premium on the continent?

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

2. To chance; be by chance or unexpectedly: as, he happened to be at home.

The young Man hapning to be gaming at Dice.

Congreve, Hymn to Venus, note.

As for coals, it is not likely they should ever be used there in anything but forges and great towns, if ever they happen to have any. Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 8.

To happen in or into, to enter or come in casually; especially, to make a chance call.

It was the Spaniards good hap to happen in those parts where were infinite numbers of people.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, l. 220.

To happen on, to meet with; fall or light upon.

I deny not but that these men . . . may some time happen on something that is good and great.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

happen¹ (hap'n), *adv.* [*E. dial.; sometimes happens; abbr. of it may happen. Cf. E. dial. map-pen, a contr. of the same, and cf. colloq. may-hap, maybe, abbr. of it may hap, it may be.*] Possibly; perhaps.

Happen I have not gotten things as they mout be yet. . . . A man as has been misforchait is loike to be slow.

F. H. Burnett, Haworth's, xviii.

happen², *a.* [*ME., < Icel. happinn, fortunate, happy: see hap¹, and cf. happy.*] Fortunate; happy; blessed.

Thay arn happen that han in hert pouerte.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 13.

The hapnest vnder heuen kyng hyzest mon of wylle.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 50.

happening (hap'ning), *n.* [*Verbal n. of hap-pen¹, v.*] An occurrence.

happer¹ (hap'ér), *n.* A Scotch form of *hopper¹*.

These four-and-twenty mills complete

Sall gang for thee throw all the yeir;

And as mekle of gude reid wheit

As all their happers dow to bear.

Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI. 47).

"Miller," said he to me, "an thou wilt turn thy back on the mill, and wend with me, I will make a man of thee." But I chose rather to abide by clap and happer, and the better luck was mine.

Scott, Monastery, xlii.

happer², *v. i.* [*Appar. for *hopper, v. i., freq. of hap¹.*] To skip about; hop.

Which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to happer and swarm throughout the world.

Harnar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 242.

happify (hap'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *happified*, ppr. *happifying*. [*< happy + -fy.*] To make happy. [*Rare except as cant.*]

This Prince, unpeerd for Clemency and Courage,

Justly surnam'd the Great, the Good, the Wise,

Mirour of Future, Miracle of Fore-Age,

One short mishap for ever happified.

Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, l. 642.

Happify is a barbarism which I have never met with but in the dialect of the Methodist pulpit. Even "dictionaries unabridged" do not contain it.

A. Phelps, English Style, p. 368.

The hopeless loss of one half of our brothers and sisters, and the "happified selfishness" of the other half!

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 432.

happily (hap'i-li), *adv.* [*< ME. happiliche; < happy + -ly².*] 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily.

Neuertheless it pleased God to bring the wind more west-erly, & so, in the moneth of May, 1592, we happily doubled Cape Comori without sight of the coast of India.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 105.

Who's this? . . .

The person I was bound to seek. Fair sir,

You are happily met. B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

2713

A man who is lost, as we say, to a sense of right and wrong (*happily* not a very common case) can only be kept straight by the prospect of reward or punishment.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 147.

2. In a happy or pleasing way or state; in pleasant or fortunate circumstances; with happiness or joy.

He writes

How happily he lives, how well-belov'd,

And daily graced by the emperor.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

This is a day of triumph; all contentions

Are happily accorded.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

3. With address, skill, dexterity, or aptness; dexterously; felicitously; aptly; gracefully.

Formed by thy converse happily to steer

From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

The *happily* descriptive remark of Emerson, though it accentuates the crepuscular habit of mind, equally explains two other mental traits of Hawthorne.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 514.

4. By chance; peradventure; haply.

If any thyng shall happily chaunce vnto vs in this matter otherwise than well, thou shalt percase heare of it.

Udall, Flowers for Latine Speaking, fol. 138.

Besides, old Gremio is heark'ning still;

And happily we might be interrupted.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them who happily may peruse these two treatises. Sir K. Digby.

=Syn. 1. *Haply, Happily.* *Haply*, now rarely used in prose, means by chance; *happily*, by a happy chance.—2. Prosperously, successfully, contentedly.

happiness (hap'i-nes), *n.* [*< happy + -ness.*] The state or quality of being happy. (a) Good luck; good fortune.

Might we but have that happiness, my lord, that you would once use our hearts, whereby we might express some part of our zeals, we should think ourselves for ever perfect.

Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

(b) Any state of being, having considerable permanence, in which pleasure decidedly predominates over pain.

Dead and inglorious,

Like beast whose breath but in his nostrils is,

And hath no hope of happiness or bliss.

Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 358.

O happiness, our being's end and aim!

Good, pleasure, ease, content, what'er thy name;

That something still which prompts the eternal sigh,

For which we bear to live, or dare to die!

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 1.

Happiness, . . . in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

The word happy is a relative term; in strictness, any condition may be denominated happy in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain; and the degree of happiness depends upon the quantity of this excess.

Paley, Moral Philos., i. 6.

Every man speaks of happiness as his end of ends: he wishes to live well or to do well, which he considers to be the same as being happy. But men disagree exceedingly in their opinions as to that which constitutes happiness: nay, the same man sometimes places it in one thing, sometimes in another—in health or in riches, according as he happens to be sick or poor.

Grote, Aristotle.

(c) Fortuitous aptness or fitness; an unstudied grace or beauty; felicitousness.

How pregnant sometimes his replies are! a happiness that often madness hits on.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

Certain graces and happinesses peculiar to every language give life and energy to the words.

Sir J. Denham.

Ye powers who rule the tongue, if such there are,

And make colloquial happiness your care.

Cowper, Conversation, l. 82.

Both show a wide knowledge of human nature, and a great happiness in sketching the details of individual manners.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., l. 77.

=Syn. *Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness, Bliss*; well-being, prosperity, welfare, enjoyment, comfort, security. *Happiness*, the generic word, is expressive of nearly every general state of pleasure. It is so far from its derivation that it is often expressive of that state of mind that triumphs over circumstances, finding material for contentment or even joy in that which might naturally produce deep unhappiness. *Felicity* is primarily a matter of favorable circumstances, which may be mere exemption from disaster or disagreeable experiences, or may be of a higher type, as domestic felicity depends not merely upon the comfort of the home, nor upon freedom from anxiety, but especially upon a high degree of mutual love. *Blessedness* is a state of the most refined happiness, arising from the purest and warmest benevolent and religious feeling. The type of its meaning is furnished by the use of the word *blessed* in the beatitudes, Mat. v. 3-11. *Bliss* is consummate happiness. See *animation, mirth, hilarity, gladness*.

happing (hap'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of hap², v.*] Same as *hap²*.

happit¹ (hap'it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *hap¹*.

happit² (hap'it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *hap²*.

happy (hap'i), *a.*; compar. *happier*, superl. *happiest*. [*< ME. happy; < hap¹, n., + -y¹.*] 1.

Manifesting or marked by good hap or fortune; lucky; fortuitously fortunate, favorable, or successful: as, a happy contingency or omen; a happy thought or discovery.

happy

Imagining how to purchase
Grace of the quene there to bide
Till good fortune some happy guide
Me send might. Tale of Ladies, l. 280.

I shall have share in this most happy wrack.

Shak., T. N., v. 1.

A proclaim'd prize! Most happy! Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Chemists have been more happy in finding experiments than the causes of them. Boyle.

In happy time behold our pilot-star!

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Conscious that one's general condition of feeling is a highly satisfactory one; conscious that one feels, in general, decidedly more pleasure than pain; having a general feeling of pleasure; satisfied; pleased.

He may make us both happy in an hour;

Win some five thousand pound, and send us two on't.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Make such a one thy friend, in whom princes may be happy, and great counsels successful.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 18.

How happy could I be with either,

Were t'other dear charmer away!

Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

"O happy world," thought Pelleas, "all, meseems,

Are happy; I the happiest of them all."

Nor slept that night for pleasure in his blood.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Being in a favorable condition or in advantageous circumstances; fortunate; secure of good; blessed.

And this Pamphilus saith also; If thou be right happy, that is to sayn, if thou be right riche, thou shalt finde a gret number of felawes and frendes.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

His knowledge standeth so vpon the abstract and general, that happy is that man who may vnderstande him.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Happy is that people whose God is the Lord.

Ps. cxliv. 15.

Calling him happy who had Homer to blaze abroad his praises to the world.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 328.

4. Affording pleasure or enjoyment; bringing or attended with good fortune, luck, or pleasure; agreeable: as, happy thoughts; a happy condition; happier times.

For thee I longde to lue, for thee nowe welcome death: And welcome be that happy pang that stops my gasping breath.

Gascoigne, In Trust is Treason.

All places that the eye of heaven visits

Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

This happy place, our sweet

Recess, and only consolation left

Familiar to our eyes. Milton, P. L., xl. 308.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5. Indicative or expressive of happiness; joyful: as, the happy shouts of children; happy smiles or tears.

The delight of happy laughter,

The delight of low replies.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

6. Apt; fitting the purpose, occasion, or circumstances; opportune; felicitous: as, a happy expedient; a happy retort.

Saint Dennis bless this happy stratagem!

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

This fell out strangely happy.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 2.

With twisted quirks and happy hits,

From misty men of letters.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

The same expression, so refined, so softly imaginative, which Malbone—venturing a happy touch, with suspended breath—had imparted to the miniature.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

7. Dexterous; ready; able.

She is a woman of an excellent assurance, and an extraordinary happy wit and tongue.

B. Jonson, Epicene, iii. 2.

I have known men happy enough at ridicule, who upon grave subjects were perfectly stupid.

Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

One gentleman is happy at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder.

Swift.

Happy despatch, family, hunting-ground, etc. See the nouns.—**Happy man be his dolet.** See *dole¹*. =Syn. *Happy, Felicitous, Fortunate, Lucky.* *Felicitous* is now rarely used except in the sense of apt and pleasing, a sense in which *happy* also is used: as, a *felicitous* or *happy* combination, answer, speech. *Fortunate* and *lucky*, by their derivations, are a higher and a lower term for the prosperous turns of chance or the lot in life. *Happy*, though essentially the same by derivation, has a broader application; it is never altogether separated from the idea of enjoyment. See *happiness*.

happy¹ (hap'i), *v. t.* [*< happy, a.*] To make happy.

By th' one hee happied his own Soule with Rest;

By th' other also, hee his People blest.

Sylvester, St. Lewis (trans.), l. 75.

That use is not forbidden usury,

Which happies those that pay the willing loan.

Shak., Sonnets, vi.

happy-go-lucky

happy-go-lucky (hap'ī-gō-luk'ī), *a.* Easy-going; taking things as they come, or hap-hazard.

The first thing was to make Carter think and talk, which he did in the *happy-go-lucky* way of his class, uttering nine mighty simple remarks, and then a bit of superlative wisdom, or something that sounded like it.

C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xv.

happy-go-lucky (hap'ī-gō-luk'ī), *adv.* In any way one pleases; just as may happen; every man for himself.

The Red-coats cried, "Shall we fall on in order, or *happy-go-lucky*?" The Major-General said, "In the name of God! at it, *happy-go-lucky*!"

Sir T. Morgan's Progress (Arber's Eng. Garner), IV. 641.

If I get into Mrs. Martha's quarters, you have a hundred more; if into the widow's, fifty; *happy-go-lucky*.

Wycheley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

hap-warm (hap'wārm), *a.* and *n.* [*< hap² + warm.*] *I. a.* Covering so as to warm. [*Scotch.*]

Thinking it best to be o'erlaid in
A suit o' sony *hap-warm* plaidin.

Tarras, Poems, p. 22.

II. n. Any wrapping to protect from cold. [*Scotch.*]

Whan fock [folk], the nipping could to bang,
Their winter *hapwarms* wear.

Fergusson, Hallow-Fair.

haquet, *n.* An abbreviated form of *haquebut*.

haquebut, *n.* A form of *hackbut*.

haqueton, *n.* A form of *acton*.

har¹ (hār), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also harre; < ME. har, harre, herre, < AS. heor, heorr, hior, also heorra (in pl. heorran), a hinge, a cardinal point, = MD. herre, harre, D. har, her = Icel. hjarri, a hinge.*] A hinge. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The *herres*, other heenges, of the doris . . . weren of gold.

Wyclif, 3 [1] KL vii. 50 (Parv.).

Out of har¹, off the hinges; out of gear; out of order.

The longe, the see, the firmament,
They axen also judgement

Agan the man, and make him werre,
Therwhile himselfe stante oute of herre. *Gower.*

All is out of harre. *Skelton, Magnificence, l. 921.*

har², *a.* An early Middle English form of *hoar*.

har³ (hār), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *hair¹*.

harageoust, harrageoust, a. [*ME., appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. form appears. Cf. OF. harache, harace, pursuit; cf. also harry.*] Bold; violent.

The hethene *harageous* kyng apnone the hethe lyggez,
And of his hertly hurte helyde he never!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1834.

hara-kiri (har'ā-kir'ē), *n.* [*Jap., < hara, belly, + kiri, cutting, cut. Erroneously written harikari, harri-kari, in riming conformation.*] 1. Suicide by disembowelment, formerly practised in Japan by daimios and members of the military class when unwilling to survive some personal or family disgrace, or in order to avoid the headman's sword after having received sentence of death. In the latter case the act was performed in the presence of witnesses, and was accompanied by elaborate formalities. At the moment the suicide ripped open his abdomen with his dirk his head was struck off by the sword of his second, who was usually a kinsman or an intimate friend.

According to one authority, capital punishment may be divided into two kinds—beheading and strangulation. The ceremony of *hara-kiri* was added afterwards in the case of persons belonging to the military class being condemned to death. This was first instituted in the days of the Ashikaga dynasty (1336–1568 A. D.).

A. B. Mitford, Old Japan, p. 330.

2. Hence, suicide; self-destruction.

On July 8 the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was passed in a House of Commons in which there was not a single Liberal or Irishman, and the method of obstruction by abstention, or the policy of political *hara-kiri*, was inaugurated. *Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 656.*

Haralda (ha-ral'dā), *n.* Same as *Harelda*.

haram, *n.* Same as *harem*.

harangue (ha-rang'), *n.* [*< OF. harangue, F. harangue = Pr. arenga = Sp. Pg. arenga = It. aringa, arringa (ML. harenga), a public address, a harangue; cf. It. aringo, arringo, arena, lists, combat, pulpit, chair, harangue (the sense 'arena,' hence a public platform, etc., being nearest the orig.); < OHG. hring, MHG. rine, a ring, a ring of people, an arena, circus, lists, G. ring = OS. hring = AS. hring, E. ring¹: see ring.* The syllable *ha-*, *a-*, is due to the OHG. *h-*. Cf. *rank², range, arrange*, from the same source.] A set oration; a public address; a formal, vehement, or passionate address; also, any formal or pompous speech; a declamation; a tirade.

Gray-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard.

Milton, P. L., xi. 663.

Then his blaîrd, or poet: then his blaîrd, or orator, to make *harangues* to the great folks whom he visita.

Scott, Waverley, xvi.

The even tenor of the session of Parliament was ruffled only by an occasional *harangue* from Lord Egmont on the army estimates.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

harangue (ha-rang'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harangued*, ppr. *haranguing*. [*< F. haranguer = Pr. arengar = Sp. Pg. arengar = It. aringare, arringare, make a harangue; from the noun.*] *I. trans.* To address in a harangue; make a speech to: as, the general *harangued* the troops.

The worm, aware of his intent,
Harangu'd him thus, right eloquent.

Cowper, Nightingale and Glow-worm.

General Jackson, upon being *harangued* in Latin, found himself in a position of immense perplexity.

Joshua Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 364.

II. intrans. To make a formal address or speech; deliver a harangue; declaim.

A Spaniard *harangued* in his native tongue at the pillar of reproach, and a French sermon was preached at the place where Christ was nailed to the cross.

Poore, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

For he at any time would hang
For th' opportunity t' *harangue*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 438.

The talent of *haranguing* is, of all others, most insupportable.

Swift, Conversation.

haranguer (ha-rang'ēr), *n.* One who harangues or is fond of haranguing; a noisy declaimer.

With them join'd all th' *haranguers* of the throng,
That thought to get preferment by the tongue.

Dryden, Abs. and Achil., l. 500.

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer*, or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot.

Bp. Berkeley, Maxims, § 23.

hara-nut (hā'rā-nut), *n.* The drupe of an Indian plant, *Terminalia citrina*. Also called *citrine* or *Indian myrobalan*.

harast, harrast, n. [*< ME. haras, hares, harace, < OF. haras, haras, F. haras (ML. haracium), a stud, < L. hara, a pen, coop, sty.*] 1. A stud of horses.

A *harras* of horses. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.*

2. A place or establishment for breeding horses; a stud-farm; a stable.

gondys is a hous of *haras* that stand by the wey,
Among the bestys herboryd ye be.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 147.

Than lopen about hem the Lombars,
As wicked coltes out of *haras*.

Gy of Warwick, p. 205. (Halliwell.)

From this *haras* have come some of the best French-bred horses that have been seen in recent years.

Philadelphia Times, May 17, 1886.

harass (har'as), *v. t.* [*Formerly also harras, harass; < OF. harasser, tire out, vex. Origin uncertain; cf. OF. harier, harry: see harry.*] 1. To fatigue or tire out, as with annoying labor, care, importunity, enforced watchfulness, misfortune, etc.; distress by perplexity; wear out, as with toil.

Being unwilling to refuse any public service, though my men were already very much *harassed*, I marched thither.

Ludlow, Memoirs, l. 102.

Nature, oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest.

Addison, Cato, v. 1.

To go on at that rate would *harass* a regiment all to pieces.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

Vext with lawyers and *harass'd* with debt.

Tennyson, Maud, xix. 3.

2. Milit.: (a) To annoy by repeated attacks; keep constantly on the defensive.

They had before been miserably *harassed* by the inroads of the Philistines.

Stillington, Sermons, II. iv.

(b) To lay waste or desolate; raid.—3. To rub or scrape. [*A trade use.*]

To soften the skins after dyeing, they are *harassed* by a knife, the point of which is curved upwards.

Ure, Dict., III. 93.

=Syn. Distress, etc. (see *afflict*); to jade, disturb, exhaust, fag. See *trouble*.

harass (har'as), *n.* [*< harass, v.*] Harassment. [*Rare.*]

Meanwhile the men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round.

Milton, S. A., l. 257.

Cares and the *harass* of daily life have sharpened the round cheek.

Robert Ord's Atonement, p. 58.

harasser (har'as-ēr), *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

Unnumbered *harassers*
Of the Fleet and Scots
There to flee made were.

Athelstan's Victory (Ellis's Early Eng. Poets, l. 23).

harassment (har'as-ment), *n.* [*< harass + -ment.*] The act of harassing, or the state of being harassed; vexation; that which harasses or vexes.

harbor

I have known little else than privation, disappointment, unkindness, and *harassment*.

L. E. Landon, in Blanchard, l. 51.

Little *harassments* . . . do occasionally molest the most fortunate.

Bulwer, Pelham, lxiii.

A soul that has come, from excessive *harassments*, introspections, self-analysis, into that morbid state of half-sceptical despondency.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 465.

harateen, n. See *harrateen*.

harawdi, n. An obsolete form of *herald*.

harbegiert, harbeshert, n. See *harbinger*.

harbergaget, n. See *harborage*.

harberoust, a. See *harborous*. *Tyndale.*

harbin, harbine (hār'bin), *n.* A young coal-fish. [*Local, Eng.*]

harbinger (hār'bin-jēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also harbenger (the n inserted as in passerger, messenger, porringer, etc.), earlier harbegier, harbeshier (in which an orig. r has been lost from the second syllable), < (a) ME. herbergeour, herberjour, herbarjour, etc., < OF. herbergeour, herbergeour, albergeour (= Sp. Pg. albergador = It. albergatore), one who provides or secures lodging or harborage; (b) ME. also herberger, herborgere, < OF. herbegier, in same sense; < herbergier, harbor, lodge: see harborough, harbor¹, v.] 1. One who provides or secures lodging for another; specifically, a royal officer who rode a day's journey in advance of the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations.*

Thane come the *herbarjours*, harageous knyghtez,
The hale batelles one hys harrawite ther-after.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2448.

There was a *harbinger* who had lodged a gentleman in a very ill room.

Bacon, Apothegms.

Bishop Ken's house . . . was marked by the *harbinger* for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn. *Hackins, Bp. Ken.*

2. One who or that which precedes and gives notice of the coming of some other person or thing; a forerunner; a precursor.

Another, past all hope, doth pre-uer
The birth of Iohn, Christ's holy *Harbinger*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 4.

Except there be great familiarity, hee which will salute a friend must send a letter before for his *harbinger*, to signify his affection towards him.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Luxurious ease is the surest *harbinger* of pain.

De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

harbinger (hār'bin-jēr), *v. t.* [*< harbinger, n.*] To precede; act as a harbinger to; serve as an omen or indication of; presage; announce.

One majority often *harbingers* another.

Remarks on the State of Parties (1800), p. 24.

To that chamber came the fair Queen soon,
Well *harbingered* by flutes.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 108.

harbinger-of-spring (hār'bin-jēr-ōv-spring'), *n.* A small North American umbelliferous herb, *Eriogonum bulbosum*, which flowers in March in the latitude of Washington. It is produced from

Harbinger-of-spring (Eriogonum bulbosum). a, flower; b, fruit.

a deep globular tuber, larger than a pea, at the end of a slender root, and has twice-ternately divided leaves and small white flowers. It is the only species of the genus, and ranges from New York to Virginia and from Wisconsin to Kentucky.

harbor¹, harbour¹ (hār'bōr), *n.* [*The spelling harbour conforms to the analogy of labour, etc.; as in harbour² = arbour, arbor², it is without*

Harbinger-of-spring (Eriogonum bulbosum). a, flower; b, fruit.

Harbinger-of-spring (Eriogonum bulbosum). a, flower; b, fruit.

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Harbinger-of-spring (Eriogonum bulbosum). a, flower; b, fruit.

etymological justification. Early mod. E. *harbor*, *harbour*, *herbour*, etc., < ME. *harbor*, *harber*, *harbar*, *harbare*, *herbere*, *herber*, etc., later forms, abbreviated appar. by confusion with *harbor*² = *arbor*², of *herborwe*, etc., lodging, shelter, harbor, whence mod. E. *harborough*, etc.: see *harborough*.] 1. A place of shelter; a lodging; an inn.

Mo camen to him in to the hoost or *harbore* [Latin *hospitium*, Vulgate].
Wyclif, Acts xviii. 23 (Oxf.).

That lad that thou calls lorde in lede,
He had never *harbor*, house, ne halle.
Touceley Mysteries, p. 247.

Specifically.—2†. The covert of the hart or hind.
Specifically.—3. Accommodation; lodging; shelter; refuge.

Woldez thou go myn ernde
To the heg lorde of this hous, *herber* to craue?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 811.
For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knocked.
Dryden.

I still the renegade carest,
And gave it *harbour* in my breast.
Walsh, Loving One I never Saw.

4. A port or haven for ships; a sheltered recess in the coast-line of a sea, gulf, bay, or lake, most frequently at the mouth of a river. Harbors are often formed artificially, either in whole or in part, by the building of moles, breakwaters, or piers, and sometimes by large floating masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.

Then went fourth our Pinnesse to seeke *harborow*, &
found many good *harbours*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 235.

We left behind the painted buoy
That tosses at the *harbour*-mouth.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. In *glass-making*, a chest 6 or 7 feet long which holds the mixed ingredients before they are put into the pot for fusion.—*Floating harbor*, a harbor formed by floating breakwaters.—*Harbor of refuge*, a harbor, often artificially constructed or protected, to which vessels near the coast resort for safety from a tempest; hence, any shelter or protection for one in distress or difficulty.—*Open harbor* or *roadstead*, a harbor or roadstead which is unsheltered and exposed to the sea.

*harbor*¹, *harbour*¹ (här'bur-ō), *v.* [*ME. herberen*, later abbr. form of *herberwen*, *herborwen*, etc., whence mod. E. *harborough*; from the noun. See *harborough*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To provide a lodging or lodging-place for; lodge.

In bedde yf thou falle *herberet* to be,
With felawe, maystur, or her degre,
Thou schalt enquire be curtasye
In what par[t] of the bedde he wylle lye.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

2. To give shelter to; protect; secure; secrete: as, to *harbor* a thief.

And, coasting homeward, came to Ephesus,
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave unsought
Or that, or any place that *harbours* men.
Shak., C. of E., I. 1.

Methinks these woody thickets should *harbour* knaves.
Pletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, II. 2.
A rueful deed thou'st done this day,
In *harboring* banished Quakers.

Whittier, The Exiles.

Whosoever relieves the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly *harbors* or protects an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Articles of War of the U. S. Army, art. 45.

Hence—3. To entertain; cherish; indulge: as, to *harbor* malice or revenge.

I cannot utter it. Why should I keep
A breast to *harbour* thoughts I dare not speak?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 3.

4†. To trace home, as a deer to its covert; earth. I have in this short time made a great progress Towards your redress; I come from *harbouring* The villains who have done you this affront.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours, III.

=Syn. 3. Foster, etc. See *cherish*.
II. *intrans.* 1. To lodge; dwell. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To *herber* in that hostel, why! halyday lested aulnant.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 806.
This night let's *harbour* here in York.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 7.
Since first he *harbor'd* in
That purple-lined palace of sweet sin.
Keats, Lamia, II.

2. To receive shelter or protection; be entertained; be secreted.

No great guilt of any kind can well be thought to *harbour* in that breast where true charity dwells.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. II.

3. To find a harbor; anchor in a harbor, as a ship.

There were many commodious havens and fair bales for ships to *harbour*, and ride in with safety.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 802.

The wind was so strong as the shallop could not keep the water, but was forced to *harbour* there that night.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 349.

harbor^{2†}, *n.* An obsolete form of *arbor*², a garden, etc.

harborage, *harbourage* (här'bur-āj), *n.* [Modified (as if directly < *harbor*¹, *harbour*¹, + *-age*) from ME. *harbergage*, *herberge*, *herbigage*, < OF. *herbergage*, *herbegage*, *harbegage*, etc., lodgings, shelter, harbor, < *herbergier*, etc., lodge, shelter: see *harborough*, *harbor*¹, *v.*] Lodging; shelter; dwelling; abode.

Hyes to the *harbergage* thare the kyng hovys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79. (Halliwell.)

Let us in, your king; whose labour'd spirits,
Forewared in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls.

Shak., E. John, II. 1.

How could a dream so vain find *harbourage*
In thy fantastic brain?
J. Battie.

Where can I get me *harbourage* for the night?
Tennyson, Geraint.

harbor-dues (här'bur-düz), *n. pl.* Certain charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected for the use of a harbor, moorings, etc.

harbored, *harboured* (här'burd), *p. a.* 1. Entertained; sheltered.—2. In *her*, same as *lodged*: said of a hart, buck, or the like.

harborer, *harbourer* (här'bur-er), *n.* [*ME. herbergere*, *herborgere*, *harburger*, etc., < *herberen*, etc., harbor: see *harbor*¹, *v.*] 1. One who harbors, entertains, or shelters.

Oftentimes have I sitten at dinner and supper with him,
In the house of that godly *harbourer* of many preachers
and servants of the Lord Jesus, I mean Master Elysing.
Quoted in *Biog. Notice of Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc.,
1853), II. xxix.

Geneva was famous for its religion and a great nurse of
pious men, and *harbourer* of exiles for religion.
Strype, Abp. Grindal, an. 1582.

2†. One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert.

harbor-gasket (här'bur-gas'ket), *n. Naut.*, one of a series of broad but short and well-blackened gaskets placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship, for showing off a well-furled sail in port.

harborless, *harbourless* (här'bur-less), *a.* [*ME. herborles*, *herberles*; < *harbor*¹, *harbour*¹, + *-less*.] 1. Destitute of shelter or lodging; shelterless.

For I was hungry, and yee gave me meate, thirsty,
and yee gave me drinke; naked, and yee clothed me; *harbour-
lesse*, and ye lodged me.

Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, III.

2. Having no harbor or haven.

On the left hand the haven-lesse and *harbourlesse* coasts
of Italie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 352.

Toward the south [of Asia] he [Buckle] shows us the In-
dian Peninsula, with its *harbourless* coasts.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 259.

harbor-light (här'bur-lit), *n.* A light or light-house to guide ships in entering a harbor.

harbor-log (här'bur-log), *n. Naut.*, that part of the log-book which belongs to the period during which a ship is in port.

harbor-master (här'bur-mäs'ter), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring and berthing of ships, and enforces the regulations respecting harbors.

harborough[†] (här'bur-ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harborow*, *harborrow*, *harbrough*, *harbrow*; < ME. *harbrough*, *herboroghe*, *herborowe*, *herberewe*, *harborwe*, *herberwe*, *herberga*, *herberge*, *herberge*, etc., not in AS. (the form *hereberga*, often cited as AS., being in fact OHG.), but of LG. or Scand. origin: OFries. *herberge* (in comp.) = MD. *herberge*, *herberghe*, D. *herberg* = MLG. *herberge*, LG. *harbarg* = OHG. *heriberge*, *hereberga*, *herberga*, *herebirga*, MHG. *herberge*, *herbürge*, *herbrige*, G. *herberge* = Icel. *herbergi* = Sw. *herberge* = Dan. *herberg*, *herberge* (after D.) (whence, from MHG., It. *albergo* = Sp. Pg. *albergue* = Pr. *alberc* = OF. *herberge*, *helberge*, *alberge*, *auberge*, F. *auberge*), a lodging, an inn, orig., as in OHG. and OF., a military station, a camp, < OHG. *heri*, *hari*, MHG. *here*, G. *heer* = AS. *here*, etc., an army (see *harry*, *herring*, *herald*, *heriot*, etc.), + OHG. *bergan*, MHG. *G. bergen* = D. *bergen* = AS. *beorgan*, etc., cover, shelter, protect: see *bury*¹, *borough*¹, *burrow*¹. Hence, by abbreviation, the now usual form *harbor*¹, *q. v.*; also *harbinger*.] 1. A place of lodging, originally for an army; a camp; in a more general use, a lodging; a shelter; an inn.

I saugh nought this year so mery a companye
At oones in this *herbergh* as is now.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 765.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *harboregh*.
B. Johnson, Discoveries.

2. Shelter; refuge; asylum.

He hath nede of fode, of clothing, and of *herberwe*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Leave me those hilles where *harbrough* nis to see,
Nor holy-bush, nor brere, nor winding witch.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

3†. In *astrol.*, the house or mansion of a heavenly body.

Apollo, god and governour
Of every plaunte, herbe, tree and flour,
That reveat after thy declinacioun
To ech of hem his tyme and his sesoun,
As thyn *herberwe* chaungeth lowe or heighe.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 307.

harborough[†] (här'bur-ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *harborow*, *harborrow*; < ME. *herborowen*, *herbergen*, *herbergen*, etc., = D. *herbergen* = MLG. *herbergen* = OHG. *heribergōn*, *herebergōn*, *herbirgōn*, MHG. G. *herbergen* = Icel. *herbergja* = ODan. *herberge* (cf. It. *albergare* = Sp. Pg. *albergar* = Pr. *alberguar* = OF. *herbergier*, *herbergier*, *haubergier*), shelter, harbor; from the noun: see *harborough*, *n.* Hence, by abbreviation, *harbor*¹, *v.*, the now usual form.] I. *trans.*

1. To provide a lodging-place for; lodge.

To *herbrough* vs with his blisid saintes
In heuen where and is no complaints.
Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6523.

2. To give shelter to; entertain; protect.

Al-so charge Charyte a church to make
In thyn hole herte to *herberghuen* alle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 258.

Thys Symon leprosus that *harboured* our lorde and
suche of hys Discipils as war Cristeyned, was aftyr warde
made Bushoppe. Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 54.

3. To find the harbor or refuge of; trace home, as a deer to its covert.

If they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely
to *harborowe* or rouse the game.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 18.

II. *intrans.* To have a lodging; lodge; dwell.

Sanyng al wey y^e marchauntis of Gascoyne and other
alyens may dwelle and *harborough* together in y^e said cite
as they were wont to doo here before.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 26.

harboroust, *harbouroust* (här'bur-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *herbourous*, *herberous*; < *harbor*¹, *harbour*¹, + *-ous*.] Affording harbor or shelter; hospitable.

Whether she haue to her smal power ben *herberous* to
the saintes, lodged them and washen their fete.
J. Udall, On 1 Tim. v.

An other sorte promyseth their howse to be *herbour-
ouse* to the household of fayth, and a great vowe do they
make.
Ep. Bale, Apology, fol. 38.

harborow[†], *n.* and *v.* See *harborough*.

harbor-reach (här'bur-rēch), *n. Naut.*, the reach or stretch of a winding river which leads direct to a harbor.

harborrow[†], *n.* and *v.* See *harborough*.

harbor-seal (här'bur-sēl), *n.* The common seal, *Phoca vitulina*.

harbor-watch (här'bur-woch), *n. Naut.*, same as *anchor-watch*.

harbory[†], *n.* [*ME. herbery*, *herberie*, in fuller form *herbergery*, *herbergeri*, *herborgerie*, *harburgerye*, etc., < OF. *herbergerie*, lodging, < *herbergier*, lodge: see *harborough*, *harbor*¹, *v.*] A lodging; an inn.

War innes al bifor thaim nomen,
Sua that there was no *herberie*
To Iosep and his spouse Marie.

Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 63.
Where is the *herborgerie* where I schal ete pask?
Wyclif, Luke xxii. 11 (Oxf.).

*harbour*¹, *n.* and *v.* See *harbor*¹.

harbour^{2†}, *n.* An obsolete form of *arbor*².

harbrought, *harbrow*[†], *n.* See *harborough*.

hard (hård), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. hard*, < AS. *heard*, *hard*, firm, strong, brave, stubborn, harsh, severe, etc., = OS. *hard* = OFries. *herd* = D. LG. *hard* = OHG. *hart*, *harti*, and *herti*, MHG. *hart* and *herte*, G. *hart* = Icel. *hardhr* = Sw. *hård* = Dan. *haard* = Goth. *hardus*, *hard*, severe, = Gr. *κρᾶτις*, strong, mighty; cf. *κράτος*, *κράτος*, strength, might, power, victory, *κράτος*, *κράτος*, strong, stout, mighty, *κράτος*, have power, rule (see *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc., *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.), = Skt. *kratu*, strength, power; prob. < *√ kar*, do, the earliest use in Teut. and Gr. having reference to bodily strength. Hence (through F.) *hardy*¹ and (through Scand.) *harsh*.] I. *a.* 1. Solid and firm to the touch; firm in substance and texture, so as not to be readily altered in shape, penetrated, or divided; so constituted as to resist compressing, penetrating, dividing, or abrading action: opposed to *soft*.

The deuel dragounes hide
Was *hard* so and flint.

Sir Tristrem, II. 30.

hard

As steele is *hardest* in his kinde
About all other that men finde
Of metalles. *Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.*

The diamond, why, 'twas beautiful and *hard*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 211.

Hard and *soft* are names that we give to things only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being generally called *hard* by us which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that on the contrary *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy and unpainful touch. *Locke.*

A body is said to be *harder* than another when it can be used to scratch the latter, but cannot be scratched by it. *A. Daniell, Physics, p. 230.*

2. Not loose, or not easily loosened; firmly formed; tight; fast: as, a *hard* knot; hence, binding; obligatory: as, a *hard* and fast promise.—3. Hardy; tough; enduring; resistant; sound.

They be of an *hard* nature, able to abide and sustain heat, cold, and labour; abhorring from all delicate dainties, occupying no husbandry nor tillage of the ground. *Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ll. 10.*

They [the horses] are both in *hard* condition, so it [a race] can come off in ten days. *Laurence, Guy Livingstone, p. 65.*

4. Difficult.

Is anything too *hard* for the Lord? *Gen. xviii. 14.*
(a) Difficult to overcome; strong; powerful.

I am this day weak, though anointed king; and these men the sons of Zeruiah be too *hard* for me. *2 Sam. iii. 39.*

But what will not Gold do? It will make a Pigmy too *hard* for a Giant. *Huvel, Letters, l. ii. 9.*

(b) Difficult of solution, comprehension, decision, etc.; difficult to master, understand, determine, etc.; perplexing: as, a *hard* question or problem; a *hard* language to study; *hard* words (that is, big words, difficult to pronounce).

Some clerklike serving-man,
Who scarce can spell th' *hard* names. *B. Jonson, Epigrams, iii.*

For men to tell how human life began
Is *hard*; for who himself beginning knew? *Milton, P. L., viii. 251.*

In that Arcadian light when roof and tree,
Hard prose by daylight, dream in Italy. *Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 1.*

(c) Difficult to accomplish or effect; necessitating or involving considerable effort or labor; arduous; laborious; fatiguing: as, *hard* work; a *hard* task.

When Duncan is asleep
(Where to the rather shall his day's *hard* journey
Soundly invite him). *Shak., Macbeth, l. 7.*

It es an *harde* thyng for to saye,
Of doghety dedis that hase bene done;
Of felle feghtyngs and batells sere. *Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, l. 97).*

The gods are *hard* to reconcile:
'Tis *hard* to settle order once again. *Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters (Choric Song), vi.*

So *hard* 's the task for sinful flesh and blood
To lend the smallest step to what is good. *Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.*

(d) Difficult to endure or bear; oppressive; harsh; cruel: as, a *hard* fate; a *hard* blow; *hard* treatment; a *hard* case.

Hard is the choice when the valliant must eat their arms, or clem. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.*

A soul supreme, in each *hard* instance tried,
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride. *Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford, l. 23.*

5. Carried on, executed, or accomplished with great exertion or energy: as, a *hard* fight; a *hard* struggle; *hard* labor or study.

In this world is *hard* auntere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Full *harde* and felon was the batelle ther.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.

To keep some command on our direction required *hard* and diligent plying of the paddle. *R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 122.*

6. Close, persevering, or unremitting in application or effort; earnest; industrious: as, a *hard* student.

Hard thinking and fleet talking do not run together. *Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., xxi. 335.*

7. Strenuous; violent; vehement: as, a *hard* rain; a *hard* trot or run; *hard* drinking.

Hot, faint, and weary, with her *hard* embracing.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 559.

8. Intellectually sturdy; practical; not visionary.

The *hard* sense of Johnson was not calculated to enter into the visionary and ecstatic enthusiasm of the Knight of Norwich. *Bulwer, Misc. Works, l. 189.*

9. Severe in action or effect; rigorous: as, a *hard* frost; a *hard* winter.

Being cast on land, much bruised and beaten both with the sea's *hard* farewell and the shore's rude welcome. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ll.*

A cold, *hard* winter's storms arrive,
And threaten death or famine to their hive. *Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.*

2716

10. Harsh. (a) Presenting a harsh, austere, or repulsive appearance: as, *hard* features.

When we're us'd
To a *hard* face, it is not so unpleasant.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ll. 2.

(b) Harsh in style, outline, or execution; stiff; conventional; unnatural. A picture is said to be *hard* when the lights and shades are too strongly marked and too close to each other.

Others . . . make the figures *harder* than the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold. *Dryden.*

Ice . . . bristles all the brakes and thorns
To you *hard* crescent, as she hangs
Above the wood. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.*

(c) Of a harsh nature or character; obdurate; depraved: as, a *hard* heart; hence, merciless; characterized by the absence of kindness or affection; unfeeling; unfriendly; harsh in manner: as, a *hard* look; to cherish *hard* feelings toward one.

"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its *hard* ray like a steel stylet. *Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xli.*

They will take her, they will make her *hard*,
And she will pass me by in after-life
With some cold reverence worse than were she dead. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

Without imagination, social intercourse grows dry and *hard*, and human life is despoiled of charm. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 180.*

Electra's voice sounded a little *hard* as she said these words, and her smile was more bitter than sweet. *The Century, XXXVII. 51.*

(d) Austere; exacting; oppressive: as, to be *hard* upon one; a *hard* master.

So is many man ymorthred for hus money and goodes,
And tho that duden the dede yampned ther-fore after,
And he for hus *harde* holdyng in helle. *Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 244.*

Think not my judgment leads me to comply
With laws unjust, but *hard* necessity:
Imperious need, which cannot be withstood,
Makes ill authentic, for a greater good. *Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 836.*

There are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

(e) Strict in money matters; close in dealing; grasping; avaricious.

Lord, I knew thee that thou art an *hard* man, reaping where thou hast not sown. *Mat. xxv. 24.*

(f) Vexatious; galling: as, *hard* words or dealings; to call one *hard* names.

Have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.*

(g) Wicked; bad; reprobate; profane: as, a *hard* character; a *hard* case. [Colloq.]

11. Coarse, unpalatable, or scanty: as, *hard* fare.—12. Having a refractory quality; resistant in some use or application: said of fluids affected by or treated with lime, etc.: as, *hard* water. See *hardness*, 2 (a), and *hard* water, under *water*.

Put in one quart of quicklime. . . . When the liquor is *hard*, it is of an orange colour, which may be seen by blowing. *Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 33.*

For excessively large designs the pieces are dipped first in lime to fix the lead and copper; but usually an extra dip in the entering vat suffices, especially if the vats are strong in lime, or, as the dyers technically term it, very *hard*. *O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 226.*

13. Strong; spirituous; intoxicating; fermented: as, *hard* liquors; *hard* drinks; *hard* cider.

Miles Porter was before the court this morning for selling *hard* liquor, when he had only a licence for selling ale. *Boston Traveller, Sept. 20, 1879.*

14. In *silk-manuf.*, retaining the natural gum: distinguished from *soft*: said of silk.

Before the gum has been boiled off the silk it is said to be *hard* silk, but when boiled off it becomes *soft* silk—terms very expressive of the actual condition of the fibres. *A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 395.*

15. In *phonetics*: (a) Uttered without sonant quality; surd or breathed, as distinguished from sonant or voiced. (b) Having a guttural as distinguished from a sibilant sound: said of c and g as in *corn* and *get*, as distinguished from c and g as in *cite* and *gee*. [In both uses inexact, and little used by phoneticians.]—At *hard* edge, in *fencing*, with naked weapons, or in serious conflict. *Davies.*

By all that's good, I must myself sing small in her company; I will never meet at *hard* edge with her; if I did . . . I should be confoundedly gapped. *Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, l. 120.*

Hard and *fast*, strongly binding; strictly obligatory; not to be violated or set aside: as, a *hard* and *fast* bargain; *hard* and *fast* rules.—*Hard* carbonates. See *carbonate* 1.

—*Hard* cash. See *cash* 2.—*Hard* cider. See *cider*.—*Hard*-cider campaign, in *U. S. polit. hist.*, the presidential canvass of 1840, in which much use was made of hard cider as an emblem by the supporters of General Harrison, from a slur relating to his use of it cast upon him by his opponents. See *log-cabin*.—*Hard* clam, one of the large rounded clams with a thick heavy shell used for food in the United States; a round clam, as the quahog, *Venus mercenaria*: so called in distinction from the

hard

soft or *long* clams of the genus *Mya*, etc.—*Hard* coal. See *coal*, 2.—*Hard* crab, a hard-shelled edible crab: in contradistinction to *soft* crab.—*Hard* fish, knot, etc. See the nouns.—*Hard* lines. See *line* 2.—*Hard* maple. See *maple*.—*Hard* money. See *money*.—*Hard* muffle-colours, colors which require the greater heat of the muffle-furnace—that is to say, about 800° of the silver pyrometer, or nearly 1000° centigrade.—*Hard* of hearing, hearing with difficulty; partly deaf.

Child! I am rather *hard* of hearing—
Yes, truly; one must scream and bawl:
I tell you, you can't hear at all! *Couper, Mutual Forbearance.*

Hard paste, in *ceram.* See *porcelain*.—*Hard* pine, pottery, pulse, water, wood, etc. See the nouns.—In *hard* condition. See *condition*.—Syn. 3. Unyielding, tough.—4 (b). Perplexing, puzzling, knotty.—4 and 5. *Difficult*, etc. See *arduous*.—10. *Severe*, *Harsh*, etc. (see *austere*); insensible, callous, obdurate, inflexible.

II. n. 1. Something that is *hard*, in distinction from something similar or related that is *soft*; especially, the hard part of a thing that is partly *soft*, as the shell or rind.

Of squilles white alle rawe take of the *hardes*,
And al the rynde is for this nothing fyne. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.*

2. A small marble. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A firm, solid path or way; a paved street or roadway; a gravelly passage, as over a fen or marsh. [Local, Eng.]

Two small rooms . . . at a tobacconist's shop on the Common *Hard*, a dirty street leading down to the dock-yard [at Plymouth, England]. *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.*

4. A kind of pier or landing-place for boats on a river. *Marryat*.—5. [cap.] In *U. S. hist.*: (a) A member of the more conservative of the two factions into which, in 1852 and the years immediately following, the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided, corresponding in general to the earlier faction called *Hunkers*. The extreme members were called the *Adamantine Hards*. Originally called *Hard-shells*.

The *Hards* had by their own course forfeited the right to base their complaints about Pierce's behavior on the fact that they alone represented the true national Democracy, in the decisive question of slavery.

H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), IV. 272.

(b) In Missouri, about 1850, one of the supporters of Senator Benton: so called from their advocacy of "hard money," but differing from the *Softs* mainly in that they were opposed to secession doctrines and to the nationalization of slavery.—6. *pl.* A mixture of alum and salt used by bakers to whiten bread. *Dunghison.*

hard (hård), *adv.* [*<* ME. *harde*, *<* AS. *hearde*, *hard*, severely, sorely, very, = OS. *hardo* = OHG. *harro*, strongly, extremely, very, = Gr. *kápara*, extremely, very, much, etc.; from the adj.]

1. With force, effort, or energy; with urgency; forcibly; vehemently; vigorously; energetically: as, to work *hard* for a living; to run *hard*; to hold *hard*; it rains *hard*.

Bi that the wyge in the wod wendex his brydel,
Hit the hors with the heles, as *harde* as he myzt. *Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2155.*

Lie soft, sleep *hard*, drink wine, and eat good cheer. *Middleton, Chaste Maid, l. 2.*

But it rained so *hard* all the night, that I did not much fear being attacked. *Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 176.*

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince. *Dryden.*

He stoop'd and gather'd one
From out a bed of thick forget-me-nots,
Look'd *hard* and sweet at me, and gave it me. *Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 5.*

2. Securely; firmly; tightly; so as to be fast.

Corn. Bind him, I say. *Hard, hard.* *Shak., Lear, iii. 7.*

3. With difficulty.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

He thought his horse was 'neath him shot,
And he himself got *hard* away. *Hobbs Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 102).*

He . . . spoke such scurvy and provoking terms. . . .
I did full *hard* forbear him. *Shak., Othello, i. 2.*

The whole party was put under a proscription, so general and severe as to take their *hard*-earned bread from the lowest offices. *Burke, Present Discontents (1770).*

4. Disagreeably; unpleasantly; grievously; vexatiously; gallingly.

Paul Primus [heremita] put vs him-selue
Awey into wildernes the werlde to dispense;
And there we leng(e)den full longe & lyueden full *harde*. *Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 310.*

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you, it goes *hard*. *Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.*

5. So as to be difficult.

The question is *hard* set. *Sir T. Browne.*

6. Roughly; heavily.

He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnised.

Shak., As you Like It, III. 2.

7. Close; near.

My soul followeth *hard* after thee.

Ps. lxxiii. 8.

The church of the priorie was *hard* joynd to the east end of the paroch church.

Leland, Monasticon, iv. 55.

Then the dragon, like a coward, began to fly

Unto his den, that was *hard* by.

Sir Eglamore (Child's Ballads, VIII. 197).

[He] weighed *hard* upon eighteen stone.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 79.

8. Fully; closely; to the full extent; especially in nautical use, in the commands for putting the helm *hard* alee, *hard* aport, *hard* up, etc.—that is, as far as it will go in the direction indicated.

Some of the monsters [ships] they commanded carried weather helms with wheels *hard* over.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 161.

9. So as to be hard in consistence: chiefly in composition: as, *hard-burned*, *hard-baked*, *hard-boiled*.

If the clay be *hard-burned*, it will be of a red color.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 149.

Hard alee! See *alee*.—*Hard all*, with the greatest exertions of all engaged: used chiefly of boating.

Pulling *hard all* from Sandford to Ilfey, and then again from Ilfey over the regular course.

Macmillan's Mag.

Hard and fast, closely; firmly.

So than held thei here way *harde & faste*,

Til thei to Palerne prestili with al that pres come.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4878.

Rab slips out, and jinks about

Behint the muckle thorn:

He grippet Nelly *hard an' fast*.

Burns, Halloween.

Hard aport! See *aport*.—*Hard by*, near; close.—*Hard hit*, See *hit*, v.—*Hard run*. Same as *hard up* (a).—*Hard up*, ill-provided. (a) In want of money; needy; without resources: used absolutely. [Colloq.]

He returned, and being *hard up*, as we say, took it into his head to break a shop-window at Liverpool, and take out some trumpery trinket stuff.

T. Hook, The Sutherlands.

Often he was "*hard up*," and had to work as a dock labourer.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 907.

(b) Ill-provided with: followed by *for*: as, *hard up for* amusement. [Colloq.] (c) *Naut.*, pushed close up or as far as possible: said of the helm when put completely over to one side so as to turn the ship's head away from the wind.—*Hold hard!* See *hold*.—*It shall go hard but*. See *go*.—*To bear one hard!* See *bear*.—*To be hard put to it*, to be in great perplexity or difficulty.

The figures and letters were so mingled together that one would think the coin was *hard put to it* on what part of the money to bestow the several words of his inscription.

Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

To die hard. See *die*.—*To go hard with*. See *go*. *hard¹*, v. t. [ME. *harden* (pres. ind. *harde*), < AS. *heardian*, become hard, make hard, = D. *harden*, make hard, = OHG. **hartjan*, *hartan*, *hertan*, MHG. *herten*, G. *härten* = Dan. *hærde* = Sw. *härda*, make hard; from the adj. Cf. *harden¹*.] *To make hard*; *harden*.

They speke of sondry *harding* of metal,

And speke of medicynes therewithal,

And how and when it sholde *yharded* be.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 237.

hard-a-keeping¹, a. Hard to keep or observe. [Rare.]

Having sworn too *hard-a-keeping* oath,

Study to break it and not break my troth.

Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

hard-bake (härd'bāk), n. A sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar or treacle with blanched almonds, and flavored with the juice of lemons, oranges, or the like: a kind of taffy.

The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, *hard-bake*, apples, flat-fish, and oysters.

Dickens, Pickwick, II.

hardbeam (härd'bēm), n. Same as *hornbeam*. *hardbill* (härd'bil), n. A grosbeak; a bird of Swainson's subfamily *Coccothraustinae*.

hard-bitted, *hard-bitten* (härd'bit'ed, -bit'n), a. [Prop., in this sense, only *hard-bitted*; < *hard* + *bit¹*, n., + -ed².] Hard to control by the bit, as a horse; hard-mouthed; hence, obstinate; heady; unyielding.

They looked such *hard-bitten*, wiry, whiskered fellows, that their young adversaries felt rather desponding as to the result of the morrow's match.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 8.

hard-boiled (härd'boild), a. Boiled so long as to be hard: said of eggs.

hard-bound (härd'bound), a. 1. Fast or tight; stiff and slow in action; costive.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear.

And strains from *hard-bound* brains eight lines a year.

Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 182.

2. Constipated: said of the bowels. [Colloq.]

hard-cured (härd'kürd), a. Cured, as fish, very thoroughly by drying in the sun after salting, until all the moisture is evaporated. Cod especially are thus prepared for the markets of warm countries, as the West Indies, Spain, and Italy.

hard-drawn (härd'drän), a. Drawn when cold, as wire through a disk.

All wire for outside work should be *hard-drawn*, if for long spaces.

Greer, Dict. of Electricity, p. 59.

The present company has employed *hard-drawn* copper wires.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 69.

hard-dried (härd'drid), a. Hard-cured, as fish.

Fish prepared for the Spanish market should be very *hard-dried*.

Perley, Canada, p. 280.

hardelyt, adv. A variant of *hardly*. *Chaucer*. *harden¹* (härd'n), v. [< ME. *hardenen*, an extension, with verb-formative -n (cf. *happen*), of ME. *harden* (pres. ind. *harde*), make hard: see *hard*, v. and a.] I. trans. 1. To make hard or more hard in substance or texture; make firm or compact; indurate: as, to *harden* steel, clay, or tallow; to *harden* the hands or muscles by toil.

The Guymares have hard skins, and beat their children with thistles to *harden* them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

He spends not night on beds of down or feathers, Nor day in tents, but *hardens* to all weathers

His youthful limbs

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

It is a well-known fact among those who are in the habit of *hardening*, that the *hardening* of steel increases its dimensions.

G. Ede, in Campin's Mechanical Engineering, p. 363.

Born

To labour and the mattock-*harden'd* hand.

Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

2. To dry (clothes) by airing. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To make hard or harder in feeling; strengthen or confirm with respect to any element of character; inure; toughen; especially, to make indifferent, unfeeling, obstinate, wicked, etc.

She is *hardened* against her young ones, as though they were not hers.

Job xxxix. 16.

Some had in courts been great, and thrown from thence, Like fiends, were *hardened* in impenitence.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 145.

Though he became so far *hardened* in profligacy that he could "take pleasure in the villainess of his companions," yet the sense of right and wrong was not extinguished in him.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 12.

Hardened glass. See *glass*.—*To harden the neck*. See *neck*.—Syn. To accustom, discipline, train, toughen, habituate, steel, brace, nerve.

II. intrans. 1. To become hard or more hard; acquire solidity or compactness: as, mortar *hardens* in drying.

That we might . . . watch

The sandy footprint *harden* into stone.

Tennyson, Princess, III.

Old instincts *hardening* to new beliefs.

Lovell, Villa Franca.

2. To become inured or toughened; especially, to become unfeeling.

And now his heart

Distends with pride, and, *hardening* in his strength,

Milton, P. L., l. 572.

3. To rise in price; grow dear: as, the market *hardens*.

The precious metals had again *hardened* in value.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 410.

harden², a. and n. [Also *hurden*; < ME. **herden*, < *hardes*, *herdes*, *hards*: see *hards* and -en².] I. a. Of hards or inferior flax.

II. n. Hards or inferior flax. *Davies*.

A shirt he had made of coarse *harden*,

A collar-band not worth a farthing.

T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 235.

Hardenbergia (härd'n-bér'ji-ä), n. [NL., named in honor of Frances Countess *Hardenberg*, sister of Baron Hügel, an eminent German traveler.] A genus of Australian herbs or woody climbers, belonging to the natural order *Leguminosae*, tribe *Phaseoleae*, distinguished botanically by the strophylate seeds, small violet flowers, very short calyx-teeth, and a corolla the keel of which is shorter than its wings.

The genus consists of 3 species, which, from the profusion of their flowers, make excellent greenhouse-plants. As such, *H. monophylla*, a hardy evergreen twiner, is the best-known, and is called the *Victorian lilac*. It has blue flowers in racemes. The spindle-shaped root of these plants is called by the inhabitants *sarsaparilla*, and used by the gold-miners as a substitute for it: hence the other common name of *spurious sarsaparilla*.

hardener (härd'nér), n. One who or that which makes hard or more firm and compact; specifically, one who brings cutting instruments or tools up to the required temper; a temperer.

hardening-kiln (härd'ning-kil), n. A kiln in which, in the transfer printing process, unfir-

ished pottery is exposed to a low heat to drive away superfluous oil.

hardening-machine (härd'ning-ma-shēn*), n. A machine in which the bodies of hats are rubbed and pressed to felt the materials and render them more dense, and to diminish the size of the hat.

hardening-skin (härd'ning-skin), n. In *hat-making*, a piece of partially tanned leather placed over a bat of felting-hair while the workman compresses it with his hands.

Harderian (härd-dé'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Swiss anatomist J. J. Harder (1656-1711).—*Harderian gland*. See *gland*.

hard-faced (härd'fäst), a. Having a hard or stern face; hard-featured. *Campbell*.

hard-favored (härd'fä'vörd), a. Having coarse features; harsh of countenance; repellent in aspect.

Is that *hard-favored* gentleman a poet too?

B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

He handsome outwardly, but of odd Conditions; she excellently qualified, but *hard-favored*.

Hovell, Letters, II. 1.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favored*.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

hard-favoredness (härd'fä'vörd-nēs), n. Coarseness of features.

hard-featured (härd'fē'tjurd), a. Having coarse features.

hard-fern (härd'fērn), n. A fern of the genus *Lomaria*, particularly *L. Spicant*. In Australia, where the genus is abundant, the name is given to all the species of *Lomaria*. See *Lomaria*.

hard-finish (härd'fin'ish), n. In *plastering*, the third coat in a series of three, consisting of fine stuff layered on to the depth of about one eighth of an inch and well troweled.

hard-fish (härd'fish), n. Salted and dried cod, ling, etc. [Scotch.]

hard-fisted (härd'fis'ted), a. 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer.—2. Close-fisted; covetous.

None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless.

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

hard-fought (härd'fäut), a. Vigorously contested: as, a *hard-fought* battle.

Hard-fought field. *Fanshawe*, Lord Stratford's Trial.

hard-got (härd'got), a. Obtained with difficulty.

With a tedious war, and almost endless toils, Throughout his troubled reign here held his *hard-got* spoils.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 114.

hard-grained (härd'gränd), a. 1. Having a close, firm grain.—2. Unattractive; not amiable or inviting.

The *hard-grain'd* Muses of the cube and square.

Tennyson, Princess, Prolog.

hard-grass (härd'gräs), n. A coarse dry grass of some one of several genera, as *Ophiurus*, *Rottballia*, and *Sclerachloa*, and one of some species of *Triticum*; also, occasionally, the orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*.

hardhack (härd'hak), n. A low shrub, *Spiraea tomentosa*, with woolly leaves and pods, and dense terminal panicles of rose-colored or white flowers. Also called *steeplebush*. It is common in the northeastern United States, especially in New England, and is said to have considerable medicinal value as an astringent.

Our narrow New England lanes, . . . where no better flowers are to be gathered than golden-rod and *hardhack*.

Lovell, quoted in De Vere's Americanisms, p. 405.

hard-handed (härd'han'ded), a. [= Dan. *haardhændet* = Sw. *hårdhäänd*.] 1. Having hands hardened by toil.

Hard-handed men, that work in Athens here,

Which never labour'd in their minds till now.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

2. Practising severity; ruling with a strong hand.

The easy or *hard-handed* monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannies.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

hardhay (härd'hä), n. The plant *Hypericum tetrapetrum*, one of the St. John's-worts, with hard and tough wing-angled stems. [Eng.]

hardhead (härd'hed), n. 1. Clash or collision of heads in contest.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. A small billon or copper coin of Scotland, officially known as the *lion*. It was current in the sixteenth century under Mary and James VI., and was worth 1^d. or 2^d. English. See cut on following page.

I found many guests of dyvers factions, some outlaws of England, some of Scotland, some neighbours thereabout at cards, some for ale, some for placks and hardhedds.
Letter dated Jan. 12, 1570. (Nares.)

3. The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. See cut under *Brevoortia*. [New Eng.]—4. The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*: so called by whalers because it has a habit of butting boats.—5. The gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.—6. The ruddy duck, *Erimaturus rubida*, more fully called *hard-headed dipper*. Also *hard-tack*, *toughhead*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—7. A kind of commercial sponge, *Spongia dura*. A. Hyatt.—8. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*: so called from its resemblance to the loggerhead, a ball of iron on a long handle. See *knapweed*.—9. An alloy of iron, tin, and arsenic remaining on the bottom, after liquation, in the process of refining tin in the reverberatory furnace. It is nearly identical in composition with the dross removed from the surface during the operation.—10. A large, smooth, rounded stone found especially in coarse gravel.



Obverse. Reverse.
Hardhead of James VI., British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

hard-headed (här'd'hed'ed), *a.* [*< hard + head + -ed*. Cf. D. *hardhoofd*, stupid, *hardhoofd*, a dolt, blockhead.] Shrewd; intelligent or clear-headed and firm; not easily deceived or humbugged: as, a *hard-headed* politician.
Mrs. D. is, in Mrs. Thrale's phrase, a sensible *hard-headed* woman.
Mme. d'Arblay, Diary, I. 261.
Hard-headed physicists, however, regard such instruments (Lippman's electrometers) with considerable doubt when quantitative measurements are to be made.
Science, III. 260.

Hard-headed dipper. Same as *hardhead*, 6.
hard-hearted (här'd'här'ted), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hardharted*, *hardherted*; *< ME. herdiheortet*, *hardihearted* (= Dan. *haardhjertet* = Sw. *hårdhjertad*), with *-ed*, *< AS. heardheort* (= G. *harthers-ig*), *< heard*, hard, + *heorte*, heart.] Unfeeling; cruel; pitiless; inhuman; inexorable.
But exhorte one another daylye, while it is called to daye, least any of you waxe *hard-herted* thorow the deceitfulness of synne.
Bible of 1561, Heb. iii. 13.
She to Intrigues was even *hard-hearted*.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

=Syn. See list under *cruel*.
hard-heartedly (här'd'här'ted-li), *adv.* In a hard-hearted manner. *Imp. Dict.*
hard-heartedness (här'd'här'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being hard-hearted; want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.
hardiesse, *n.* [ME., *< OF. hardiesse*, *hardiesce*, F. *hardiesse* (= Pr. *ardidez* = It. *arditezza*), *< hardi*, hardy: see *hardy*.] Hardiness; boldness.
That of knyghthode the prowess
Is grounded upon *hardiesse*
Of him that dare wel undertake.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 67.

hardihead (här'di-hed), *n.* Same as *hardihood*.
Enflam'd with fury and fiers *hardy hed*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 88.
Fools men are
Who work themselves such bitter care
That they may live when they are dead;
Her mother's stern cold *hardihead*
Shall make this sweet but dead-alive.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 138.

hardihood (här'di-hüd), *n.* [*< hardy + -hood*. Cf. D. *hardigheid*, hardness, callosity, G. *hartigkeit*, hardness (in a moral sense).] 1. Unyielding boldness; firmness in doing something that exposes to difficulty, danger, or contumely; intrepidity; also, and commonly, too great boldness; foolish daring; offensive assurance.
It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity.
Buckminster.
It is a proof of audacity to venture to an entertainment uninvited, and of *hardihood* to endure with apparent unconsciousness the astonished looks of the host and hostess.
C. J. Smith, Synonyms, p. 115.

2. Physical power of endurance; toughness. [Rare.]
The pilgrims had the preparation of an armed mind, better than any *hardihood* of body.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.
=Syn. Courage, resolution, pluck, stoutness, fortitude; audacity, effrontery, assurance, impudence. The unfavorable meanings of *hardihood* seem to be prevailing over the good ones, so that there is a tendency to look to other words for the expression of courage and endurance. The issue of this tendency is not yet decided; it is less marked in the case of *hardy*.

hardily¹, *adv.* A variant of *hardly*. Chaucer.
hardily² (här'di-li), *adv.* [*< ME. hardily*, *hardliche*; *< hardy + -ly*.] 1. In a hardy manner; boldly; with hardiness; with confidence.

At the first the Gaules and Spanyards, equall to their enemies both in force and courage, maintained the conflict right *hardily*, and kept their order and arrales.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 461.

My lords, I assert, confidently and *hardily* I make the assertion, and I challenge confutation.
Bp. Horsey, Speech, July, 1790.

2†. Surely; certainly; of course; indeed.

A wyf is Goddes gifte verraily;
Alle other manere giftes *hardily*,
As londes, rentes, pasture or comune,
Or moebles, alle been giftes of Fortune.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 68.

hardim (här'dim), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *hurdaun*, the Libyan lizard.] A common agamoid lizard, *Stellio vulgaris*, of countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also spelled *haardim*.

The *hardims* are of an olive green color shaded with black, and below a pale yellow. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 414.

hardiment (här'di-ment), *n.* [*< ME. hardiment*, *< OF. hardiment*, *< hardi*, hardy: see *hardy*.] 1. Courage; daring; hardihood. [Obsolete or archaic.]
Artow in Troye and hast non *hardiments*
To take a woman which that loveth thee?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 533.

But, full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthfull Knight could not for ought be staide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. l. 14.

Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent, . . .
Now is the time to prove your *hardiment*!
Wordsworth, To the Men of Kent, October, 1803.

2†. A bold exploit.
Like *hardiment* Posthumus hath
To Cymbeline perform'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

hardiness (här'di-nes), *n.* [*< ME. hardynesse*; *< hardy + -ness*.] 1. Capability of endurance; physical vigor.
He that berethe the Diamand upon him, it zevethe him *hardynesse* and manhode, and it kepeth the Lemes of his Body hole.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 159.

2. Hardihood; audacity; effrontery. [Obsolete or archaic.]
By the imprudent and foolish *hardines* of that French Earle the Frenchmen were discomfited.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

It is wholly to this dreadful practice [flogging at schools] that we may attribute a certain *hardiness* and ferocity which some men, though liberally educated, carry about them in all their behaviour. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 157.
Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it.
Spectator.

3†. Hardness.
Ac to be conquerour called that cometh of special grace, And of *hardynesse* of herte and of hendenesse [gentleness] both.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 31.

4†. Hardship; suffering.
They hold an opinion that oxen will abide and suffer much more labour, pain, and *hardiness* than horses will.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.
They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

harding, *n.* [*< ME. hardyng*; verbal *n.* of *hard*, *v.*] Hardening.

They speeken of sondry *hardyng* of metal.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 285.

hardlaiket, *n.* [ME., *< Icel. hardhleikr*, hardness, *< hardhr* = E. *hard*: see *hard*.] Hardship; harshness; wrong.

With *hardlayke* & harme, that happyn shall after,
Ye dowltes mun degh for dedes of the two.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3476.

hardlet, *n.* An obsolete form of *hurdle*.

hardly (här'dli), *adv.* [*< ME. hardely*, *hardliche*, *hardeliche*, *herdeliche*, *< AS. heardlice* (= OS. *hardlika* = G. *härlich* = Icel. *hardhliga*, *hardhla* = ODan. *haardelig*), hardy, hard, sorely, severely, *< heard*, hard: see *hard*, *a.*] 1. Not softly or tenderly; roughly; severely; unfavorably; inimically.

Sarah dealt *hardly* with her. Gen. xvi. 6.

The griev'd commons
Hardly conceive of me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 2.

We house f' the rock, yet use thee not so *hardly*
As prouder livers do. Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.
Heaven was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodged. Dryden.

2. By hard work; with difficulty.

There is no sin which God doth so seldom, nor so *hardly* forgive, as this sin of falling away from the truth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Believe me, she is constant; not the sands
Can be so *hardly* number'd as she won.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

There is a keen relish about small pleasures *hardly* earned.
J. H. Ewing, Madam Liberty.

3. Not quite or completely; only approximately; scarcely: as, it is *hardly* strong enough; that is *hardly* true.

You may be louder yet; a culverin
Discharged in his ear would *hardly* bore it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

However wise, ye *hardly* know me yet.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Barely; narrowly; almost not at all: as, *hardly* any; *hardly* ever.

The Earl of Gloucester in a Sickness suddenly lost his Hair, his Teeth, his Nails, and his Brother *hardly* escaped Death.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

Hardly any faculty is more important for the intellectual progress of man than the power of Attention.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 43.

The country was then impoverished, intercourse with Great Britain was interrupted, school-books were scarce and *hardly* attainable, and there was no certain prospect of peace.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 33.

5. Not probably; with little likelihood: as, he will *hardly* come to-day.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad but he desires the credit of being thought good.
South, Sermons.

There was that across his throat
Which you had *hardly* cared to see.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

hard-metal (här'd'met'al), *n.* An alloy of about two parts of copper with one of tin, prepared in the process of making gun-metal. To this alloy the proper addition of copper is afterward made, the object being to secure a more thorough mixture of the two metals than would be possible if they were melted together in the proper proportions without this preliminary operation.

hardmouth (här'd'mouth), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Acrochilus alutaceus*, distinguished by the incasement of the jaws in a well-defined broad horny plate having a straight edge. It reaches a length of about a foot, and represents in the United States the *Chondrostomus* of Europe. (Columbia river, U. S.)

hard-mouthed (här'd'moutht), *a.* Having a hard mouth; not sensitive to or easily controlled by the bit: as, a *hard-mouthed* horse.

'Tis time my *hard-mouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal.
Dryden.

I myself, the author of these momentous truths, am a person whose imaginations are *hard-mouthed*, and exceedingly disposed to run away with his reason.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

hardness (hard'nes), *n.* [*< ME. hardnesse*, *hardnesse*, *< AS. heardnes* (= OHG. *hartnissa*), *< heard*, hard: see *hard*, *a.*] 1. The state or quality of being hard, in any of the senses of that word; solidity; density; difficulty of comprehension, accomplishment, control, or endurance; obduracy; harshness; severity; inelucency; adversity; roughness; uncomeliness; want of sensibility.

If one, by quickness of witte, take his lesson readelle, an other, by *hardnes* of witte, taketh it not so speedelle.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 32.

And eke that age despyed nicenesse valne,
Enur'd to *hardnesse* and to homely fare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Thou therefore endure *hardness*, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.
2 Tim. ii. 3.

I do confess my *hardness* broke his heart.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

But the Labourers are few, and their harvest nothing so plentiful as in other places, which they impute to the *hardness* of learning the Chinian language.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour.
Ray.

With respect to *hardness*, we know nothing of it by sense farther than that the parts of hard bodies resist the motion of our hands on coming into contact with them.

Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 4.

Specifically—2. That quality in fountain-water which is imparted by the presence in excess of earthy salts, especially calcium sulphate.

It is possible to improve . . . hard water . . . by simply adding lime-water to water the *hardness* of which is to be corrected.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 119.

The *hardness* shown by unboiled water is called total *hardness*.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 135.

3. In *med.*, that quality of the pulse which is due to tension of the artery, which in this condition does not readily yield to the pressure of the finger.

Hardness of the pulse is usually said to be an indication for bleeding, . . . but it is necessary to discriminate carefully between the *hardness* due to tension of the sound artery . . . and that due to arterial degeneration with more or less hard deposit in the walls of the vessels.
Quain, Med. Dict.

4. In *art* and *music*, harshness or coldness of execution; unsympathetic treatment, as of a tone or the details of a picture; want of feeling in performance.—5. In *mineral.*, the comparative capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another; the qual-

ity of bodies which enables them to resist abrasion of their surfaces. Scales have been constructed in which a set of standard bodies are arranged and numbered, and other bodies are referred to this scale in respect of hardness. The diamond is the hardest body known, and in the scale of Mohs its hardness is indicated by the number 10. The scale is as follows: Talc, 1; rock-salt, 2; calcite, 3; fluor-spar, 4; apatite, 5; feldspar, 6; rock-crystal, 7; topaz, 8; corundum, 9; diamond, 10.

hard-nosed (här'd'nôzd), *a.* In hunting, having little or no sense of smell: said of dogs.

hardock (här'dok), *n.* [ME. or AS. form not found; appar. < early ME. *har*, AS. *hār*, E. *hoar*, + *dock*, *q. v.*] A name applied by old English authors to some uncertain plant, probably a dock with whitish leaves, being a corruption of *hoardock*; perhaps the burdock, *Achillea Millefolium*. It is thought by some to be the same as *harlock*, which is a corruption of *charlock*, *Brassica Sinapistrum*.

hard-pan (här'd'pan), *n.* 1. The more or less firmly consolidated detrital material which sometimes underlies a superficial covering of soil. Any bed of mingled clay and sand or pebbles, if firmly compacted, is called *hard-pan*. The use of this word appears to be much more common in the United States than in England.

Hence—2. (*a*) Hard, unbroken ground. [U. S.]

The new [world] is for the most part yet raw, undigested *hard-pan*. *The Century*, XXVII. 113.

(*b*) The lowest level; lowest foundation; a firm footing for effort or upward progress: as, prices have reached *hard-pan*. [U. S.]

The practical *hard-pan* of business.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 4.

It didn't appear to reach *hard-pan*, or take a firm grip on life. *The Century*, XXVI. 285.

A community where, to use the local dialect, "they got the color and struck *hard-pan*" more frequently than any other mining camp.

Bret Harte, *Tales of the Argonauts*, p. 172.

hard-pear (här'd'pär), *n.* A South African shrub or small tree, *Olinia cymosa*, belonging to the natural order *Lythraceae*, having square stems, opposite coriaceous leaves, cymes of small white flowers, and red drupes. The wood is hard and compact, and is used in making musical instruments.

hard-port (här'd'pört), *a.* Placed hard apart. See *aport*.

As we were under full headway, and swiftly rounding her with a *hard-port* helm, we delivered a broadside at her consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her. *The Century*, XXXVI. 428.

hards (här'dz), *n.* [Also *hurds*, formerly *hirdes*; < ME. *hardes*, *herdes*, *hyrdes*, a pl. (though appearing as a sing. in the ME. gloss "hee stupa, a *hardes*"), < AS. pl. *heordan*, *hards*; connections unknown.] The refuse or coarse part of flax, hemp, or wool.

Hir clothes billue bigan to brin

Als herdes that had bene right dry.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

She hadde on a sukkenye

That not of hempe ne herdes was.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1233.

What seems to you so easy and certain is to me as difficult as it would be to work a steel Fair Maid of Perth, v.

Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, v.

hard-set (här'd'set'), *a.* Rigid; inflexible; obstinate.

hard-shell (här'd'shel), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In zoöl., having a hard shell. Specifically applied—(*a*) to the hard clam, round clam, or quahog, *Venus mercenaria*; (*b*) to the common edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when its shell is grown hard: distinguished from *soft-shell*.

2. Rigidly and narrowly orthodox; conservative; uncompromising. [Colloq., U. S.]

She recognized the drawl of an old *hard-shell* preacher who at long intervals came to hold forth in the neighborhood. *The Century*, XXXVI. 897.

Hard-shell Baptists. See *baptist*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A hard-shelled crab or clam.—2. See *Hard*, *n.*, 5 (*a*).

hard-shelled (här'd'sheld), *a.* Same as *hard-shell*.

Oh, you *hard-shelled*, unpolitic, insulated Englishmen! You introduce towels and fresh water, and tea, and beef-steak, wherever you go, it is true; but you teach high prices, and swindling, and insolence likewise!

E. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 258.

hardship (här'd'ship), *n.* [< ME. *herdschipe*, also *hardschipe*; < *hard* + *-ship*.] 1. Severe labor or want; suffering or excessive toil, physical or mental; adversity; affliction; also, anything that exacts physical or mental endurance.

They admitted of bondage, with danger of conscience, rather than to endure these *hardships*.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 23.

Heroes are always drawn bearing sorrows, struggling with adversities, undergoing all kinds of *hardships*, and having in the service of mankind a kind of appetite to difficulties and dangers. *Spectator*, No. 312.

2. Hard treatment; injury; oppression; injustice.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift*.

=Syn. 1. Trial, burden, grievance, trouble.

hardtack (här'd'tak), *n.* 1. Large, coarse, hard biscuit baked without salt and kiln-dried, much used by sailors and soldiers; ship-biscuit.—2. Same as *hardhead*, 6. [Georgia, U. S.]

hardtall (här'd'täl), *n.* A carangoid fish, the yellow mackerel, *Caranx pisquetus*.

hard-visaged (här'd'viz'äjd), *a.* Having harsh features; ill-favored.

hardware (här'd'wär), *n.* 1. Small metal articles, such as house- or carriage-trimmings, fittings, parts of machines, domestic and kitchen utensils and appliances, and small tools. For more convenient classification, such material is called *builders' hardware*, *domestic hardware*, *carriage-hardware*, etc.

2. Aleoholic liquors. [Colloq., Newfoundland.] **hardwareman** (här'd'wär-män), *n.*; pl. *hardwaremen* (-men). A maker or seller of hardware.

Work for silversmiths, watch-makers, and *hardwaremen*. *The Century*, XXIV. 653.

Hardwickia (här'd-wik'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1795), named after Major-General Thomas Hardwick of the British army.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosae*, suborder *Casalpinieae*, tribe *Cynometreeae*, characterized by slender paniculate racemes of flowers having 5 strongly imbricated sepals and 10 stamens, 1 to 3 of which are sometimes reduced to staminodia. The genus embraces 4 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are thornless trees with abruptly pinnate 2- to 6-foliate leaves. Two Asiatic species, *H. binata* and *H. pinnata*, are tolerably well known. The former is a deciduous tree attaining a maximum height of 120 feet, and inhabiting southern and central India. The heart-wood is dark reddish-brown or nearly black, fine-grained, very hard, and durable. It is perhaps the heaviest wood in India, splits easily, and does not warp. It is very valuable for posts, railroad-ties, and underground work. The bark furnishes a valuable fiber for cordage. The other species named has similar but less-marked properties. It grows in the western Ghats from South Kanara to Travancore. Both species exude a balsam similar to copaliba. That of *H. pinnata* hardens into a resin, or forms an oleo-resin.

hardwood-tree (här'd'wüd-trê), *n.* A handsome West Indian shrub or small tree, *Ixora ferrea*, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceae*, having oblong, pointed leaves and axillary corymbs of rose-colored flowers. See *Ixora*.

hardy (här'di), *a.*; compar. *hardier*, superl. *hardest*. [< ME. *hardy*, *hardi*, < OF. *hardi* (F. *hardi*), *hardy*, daring, stout, bold, usually regarded as the pp. of *hardir*, *ardir* (= Pr. *ardir* = It. *ardire*), be bold, make bold, < OHG. **hart-jan* = E. *hard*, *v.*) (cf. OF. *enhardi*, emboldened, pp. of *enhardir*, embolden), but perhaps directly < OHG. *harti*, *herti*, MHG. *herti*, another form of OHG. MHG. *hart* = E. *hard*; cf. MLG. *herdich*, persevering, = ODan. *hærdig* = Norw. *herdig* = Sw. *hårdig*, vigorous, courageous (Dan. *ihærdig* = Sw. *ihårdig*, persevering). *Hardy* is thus a doublet of *hard*: see *hard*.] 1. Bold; intrepid; daring; confident; audacious.

But there is no man in the World so *hardy*, Cristene man ne other, but that he wolde ben adrad for to beholde it. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 282.

That you be never so *hardy* to come again in his affairs.

Shak., T. N., II. 2.

The Indians were so *hardy* as they came close up to them, notwithstanding their pieces.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 254.

Be not so *hardy*, scullion, as to slay

One nobler than thyself.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

2. Requiring or imparting courage, vigor, and endurance; that must be done boldly or energetically: as, a *hardy* exploit; *hardy* occupations.

He turned with impatience from his literary tutors to military exercises and the *hardest* sports.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, III. 368.

3. Strong; enduring; capable of resisting fatigue, hardship, or exposure: as, a *hardy* peasant; a *hardy* plant.

Lone flower, hemmed in with snows and whistles as they

But *hardier* far.

Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, II. 16.

And every *hardy* plant could bear

Loch Katrine's keen and searching air.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, I. 26.

The emigrant's children have grown up, the *hardy* offspring of the new clime.

Everett, *Orations*, I. 201.

=Syn. 1. Stout-hearted, courageous, valiant, daring. See note under *hardhood*.—3. Hale, robust, sturdy, tough.

hardy (här'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hardied*, ppr. *hardying*. [< *hardy*, *a.*] To become *hardy*, daring, or audacious. [Rare.]

Still *hardying* more and more in his triumphs over our simplicity. *Lamb*, *Elia*, p. 299.

hardy (här'di), *n.*; pl. *hardies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] In blacksmithing, a chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil.

hardyhead, *n.* See *hardihead*.

hardy-shrew (här'di-shrö), *n.* [Formerly also *hardishrew*.] The shrew.

hare (här), *n.* [< ME. *hare*, < AS. *hara* = OFries. *hase* = MD. *haese*, D. *haas* = MLG. *hase* = OHG. *haso*, MHG. G. *hase* = Icel. *hæri* (for *heri*) = Sw. Dan. *hare* (< Teut. stem **hasan-*) = W. *ceinach* = OPruss. *sasins* = Skt. *çaca* (for **çasa*), a hare.] 1. A rodent quadruped of the family *Leporidae* and genus *Lepus*. It has four upper front teeth instead of only two as usual in *Rodentia* (the extra pair placed behind the others), long mobile ears, short cocked-up tail, lengthened hind limbs, furry soles, and cleft upper lip. The species are numerous, and are found in most countries, especially of the northern hemisphere; they are much alike, all nearly resembling the common hare of Europe, *Lepus timidus*. This animal in northerly and alpine countries turns more or less completely white in winter, and is then known as the *varying hare*. The polar hare, *Lepus timidus*, var. *arcticus* or *glacialis*, is the extreme phase of the same species; the American representative is *L. americanus*. The western



American Varying Hare (*Lepus americanus*).

United States harbor several very large, long-eared, long-limbed hares, such as *L. campestris* (which whitens in winter), *L. callotis*, and others, commonly known as *jack-rabbits* or *jackass-rabbits*. (See cut under *jack-rabbit*.) Some hares are partly aquatic, as *L. aquaticus* of the southern United States. The hare is proverbial for its timidity and fleetness, and for its instinctive ingenuity in eluding enemies. The pursuit of it with hounds is called *courseing*, and has been a favorite sport from remote times. The rabbit, belonging to the same genus, is often included under the general term *hare*, and differs from it chiefly in its smaller size, and in its habit of burrowing instead of constructing forms in the grass as the hare does. See *rabbit*.

He is so gode a knyght that alle other be but as *heres* as in comparison to hym, saf only his brother.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 162.

The melancholy *hare* is form'd in brakes and briars.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, II. 204.

The tim'rous *hare* . . . scarce shuns me.

Couper, *Task*, VI. 305.

2. [*cap.*] In astron., one of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the southern hemisphere.—First catch your hare. See *catch*.—Hare and hounds. (*a*) An outdoor game modeled after the hunting of hares with hounds. Two players known as hares start off on a long run or ride, scattering behind them small pieces of paper called the scent; the others, known as the hounds, following the trail so marked, try to catch the hares before they reach home again.

"Well, my little fellows," began the Doctor, . . . "what makes you so late?" "Please, sir, we've been out Big-side Hare-and-hounds, and lost our way."

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 7.

(*b*) Everybody; people generally.

But Antenor, he shal come hom to tounne,

And she shal out—thus seyde here and hounne.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, IV. 210.

Little chief hare. See *Lagomys* and *pika*.—Mad as a March hare, acting wildly or senselessly; strangely freakish: in allusion to the wild actions of the hare during the breeding-season in spring.—To hunt for hares with a tabort, to engage in a hopeless task. *Davies*.

Men mygten as well haue huntid an hare with a tabre, As aske ony mendis for that thei mysdede.

Richard the Redeless, I. 58.

The poore man that gives but his bare fee, or perhaps pleads in formâ pauperis, he hunteth for hares with a taber, and gropeth in the darke to find a needle in a bottle of hay. *Greene*, *Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (Harl. Misc., V. 407).

To make a hare of, to hoax or befool; ridicule; expose or show up to derision. (See also *calling-hare*.)

hare (här), *v. t.* [= E. dial. *harr*, < ME. *harrien*, *harren*, drag by force, ill-treat; either the same as *harrien* for *herien*, *hergien*, E. *harry*, *q. v.*, or < OF. *harier*, *harry*, hurry, trouble, disturb, importune, annoy; perhaps also confused with OF. *harer* (*un chien*), set (a dog) on, encourage; cf. *haro*, harrow, an exclamation; *crier haro*, cry harrow: see *harrow*.] To harass; worry; frighten.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?

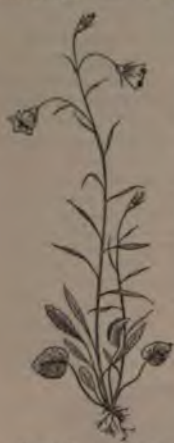
Hare the poor fellow out of his five wits

And seven senses. *B. Jonson*, *Tale of a Tub*, II. 1.

But the poor creature was so *hared* by the council of officers that he presently caused a proclamation to be issued out, by which he did declare the parliament to be dissolved. Clarendon, Civil Wars, III. 660.

To *hare* and rate them thus at every turn is not to teach them, but to vex and torment them to no purpose. Locke, Education, § 67.

hare³⁴, *pron.* See *he*¹, I, D (b).



Harebell, or Bluebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

harebell (här'bel), *n.* [*ME.* *harebelle*, glossing *L. bursa pastoris*, shepherd's-purse (not in *AS.*); < *hare*¹ + *bell*¹. Many plants take their popular names from familiar animals without obvious reason; cf. *harefoot*, *hare's-foot*, *hare-mint*, *hare's-ear*, etc.] 1. A species of bell-flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*, the well-known bluebell of Scotland. It is a low herb with delicate, drooping, blue, bell-shaped flowers, and linear-lanceolate stem-leaves, those near the root being round-heart-shaped or ovate, but early disappearing, so as rarely to be seen with the flowers. It is common to both Europe and North America. The name is sometimes erroneously written *hairbell*; Lindley endeavored to restrict that spelling to this plant, reserving the spelling *harebell* for the *Scilla nuttalliana* (def. 2).

The azur'd hare-bell, like thy veins.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.
E'en the slight hare-bell raised its head,
Elastic, from her airy tread.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

An Alpine harebell hung with tears
By some cold morning glacier.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nuttalliana*, or *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*. [*Scotch*; rarely so used in English works.]

harebrain (här'brän), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *hare*¹ + *brain*. Also written, incorrectly, *hairbrain*, as if < *hair*¹ + *brain*.] 1. *a.* Same as *harebrained*.

I meane it (saith the king) by that same *haire-braine* wild fellow, my subject, the Earle of Suffolke, who is protected in your countie, and begins to play the foolle, when all others are wearie of it.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 223.

It certainly will not put him in a position to carry out any of the *hairbrain* schemes of economic policy.
The American, XII. 309.

II. n. A giddy or reckless person.

Ah foolish *harebraine*,
This is not she. Udall, Roister Doister, i. 4.
Look into our histories, and you shall almost meet with no other subject, but what a company of *hare-brains* have done in their rage.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 169.

harebrained (här'bränd), *a.* [*ME.* *hare*¹ + *brain* + *-ed*². Also written, incorrectly, *hairbrained*.] Having or indicating, as it were, no more brain than a hare; giddy; heedless; reckless; wild.

O painted foolles, whose *hairbrained* heades must haue
More clothes attones than might become a king.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

Grave and wise persons . . . are extremely less affected with lust and loves than the *hare-brained* boy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 718.

The *hare-brained* chatter of a few political babblers.
C. Marvin, Gates of Herat, v.

harebrainedly (här'bränd-li), *adv.* In a giddy, wild, or heedless manner.

Fansie (quoth he) farewell, whose badge I long did beare,
And in my hat full *harebraynully* thy flowers did I weare.
Gascoigne, Fruit of Fetters.

harebur (här'bér), *n.* The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. See *burdock*.

harecop, *n.* See *horecop*.

hareem, *n.* Same as *harem*.

hare-eyed (här'id), *a.* Watchful; fearful.

Relentless Rigor, and Confusion faint,
Frantic Distemper, and *hare-eyed* Unrest,
And short-breathed Thirst, with ever-burning breast.
Chapman, Death of Prince Henry.

harefoot (här'füt), *n.* [*ME.* *harefot* (defs. 1 and 5 (a)) (= *Sw.* *harefot* = *Dan.* *harefod*, *harefoot*); < *hare*¹ + *foot*. Cf. *hare's-foot*.] 1. The foot of a hare; a foot resembling a hare's foot.

And hence a third proverb, Betty, since you are an admirer of proverbs: Better a *hare-foot* than none at all; that is to say, than not to be able to walk.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 118.

2. A swift-footed person.

He was cleped *Harefot*, for he was urnare god [a good runner].
Chronicle of Eng., I. 597.

3. The ptarmigan, or any species of the genus *Lagopus*: so called because the densely feathered feet resemble those of the hare. See first cut under *grouse*.—4. A long, narrow foot, carried forward, such as is found in some dogs. *V. Shaw*, Book of the Dog.—5. In *bot.*: (a) Same as *avens*. (b) Same as *hare's-foot*, 1.

hare-footed (här'füt'ed), *a.* Having densely furry or feathery feet, like those of a hare: an epithet of the ptarmigan.

hare-hearted (här'här'ted), *a.* Timorous, like a hare; easily frightened.

harehound (här'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound. *Chalmers*. [*Rare.*]

hare-kangaroo (här'kang-gä-rö'), *n.* A small kangaroo of the genus *Lagorchestes*, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and color,



Hare-kangaroo (*Lagorchestes hirsutus*).

and to some extent in habits. These animals live on open plains and construct forms in the herbage. There are several species.

hareld (har'eld), *n.* [*< Harelda*.] A duck of the genus *Harelda*, more fully called *northern hareld*.

Harelda (ha-rel'dä), *n.* [*NL.* (Leach, 1816); also *Haralda*; a miswriting or misprint for *Havelda*, < *Ice.* *hávella* (so given by Haldorsen, but rather *Norw.*) = *Norw.* *havella*, dial. also *havald*, *havold* (Aasen) = *ODan.* *havelde* (other *Scand.* forms are cited: *haëlla*, *haöld*, etc., a sea-duck (see def.)); appar. < *Ice.* *Sw.* *haf*, *Dan.* *Norw.* *hav*, the sea (see *haaf*, *haff*, *haven*); the second element is perhaps a corruption of *Ice.* *önd* (and-) = *Dan.* *and*, etc., duck: see *drake*¹.] A genus of sea-ducks, of the family *Anatidae* and



Male Oldwife (*Harelda glacialis*).
Left-hand figure shows summer plumage, and right-hand figure winter plumage.

subfamily *Fuligininae*, having in the male a cuneate tail with the central rectrices long-exserted. The only species is *H. glacialis*, the long-tailed duck, a very common bird of the northern hemisphere, also called *oldwife*, *old-squaw*, and *south-southerly*. The genus has also been named *Pagonetta*, *Crymonessa*, and *Melonetta*.

harelip (här'lip'), *n.* 1. A congenital fissure or vertical division of the upper lip: so called from its supposed resemblance to the lip of a hare. The cleft is occasionally double, there being a little lobe or portion of the lip situated between the two fissures. It is surgically treated by smoothly paring the opposite edges of the fissure, and maintaining them in accurate apposition by a twisted suture until they have united.

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet. He begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. He . . . squints the eye and makes the *hare-lip*.
Shak., Lear, III. 4.

2. The hare-lipped sucker, *Quassilabia lacera*, a catostomid fish remarkable for the conformation of the mouth, which suggests a harelip. The upper lip is not protractile, but is greatly enlarged, and the lower lip is divided into two separate lobes. It is abundant in the Scioto and a few other rivers in the Ohio valley and southward.

harelipped (här'lipt), *a.* Having a harelip.

harem (hä'rem or hä'r'em), *n.* [*Also haram*; < *Turk.* *harem*, < *Ar.* *harām*, anything forbidden, a sacred place or thing, in particular women's apartments, women, allied to *Ar.* *harma*, a

lady (pl. *harim*; cf. *harim*, the female sex, whence the occasional *E.* form *harim*, *hareem*), < *harama*, prohibit, forbid.] 1. In Turkey, Egypt, Syria, etc., the part of a dwelling-house, including an inclosed courtyard, appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family, and so constructed as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy. In India the corresponding chambers, offices, and inclosure are called the *zenana*.

This Duke here, and in other seralios (or *Harams*, as the Persians term them) has above 300 concubines.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 139.

2. Collectively, the occupants of a harem, consisting in a Mohammedan family of the wife, or wives (usually to the number of four), female relatives of the husband, female slaves or concubines, and sometimes eunuchs as guardians and attendants.

Seraglio sing, and harems dance for joy.
Cowper, Anti-Thelphora, l. 108.

3. A sacred place; either of the holy cities Mecca and Medina, called the two harems, as places prohibited to infidels. [*Rare.*]

hare-mad (här'mad), *a.* Mad as a March hare. See *hare*¹.

O, here's a day of toil well pass'd over,
Able to make a citizen *hare-mad*!
Middletown, Chaste Maid, III. 2.

harengiform (ha-ren'ji-förm), *a.* [*< NL.* *harengus*, herring, + *L.* *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a herring: a term now more restricted in meaning than *clupeiform*.

harengus (ha-ren'gus), *n.* [*ML.* and *NL.*, < *OF.* *hareng*, < *OHG.* *harinc*, *herinc* = *AS.* *herring*, *E.* *herring*, q. v.] 1. A herring.—2. [*cap.*] An Aldrovandine genus of herrings. See *Clupea*.

hare-pipe (här'pip), *n.* [*ME.* *harepype*, > *AF.* *harepype*.] A snare for catching hares. *Halliwel*.

The next tyme thou shal be take;
I have a *hare pype* in my purse,
That shall be set, Watte, for thi sake.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 110.

hare's-bane (härz'bän), *n.* Same as *wolf's-bane*.

hare's-beard (härz'bér), *n.* The great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *mullen*.

hare's-colewort (härz'köl'wért), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

hare's-ear (härz'ér), *n.* 1. A European umbelliferous plant, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, having alternate perfoliate leaves, the auricled base closing round the stem. Also called *thoroughwax*.—2. A plant of the cruciferous genus *Conringia*, of either of the species *C. austriacum* and *C. orientale*, having similar auriculate leaves.—**Bastard hare's-ear**, *Phyllis nobilis*, a native of the Canary Islands, belonging to the *Rubiaceae*.

hare's-foot (härz'füt), *n.* 1. The hare's-foot trefoil, or rabbit-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*. Also called *harefoot*.—2. A tree, *Ochroma Lagopus*, belonging to the natural order *Malvaceae*, a native of tropical America, the wood of which is very light, and therefore well adapted for rafts, boats, etc. It derives its name from the silk-cotton of the seeds, which protrudes from the openings in the large fruit after dehiscence, and resembles the foot of a hare. This cotton is used in stuffing cushions and pillows.—**Hare's-foot fern**, a fern (*Davallia Canariensis*) inhabiting the Canary and Madeira islands, and also found on the adjacent mainland of both Africa and Europe. The name is said to refer to its scaly, creeping rhizomes. The fronds are broadly triangular, from 8 to 15 inches in length, twice- or thrice-pinnate, the pinnules cut into narrow lobes. The indusium is whitish, and deeply half cup-shaped. In Australia this name is given to *D. pyxidata*. See *Davallia*.—**Hare's-foot trefoil or clover**. See *clover*, 1.

hare's-lettuce (härz'let'is), *n.* A composite plant, *Sonchus oleraceus*, better known as *sow-thistle*, a favorite food of hares. Also called *hare's-colewort*, *hare's-palace*, and *hare-thistle*. See *Sonchus* and *sow-thistle*.

hare's-palace (härz'pal'ās), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

hare's-parsley (härz'pär'sli), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, common in Europe.

hare's-tail (härz'täl), *n.* 1. A species of cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, common in Europe and North America. It belongs to the natural order *Cyperaceae*, and is related to the club-rushes and bulrushes; but the bristles of the perianth are numerous, and become elongated in the mature fruit into fibers like those of cotton, which in this species are white, and form a ball or dense tuft which has been compared to the tail of a hare. See *cotton-grass* and *Eriophorum*. Also called *hare's-tail rush*.

2. The hare's-tail grass (which see, under *grass*).—**Hare's-tail rush**. See def. 1, above.

harestane (här'stän), *n.* A memorial stone, or a stone marking a boundary; a hoarstone:

as, the harestane on the Borough Muir of Edinburgh. [Scotch.]

hare-thistle (här'this'l), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

harfang (här'fang), *n.* [*< Sw. harfång*, lit. 'hare-catcher' (also called *haruggla*, 'hare-owl') (cf. *ODan. harefang*, hare-catching), *< hare*, = *E. hare*, + *fänga*, catch, seize, = *E. fang*. The *AS. herefong* (*L. ossifragus*), an osprey, appar. involves *here*, army.] The snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea* or *N. scandiaca*: so called from its habit of preying upon hares.

hargulatiert, *n.* Same as *argolet*.

haricot (har'i-kō), *n.* [*< F. haricot*, a ragout of mutton, etc., also (in mod. use) the kidney-bean (appar. because used in such ragouts), *< OF. herigote*.

Cf. *OF. harligote*, a piece, morsel. Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of ragout of meat and vegetables.—2. The kidney-bean or French bean.—3. In *ceram.*, a red used for the whole surface of a piece, or forming a background to other decoration. It is produced from an oxid of copper.

haricot-bean (har'i-kō-bēn), *n.* Same as *haricot*, 2.

harlet, *v.* A Middle English form of *harry*.

harier, *n.* See *harrier* 1.

harif, *n.* See *hairif*.

hari-kari, *n.* See *hara-kiri*.

hariolation (har'i-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. hariolatio* (*n.*), *< hariolari*, foretell, divine, *< hariolus*, a soothsayer, prophet; cf. *haruspex*.] A soothsaying; a foretelling. Also *ariolation*.

Ariolation, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 3.

hariot, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heriot*.

harish (här'ish), *a.* [*< hare* + *-ish*.] Resembling a hare in some respect; somewhat like a hare.

hark (härk), *v.* [Formerly also *heark*; *< ME. herken*, *< AS. *hercian*, 'hyrcian' (not found, the only recorded form being that extended with verb-formative *-n*, namely, *hercnian*, *hyrcnian*, *heorcnian* (*ME. herkennen*, *E. harken*, *q. v.*), = *MD. horken*, *horeken*, *harken* = *OFries. herkia*, *harkia*, North Fries. *hake* = *MLG. horken* = *OHG. horechen*, *MHG. hōrchen*, *hōrchen*, *G. hōrchen*), *hark*, listen; a derivative, with formative *-c*, *-k* (cf. *smir-k*, *stal-k*, *tal-k*, *dal-k*, etc.), of *AS. hýran*, *hiéran*, *hēran* = *D. hooeren* = *OHG. hōrjan*, *MHG. G. hören*, etc., hear: see *hear*. Cf. *harken*, the same word with additional suffix.] **I. trans.** To hear; listen to.

This king sit thus in his nobility,
Harking his minstrelles his things pleye
Biforn him at the bord deliciously.
Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 70.

To hark back, to call back to the original point. See *hark back*, under *II*.

There is but one that harks me back.
Sir H. Taylor, *Ph. van Artevelde*, l. i. 9.

II. intrans. To listen; harken: now chiefly used in the imperative, as an incitement to attention or action, as in hunting. See phrases below.

These learned wonders witty Phalee marks,
And heedfully to eury Rule he harks.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ll. The Columns.

Hark, hark, my lord, what bells are these?
Heywood, *If you Know not Me*, l. 1.

We finde a certain singular pleasure in harking to such
as be returned from some long voyage, and do report
things which they have seen in strange countries.
North, tr. of *Plutarch*, *Amiot* to the Readers.

Pricking up his ears to hark
If he could hear too in the dark.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*.

Hark'ee, Premium, you'll prepare lodgings for these gentlemen.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

Hark away! hark forward! hunting cries intended to urge the hounds and the chase onward.—**Hark back!** in hunting, a cry to the hounds, when they have lost the scent, directing them to return upon their course and recover it. Hence—**To hark back**, to return to some previous point, as of a subject, and start from that afresh.

To hark back to our 2nd question, . . . "Who was Sir William Cumyn of Inverlochy?"
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), (Forewords, p. xxi.)

He . . . harks back to matters he has already discussed.
Higginson, *Eng. Statesmen*, p. 252.

hark-away (härk'-a-wä'), *n.* A hunting cry. See *hark*, *v. i.*

Then horse and hound fierce joy display,
Exulting at the hark-away.
M. Green, *The Spleen*.

harken, hearken (här'kn), *v.* [*< ME. harkenien*, *herkennen*, *< AS. hercnian*, *hyrcnian*, *heorcnian*, *harken*, with verb-formative *-n* (as in *listen*, *fasten*, etc.), *< AS. *hercian* (*ME. herken*, *E. hark*), *< hýran*, *hiéran*, *hēran*, hear: see *hark* and *hear*.] **I. intrans.** To listen; lend the ear; attend or give heed to what is uttered; hear with attention, obedience, or compliance.

The kyng of kynges harkenyd of that case,
He taryd not nor longer wold abide.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2949.

Harken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments which I teach you.
Deut. iv. 1.

Orpheus assembled the wild beasts to come in herds
to harken to his musicke, and by that meanes made them tame.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 4.

We at length hearkened to the terms of peace.
Swift, *Conduct of the Allies*.

Dear mother Ida, harken ere I die.
Tennyson, *Enone*.

II. trans. 1. To hear by listening. [Poetical.]

Whan thei that serued herde the noyse of the peple,
thei ronne to the wyndowes to herkene what it myght be.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

But here she comes: I fairly step aside,
And harken, if I may, her business here.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 109.

Where sat the blackbird-hen in spring,
Hearkening her bright-billed husband sing.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 188.

2. To hear with attention; regard.

You, proud judges, hearken what God saith in his holy book.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

This king of Naples, being an enemy
To me inveterate, hearkens my brother's suit.
Shak., *Tempest*, i. 2.

He sat, with eager face hearkening each word,
Nor speaking aught.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 275.

To harken out, to hunt out; run down; find by search.

He has employed a fellow this half-year all over England
to harken him out a dumb woman.
E. Jonson, *Epicene*, l. 1.

Come, reverend doctor, let us harken out
Where the young prince remains.
Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, v. 1.

harkener, hearkener (härk'nēr), *n.* [*< ME. herkenere*; *< harken* + *-er*.] One who harkens; a listener.

Harkeners of rumours and tales. *Baret*, *Alvearie*.

harl (här'l), *v.* [Also *haur*; *< ME. harlen*, drag, pull.] **I. trans. 1.** To drag upon the ground; drag along with force or violence; trail. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The hasel & the hag-thorne were harled al samen,
With roge raged moose rayled ay-where.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 744.

And harleden heom out of the loude,
And with tormens manie huy slowe.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 106. (*Halliuell*.)

2. To entangle; confuse. [Prov. Eng.]—3.

To cut a slit in one of the hind legs of (a dead animal), in order to suspend it. [Prov. Eng.]—4.

To rough-cast (a wall) with lime. [Scotch.]

Built of stone and rough-cast, harled they called it there.
G. MacDonald, *Warlock o' Glenwarlock*.

We have in Scotland far fewer ancient buildings, above all in country places; and those that we have are all of hewn or harled masonry.
R. L. Stevenson, *The Foreigner at Home*.

II. intrans. 1. To be dragged or pulled. [Scotch.]

He . . . drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes cam haurlin'
Aff's nieves that night.
Burns, *Halloween*.

2. To trail; drag one's self. [Scotch.]

A pretty enjoyment for me to go away harling here and harling there out o'er the country when I can scarcely put my foot to the ground to cross the room.
W. Black, *In Far Lochaber*, vii.

harl (här'l), *n.* [*< harl*, *v.*] 1. The act of dragging. [Scotch.]—2. Flax, hemp, wool, hair, or other filaments as drawn out or hackled.—3.

A barb of a feather from a peacock's tail, used as a hackle in dressing fly-hooks. Also *herl*, *hurl*.

Herl, or *harl*, as some persons call it—the little plumelets or fibres growing on each side of the tail feathers of the peacock.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 589.

4. Property obtained by means not accounted honorable.—5. A considerable but indefinite quantity. [Scotch.]

Only harl of health he has is aye about meal-time.
Galt, *Sir Andrew Wylie*, II. 244.

6. A leash (three) of hounds. [Prov. Eng.]

harlan (här'lan), *n.* 1. Same as *harle*.—2. The pintail-duck, *Dafila acuta*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Wexford, Ireland.]

harle (här'l), *n.* A merganser; specifically, the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. Also *harlan*, *herald*. [Orkney Islands.]

Harleian (har'lē-an), *a.* [*< Harley* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, an English politician (1661–1724), and his son Edward: as, the *Harleian* collection (of several thousand manuscripts, now in the British Museum); the *Harleian* Miscellany (reprints from their collection of rare pamphlets, tracts, etc.).

Among the *Harleian* MSS. in the British Museum is a Chartulary of Reading Abbey.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 297.

harlequin (här'le-kin or -kwin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *harlekin*, *harlaken*; = *D. harlekijn* = *G. Dan. Sw. harlekin*, *< OF. harlequin* (15th century), *F. arlequin* (> prob. *Sp. arlequin*, *arnequin* = *Pg. arlequim* = *It. arlecchino*), a harlequin; prob. a later form (associated with a popular etymology which connected the word with *Charles Quint*, Charles V.) of *OF. herlequin*, *herlekin*, *helequin*, *halequin*, *hellekin*, *hierlekin*, *helleguin* (13th century), a demon, Satan, earlier and usually occurring in the phrase *la mesnie hellekin* (*la maisnie hierlekin*, etc., *ML. harlequini familia*, *ME. Hurlewynes kynne*, or *Hurlewynes meyne*), in popular superstition a troop of yelling demons that haunted lonely places or appeared in tempests, the *OF. mesnie* (*maisnie*, *maisnee*, *meisnee*, *ME. mainee*, *meinee*, *meyne*, etc., *E. obs. many*), a family, company, troop, in this phrase being appar. orig. an explanatory addition, giving *hellekin* the appearance of a quasi-genitive of a personal name, as reflected in the *ML.* and *ME.* expressions; *hellekin*, *helleguin*, etc., itself meaning orig. 'troop of hell' (lit. 'hell's kin,' *< OLG. *helle kin* = *AS. helle cynn* (*cinn*): see *hell* and *kin*). Hell and its devils were very prominent features of the medieval stage. The demon *Alichino* in Dante (*Inf.*, xxi. 118) prob. owes his name to the same *OLG.* source.] **I. n.** 1. In early Italian and later in French comedy, the buffoon or clown, one of the regular character-types. He was noted for his gluttonous buffoonery, afterward modified by something of intriguing malice. On the modern stage he generally appears in pantomime as the lover of Columbine, masked, dressed in tight party-colored clothes covered with spangles, armed with a magic wand or wooden sword, and plays amusing tricks on the other performers.

I, like a *harlakene* in an Italian comedy, stand making faces at both their follies.
Ile of Gulls (1633).

He who play'd the *Harlequin*,
After the Jest still loads the Scene,
Unwilling to retire, tho' weary.
Prior, *Written in Mezeray's Hist. France*.

Hence—2. A buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow; a droll.—3. In *entom.*, the magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*.—4. The Oriental or noble opal.—*Syn.* See *jester*.

II. a. 1. Party-colored; extremely or fantastically variegated in color: specifically applied in zoölogy to sundry animals.—2. Differing in color or decoration; fancifully varied, as a set of dishes. See *harlequin service*, below.

She had six lovely little *harlequin* cups on a side-shelf in her china-closet, . . . rose, and brown, and gray, and vermilion, and green, and blue.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, *Real Folks*, xiii.

Harlequin bat, an Indian chiropter, *Scotophilus ornatus*, of variegated coloration.—**Harlequin beetle**, a longicorn coleopter of South America, *Acrocinus longimanus*, with red, gray, and black elytra.—**Harlequin brant**, the American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*. Also called *plaid brant*, *prairie-brant*, *speckled brant*, and *speckle-belly*.—**Harlequin cabbage-bug**. See *cabbage-bug*.—**Harlequin duck**, a sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinae*, formerly known as *Anas* or *Fuligula histrionica*, now *Histrionicus minutus* or *H. torquatus* (Coores); the male is of a blackish color, fantastically spotted with white



Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus minutus*).

and reddish. It inhabits the arctic regions of both hemispheres, migrating south in winter.—*Harlequin moth*. Same as *harlequin*. 3.—*Harlequin service*, *harlequin set*, in *ceram.*, a number of pieces or utensils sufficiently alike to form a service or set, but not identical in decoration: as, for instance, a number of cups and saucers of the same or nearly the same form and size, but differing in color. Such a set may sometimes be made up of pieces bought separately; but more commonly harlequin sets are manufactured expressly, as at the great factories of Sevres and Meissen.—*Harlequin snake*, the coral-snake, *Elys fulvius*, and other species of this genus: so called from the variegation of black with red or orange.

harlequin (här'le-kin or -kwin), *v.* [*< harlequin, n.*] I. *intrans.* To play the droll; make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

II. *trans.* To remove as if by a harlequin's trick; conjure away.

The kitten, if the humour hit,
Has *harlequin'd* away the fit.

M. Green, *The Spleen*.

harlequinade (här'le-ki-nād'), *n.* [*< F. harlequinade*; as *harlequin* + *-ade*.] A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime which follows the transformation of characters, and in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; hence, buffoonery; a fantastic procedure.

No unity of plan, no decent propriety of character and costume, could be found in that wild and monstrous *harlequinade* (the reign of Charles II.).

Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

harlequinery (här'le-kin-er-i), *n.* [*< harlequin* + *-ery*.] Pantomime; buffoonery.

The French taste is comedy and *harlequinery*.

Richardson, *Pamela*, IV. 89.

harlequin-flower (här'le-kin-flou'ér), *n.* A name given to species of *Sparaxis*, an iridaceous plant from South Africa, handsome in cultivation, with many varieties of different colors. [*Rare*.]

harlequinize (här'le-kin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *harlequinized*, ppr. *harlequinizing*. [*< harlequin* + *-ize*.] To dress up in fantastic style.

They lunch in the small dining-room. . . . It is traversed, indeed, and *harlequinized*, like the rest of the house.

R. Broughton, *Joan*, II. 8.

harlock, *n.* The name of some plant referred to by Shakspeare and Drayton; perhaps an error for *charlock* (*Brassica Sinapistrum*), or for *hardock*, supposed to be the burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

Crown'd with rank funtler, and furrow weeds,
With *harlocks* (in some editions *hardocks*), hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers.

Shak., *Lear*, IV. 4.

The honey-suckle, the *harlocks*,
The lilly, and the lady-smocke.

Drayton, *Eclogues*, IV.

harlot (här'löt), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. harlot*, a fellow, varlet, knave, buffoon, vagabond, *< OF. *harlot*, *arlot*, *herlot*, a vagabond, thief, = *Pr. arlot*, a vagabond, = *It. arlotto*, a glutton, sloven (formerly applied also to a hedge-priest), fem. *arlotta*, harlot, in mod. E. sense; *ML. arlotus*, a glutton. Cf. *W. herlod*, a stripling, lad, Corn. *harlot*, a rogue (from the E.). The appar. orig. sense, 'a fellow,' gives some color to Skeat's proposed derivation, *< OHG. karl* (= *AS. ceorl*, *E. churl* = *Ice. karl*, *q. v.*) + *F. dim. -ot*; but this is very unlikely; *OHG.* initial *k* does not change to *h* or fall off in *OF.* words.] I. *n.* 1. A fellow; a varlet; a male servant: often used opprobriously. Compare *varlet*.

fiore harlottez and hausermene salue helpe bott littille.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2744.

He was a gentil harlot and a kynde;
A better felawe shulde men nocht fynde.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., I. 647.

No man, but he and thou and such other false *harlots*,
praiseth any such preaching. *Forss*, *Martyrs*, W. Thorpe.

2. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.

Jesus saith unto them (the chief priests and elders),
Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and the *harlots*
go into the kingdom of God before you.

Mat. xxi. 31.

He believed
This filthy marriage-hinderer Mammon made
The *harlot* of the cities.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like a harlot; wanton; lewd; low; base.

The *harlot* king

Is quite beyond mine arm.

Shak., *W. T.*, II. 3.

harlot (här'löt), *v. i.* [*< harlot, n.*] To practise lewdness with harlots or as a harlot.

They . . . spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and
harlotting, their studies in unprofitable questions and bar-
barous sophistry. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonstr.*, § 1.

harlotize (här'löt-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *harlotized*, ppr. *harlotizing*. [*< harlot* + *-ize*.] To play the harlot. *Warner*, *Albion's England*, VI. 30.

harlotry (här'löt-ri), *n.* [*< ME. harlotrie*, *< harlot* + *-rie, -ry*.] 1. Clownishness; buffoonery.

I visited neuere foble men, ne fettered folke in puttes;
I haue leuere [rather] here an *harlotrie*, or a somer-game
of souteres.

Or lesynges to laughe at.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 412.

2. Ribaldry; profligacy; profligate practice.

To telle his *harlotrye* I wol not spare.

Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 30.

3. The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.—4. A name of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

A peevish self-willed *harlotry*,

One that no persuasion can do good upon.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, III. 1.

5. False show; meretriciousness.

The *harlotry* of the ornaments.

T. Matthias, *Pursuits of Literature*.

harm (härm), *n.* [*< ME. harm*, *herm*, *< AS. hearm* = *OS. harm* = *OFries. herm* (in comp.) = *MLG. harm*, *herm* = *OHG. haram*, insult, mortification, *MHG. harm* (not used), *G. harm*, grief, sorrow, = *Ice. harmr*, grief, = *Sw. harm*, anger, grief, pity, = *Dan. harme*, resentment, wrath; prob. = *OBulg. gramu* = *Russ. srame*, shame; perhaps = *Skt. grama*, weariness, toil, *< √ gram*, be weary.] 1. Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

Fedre sone Gawein, be stille and wepe no more, for I
haue not the *harme* that I sholde dye fore, but hurte I am
right sore.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 300.

Do thyself no harm.

Acts xvi. 28.

It was to admiration, that in such a tempest (than which
I never observed a greater) so little harm was done, and
no person hurt.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 430.

2. Moral injury; evil; mischief; wrong; wrongfulness.

For who that loketh all tofore,
And wolle not see what is bekynde,
He make full ofte his *harmes* ende.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, v.

The fault unknown is as a thought unacted;
A little harm done to a great good end
For lawful policy remains enacted.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 528.

What good should follow this, if this were done?
What harm, undone? Deep harm to disobey,
Seeing obedience is the bond of rule.

Tennyson, *Passing of Arthur*.

Grievous bodily harm, in law. See *grievous*.—*Syn.* 1. *Damage*, *Hurt*, etc. (see *injury*); prejudice, disadvantage.

harm (härm), *v. t.* [*< ME. harmen*, *hermen*, *harmien*, *< AS. hearman*, hurt, injure, = *OHG. harmān*, *MHG. hermen*, insult, calumniate, *G. harmān*, afflict, grieve, = *Ice. harmia*, bewail, refl. *harmask* = *Sw. harmas* = *Dan. harmes*, be vexed; from the noun.] To injure; damage; inflict injury upon in any way; be detrimental to.

Adders that *harmen* alle hende bestia.

Richard the Redeless, III. 17.

We may yet prove successful in our endeavours to live
peaceably, and may be hated, *harmen*, and disquieted in
our course of life.

Barrow, *Works*, I. xxx.

Such extremes, I told her, well might harm

The woman's cause.

Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

harmala (här'mā-lā), *n.* [*NL.*: see *harmel*.] Same as *harmel*.

harmala-red (här'mā-lā-red), *n.* A dye made from harmaline.

harmaline (här'mā-lin), *n.* [*< harmala* + *-ine*.] A vegetable alkaloid derived from the husks of the seeds of the harmel, *Peganum Harmala*. Its chemical formula is $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$. It makes a valuable dye, the harmala-red of commerce.

harman (här'man), *n.* [See *harman-beak*, *beck-harman*.] 1. *pl.* The stocks. *Halliwel*.

To put our stamps [legs] in the *Harman*.

Dekker, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 230.

2. A constable. [*Cant.*]

The worst have an awe of the *harman's* claw,
And the best will avoid the trap.

Bulwer, *The Disowned*, II.

harman-beak, **harman-beck** (här'man-bēk, -bek), *n.* Same as *beck-harman*. *Scott*. [*Thieves' cant.*]

harmattan (här-mat'an), *n.* [*Ar. name.*] An intensely dry land-wind felt on the coast of Africa between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez. It prevails at intervals during December, January, and February, and is charged with a thick dust which obscures the sun: it withers vegetation and dries up the skin of the human body. During the prevalence of the harmattan the middle of the day is characterized by great heat, while the nights are unusually cool. Also spelled *hermitan*.

The hot *Harmattan* wind had ragged itself out; its howl
went silent within me; and the long desecrated soul could
now hear.

Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*.

The *harmattan* is known to raise clouds of dust high
into the atmosphere.

Darwin, *Voyage of Beagle*, I. 6.

harmel (här'mel), *n.* [*< NL. harmala*, *< Ar. harmal.*] The Syrian or African rue, *Peganum Harmala*, from the husks of the seeds of which harmaline is extracted. It is a strong-scented branching herb, with sessile entire or divided leaves provided with filiform stipules, and white flowers with green stripes. The species is widely distributed throughout the Mediterranean region and southern Asia. The seeds are also used medicinally as a vermifuge.

harmful (härm'fül), *a.* [*< ME. harmful*, *< AS. *hearmful* (in comp. *hearmfullic*) (= *G. harm-voll*, full of grief, = *Dan. harmfuld* = *Sw. harm-full*, indignant, *< hearm*, harm, + *ful*, full: see *-ful*.] Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

What monsters muster here,

With Angels face, and *harmful* hellish hearts!

Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 82.

These, while they are afraid of every thing, bring them-
selves and the churches in the greatest and most *harmful*
hazards.

Styrie, *Abp. Parker*, an. 1572.

Let . . . me and my *harmful* love go by.

Tennyson, *Mand.*, xxiv.

—*Syn.* Pernicious, baneful, deleterious, prejudicial.
harmfully (härm'fül-i), *adv.* In a harmful manner.

A scholar . . . is better occupied in playing or sleeping
than in spending time, not onlie vainlie, but also *harm-
fullie*, in such a kinde of exercise.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, II.

harmfulness (härm'fül-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being harmful.

harmin, **harmine** (här'min), *n.* [*< harm(ala)* + *-in*, *-ine*. Cf. *harmaline*.] A substance ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) derived from harmaline by oxidation, or directly from the seeds of *Peganum Harmala*.

harmless (härm'les), *a.* [*< ME. harmles* (= *G. harmlos* = *Dan. Sw. harmlös*; *< harm* + *-less*.] 1. Free from physical harm; unhurt; undamaged; uninjured: as, he escaped *harmless*.

And was sayyd *harmless* by myracle, for the tyer
chaunged in to rosie.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 47.

2. Free from loss; free from liability to pay for loss or damage: as, to hold or save one *harmless*.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or
at least to save himself *harmless*.

Raleigh.

3. Free from power or disposition to harm; not hurtful or injurious; innocent: as, a *harmless* snake; *harmless* play.

By our suffering its [sin's] continual approaches, it be-
gins to appear to us in a more *harmless* shape.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. xxiii.

Amidst his *harmless* easy joys

No anxious care invades his health.

Dryden, *tr. of Horace's Epistles*, II.

The rabbit fondles his own *harmless* face.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

To bear one *harmless*, to warrant one's safety, = *Syn.* 1. *Unharmen*.—3. *Inoffensive*, *unoffending*, *innocuous*, *innocuous*.

harmlessly (härm'les-li), *adv.* In a harmless manner; without inflicting or receiving injury.

Religion does not censure or exclude

Unnumbered pleasures *harmlessly* pursued.

Cowper, *Retirement*, l. 784.

harmlessness (härm'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being harmless.

But I dare, sir, avow that the *harmlessness* of our principles
is not more legible in our profession than in our
practices and sufferings.

Boyle, *Works*, V. 285.

To cut off all occasion of suspicion as touching the *harm-
lessness* of his doctrines, he would willingly give any one
the notes of all his sermons.

Southey, *Bunyan*, p. 49.

harmonia (här-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. áppovia*, harmony. The genera so called are named after *Harmonia* in Gr. myth., daughter of Ares (Mars) and Aphrodite (Venus), and wife of Cadmus: see *harmony*.] 1. In *anat.*, a kind of suture between two immovable bones which are apposed and fitted to each other by a border or narrow surface plane and smooth or nearly so, as that between opposite maxillary or palatal bones. The name is applicable both to the mode of suturing and to the suture thus made. Also called *harmony*.

The outer and lower edge of which [the basisphenoid] joins, by a sort of *harmonia*, with the inner and lower edge of the tympanic.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 376.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidae*, containing such as *H. picta*. *Mulsant*, 1846.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. *Haswell*, 1879.

harmonic (här-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. harmonique* = *Pr. armonic* = *Pg. harmonico* = *Sp. armónico* = *It. armonico* (cf. *D. G. harmonisch* = *Dan. Sw. harmonisk*), *< L. harmonicus*, *< Gr. áppovixós*, harmonic, musical, suitable (*τὰ áppovixá* or *ἡ áppovixή*, the theory of sounds, music), *< áppovia*, harmony: see *harmony*.] I. *a.* 1. Per-

taining or relating to harmony of sounds; of or pertaining to music; in general, concordant; consonant; in music, specifically, pertaining to harmony, as distinguished from melody and rhythm.

With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds,
In full harmonic number join'd, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.
Milton, P. L., iv. 687.

Forever seeking out and rescuing from dim dispersion
The rarities of melodic and harmonic form.
Nineteenth Century, XIII. 441.

2. In acoustics, noting the secondary tones which accompany the primary tone in a complex musical tone. See II., 1.

The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the division of suitably stretched strings into a greater or less number of harmonic parts by a current of air passing over them.
Tyndall, Sound, iii.

3. In math., involving or of the nature of the harmonic mean; similar to or constructed upon the principle of the harmonic curve. The first application of the adjective harmonic (in Greek) to mathematics was in the phrase *harmonic proportion*, said to have been used by Archytas, a contemporary of Plato. Three numbers are said to be in harmonic proportion when the first divided by the third is equal to the quotient of the excess of the first over the second divided by the excess of the second over the third; or, otherwise stated, when the reciprocal of the second is the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the first and third, the second number is said to be the harmonic mean of the first and third. Pythagoras first discovered that a vibrating string stopped at half its length gave the octave of the original note, and stopped at two thirds of its length gave the fifth. Now, as $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ are in harmonic proportion, and as this phrase arose among the Pythagoreans, the word *harmonic* has always been held to have reference here to this fact (although Nicomachus explains it otherwise, from the properties of the cube, as $\frac{1}{27}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, or $\frac{1}{3}$). The harmonic proportion or ratio, as thus defined, plays a considerable part in modern geometry as an important case of the anharmonic ratio, and has given rise to the phrases *harmonic axis*, *center*, *pencil*, etc. (See below.) A *harmonic curve* is the figure of a vibrating string. It can assume many forms, but all may be regarded as derived, by summation of displacements, from simple harmonic curves, or curves of sines. The development of this idea has given rise to the theory of harmonics, which is one of the great engines of mathematical analysis. This gives the phrases *harmonic analysis*, *function*, *motion*, etc.

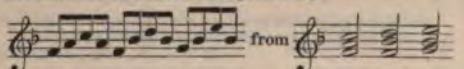
4. In anat., forming or formed by a harmonia: as, a *harmonic articulation* or suture.

Also *harmonic*.

Center of the harmonic mean of a number of points A, B, C, etc., in a line with reference to another point, O, in that line—a point M, such that

$$\frac{MA}{OA} + \frac{MB}{OB} + \frac{MC}{OC} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Harmonic analysis. (a) In math., the calculus of harmonic functions; especially, the calculation of the constants involved in the expression of a phenomenon as a sum of harmonic functions. (b) In music, the analysis of the harmonic structure of a piece.—**Harmonic arithmetic**, the arithmetic of musical intervals.—**Harmonic articulation**. See def. 4, above.—**Harmonic axis**, a ray the intersection of which with any curve is the harmonic center of the intersections with the same curve of all the rays of a plane pencil. This term was introduced by Maclaurin.—**Harmonic center of the nth order**, of a number of points lying in one line, a point such that, if the reciprocal of its distance from a fixed pole be subtracted from the distances of the points of which it is the harmonic center, and if all products of n of these differences be added, the sum is zero.—**Harmonic conics**, two conics, (a, b, c, f, g, h)(u, v, w)² and (A, B, C, F, G, H)(x, y, z)², such that $aA + bB + cC + fF + gG + hH = 0$.—**Harmonic conjugates**. See *conjugate*.—**Harmonic curve**. See *curve*.—**Harmonic division of a line**, the division of a line by four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—**Harmonic engine**. See *engine*.—**Harmonic figuration**, in music: (a) A melodic figuration produced by using in succession the tones that constitute the harmonies or chords of a piece: as,

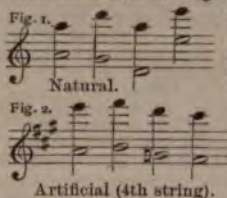


(b) The amplification of a harmonic passage by the introduction of passing notes, etc.—**Harmonic flute**. See *harmonic stop*.—**Harmonic function**, a series composed of terms each the product of a function into the sine of a variable angle, these angles being in arithmetical progression; the general formula being $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(nbt - c)$.

Also, an analogous function of two or three independent variables.—**Harmonic mark**, in musical notation for the harp and instruments of the viol family, a small circle (°) placed over a note that is to be played so as to produce a harmonic tone.—**Harmonic mean**, the reciprocal of the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the quantities concerned.—**Harmonic modulation**. See *modulation*.—**Harmonic note**. See *harmonic tone*.—**Harmonic pencil**, four rays lying in a plane and meeting in a point so as to divide harmonically every fourth line lying in the same plane.—**Harmonic progression**, in math., a series of numbers the reciprocals of which are in arithmetical progression: so called because they are proportional to the lengths of a string vibrating to the harmonics of one musical tone. Also called *musical progression*.—**Harmonic proportion**, the proportion existing between three numbers which form successive terms of a harmonic progression.—**Harmonic reed**. See *harmonic*

stop.—**Harmonic row**, four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—**Harmonic scale**, in music, the scale or tone-series formed by the harmonics of a tone. See II., and the illustration there given.—**Harmonic stop**, in organ-building, a stop having pipes of twice the usual length, with a small hole at the mid-point, so that the halves of the air-column vibrate synchronously. The tone is sonorous and brilliant, and is not readily disturbed by overblowing, so that such stops may safely be subjected to an extra pressure of wind, and thus be utilized for striking solo effects. A *harmonic flute* is a flute thus constructed, and a *harmonic reed* a reed stop thus constructed, as, for example, a tuba mirabilis.—**Harmonic suture**. See def. 4, above.—**Harmonic telegraph**. See *telegraph*.—**Harmonic tone**, in playing the harp or instruments of the viol family, a tone produced by lightly touching one of the nodes of a vibrating string, or by changing the place of the contact of the bow, so as to suppress the fundamental tone, leaving certain sets of its harmonics unaffected. The result is a tone much higher than the fundamental, and very clear and pure in quality. To produce the first harmonic, the string must be touched at its half-way point; to produce the second harmonic, at a point one third of its length; etc. Harmonic tones made on an open string are called *natural* (see fig. 1), those on a stopped string *artificial* (see fig. 2); only those of the former variety are possible on the harp. The white notes represent the tones of the string, open or stopped; and the black notes, the harmonic tones actually produced. Also called *flageolet-tones*. Harmonic tones are not strictly harmonics of the fundamental tones with which they are related, because they are themselves complex.—**Harmonic triad**, in music, a major triad. See *triad*.—**Harmonic triads**, in math., two triads of points, a b c, A B C, taken on the same line, such that $aA \cdot bB \cdot cC + aB \cdot bC \cdot cA + aC \cdot bA \cdot cB + aC \cdot bB \cdot cA + aB \cdot bA \cdot cC + aA \cdot bC \cdot cB = 0$.—**Simple harmonic function**, a harmonic function consisting of a single term.—**Simple harmonic motion**, a motion expressible as a simple harmonic function of the time. Also called a *harmonic motion* or *harmonic vibration*.

II. n. 1. In acoustics: (a) A secondary or collateral tone involved in a primary or fundamental tone, and produced by the partial vibration of the body of which the complete vibration gives the primary tone. Nearly every tone contains several distinct harmonics, which are always taken from a typical series of tones the vibration-numbers of which, beginning with that of the fundamental tone, are proportional to the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc. The interval from the fundamental tone to the first harmonic is, therefore, an octave; to the second, an octave and a fifth; to the third, two octaves; to the fourth, two octaves and a major third; to the fifth, two octaves and a fifth; to the sixth, two octaves and somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three octaves; etc. (See illustration.) Harmonics result from the elasticity of the tone-producing body, which leads it to vibrate, not only entire, but in its aliquot parts; thus, a violin-string tends to vibrate throughout its whole length, and also at the same time in each of its halves, thirds, quarters, etc. The vibration of the whole, being much the greater, gives the primary or fundamental tone; while the several partial vibrations, which diminish rapidly in force as they rise in pitch, give the harmonics. In a given tone the harmonics may usually be roughly detected by the unaided ear; but for precise and minute analysis specially constructed resonators are necessary. Tuning-forks and large stopped organ-pipes give only insignificant harmonics; certain reed-instruments, like the clarinet, give only selected sets of harmonics, as the second, fourth, sixth, etc.; while the human voice is capable of the greatest richness of harmonics. What is technically known as *quality* or *timbre* in a tone is due to the number and the relative strength of the harmonics contained in it. Different instruments and voices are thus distinguished from each other, and different uses of the same instrument or voice. In the voice, in particular, the essential difference between different vowel-sounds is a matter of harmonics. In any tone the lower harmonics are strictly consonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the use in the organ of mutation- and mixture-stops, whereby the consonant harmonics of a given tone are much emphasized. Many of the higher harmonics, on the other hand, are strongly dissonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the discordant quality of such instruments as cymbals, and the peculiar construction of the pianoforte, whereby dissonant harmonics are suppressed. In instruments of the viol and harp classes very beautiful effects are produced by suppressing the primary tone, leaving one set of its harmonics to sound alone. Such tones are called *harmonic tones*, or simply *harmonics* (though they are themselves compounded of a primary tone and its harmonics). In instruments of the trumpet class, like the horn, all the tones ordinarily used are really harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, and are produced by varying the pressure of the breath and the method of blowing. The same is true to a less degree of instruments of the wood-wind group. Harmonics are also called *overtones*. All the tones, primary and secondary, entering into the constitution of an actual tone are often called *partial tones*, or *partials*, the fundamental tone being the *first partial*, and the harmonics the *upper partials*. (b) A harmonic tone.—2. In math., a function expressing the Newtonian potential of a point in terms of its coordinates.—**Artificial harmonic**, natural harmonic. See *harmonic tone*, under I.—**Grave harmonic**, the low tone generated by the simultaneous sounding of two concordant tones. See *combina-*



tional tone, under *tone*.—**Sectorial harmonic**, a spherical surface-harmonic the axes of which lie equidistant in the plane of the equator.—**Solid harmonic**, any homogeneous function of x , y , and z which satisfies Laplace's equation. A solid harmonic usually expresses the potential due to pairs of equally and infinitely attracting and repelling points placed infinitely near to one another.—**Spherical harmonic**. See *Laplace's function*, under *function*.—**Spherical surface-harmonic**, or *Laplace's coefficient*, an expression of the variation of the potential over the surface of a sphere. Every such harmonic supposes the existence of a certain number of fixed axes through the sphere. It is obtained by taking the product of the cosines of the angular distances of the variable point from some of these axes, together with the cosines of the angular distances of pairs of the other axes, until each axis has been used once, and once only, in forming the product, and then summing all possible products of this sort.—**Zonal harmonic**, a spherical surface-harmonic which has all its axes coincident.

harmonica (här-mon'i-kä), n. [NL., fem. of L. *harmonicus*, musical: see *harmonic*.] 1. Same as *musical glasses* (which see, under *glass*).—2. A musical toy consisting of a set of small metallic reeds so mounted in a case that they may be played by the breath, certain tones being produced by expiration, others by inhalation. Also called *harmonicon*.—**Somzee's harmonica**, a device for preventing accidents from fire-damp in a mine. The draft upon a flame burning in a glass chimney is so regulated that while the air remains pure the flame is silent, but when its density is altered by the mixture of a certain proportion of fire-damp it gives a musical tone, as in the chemical harmonicon.

harmonic (här-mon'i-kal), a. [*harmonic* + -al.] Same as *harmonic*.

It were but a phantastical deuse and to no purpose at all more then to make them *harmonical* to the rude eares of those barbarous ages.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. Bacon.

harmonically (här-mon'i-kal-i), adv. 1. In a harmonic manner; harmoniously; specifically, in music, in a manner suitable to the rules of harmony, as distinguished from *melodically* or *rhythmically*.

Plato therefore intending to declare *harmonically* the harmony of the four elements of the soul, . . . in each interval hath put down two medieties of the soul, and that according to musical proportion.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1022.

2. In acoustics, by or in harmonics. See *harmonic*, n., 1.

They may heat absorbent gases, such as ammonia, and cause them to do mechanical work, or to produce sound, if the incident beam be intermittent or *harmonically* variable.

A. Daniell, Physics, p. 512.

3. In math., in a harmonic relation. Thus, two segments, AB, MN, of the same straight line are said to be harmonically situated when $AM \cdot BN + AN \cdot BM = 0$.

The three diagonals of a four-side cut each other *harmonically*.

Encyc. Brit., X. 332.

4. In anat., so as to make a harmonia.

harmonichord (här-mon'i-körd), n. [*Gr.* ἀρμονία, harmony, + χορδή, a chord.] A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by the pressure against the strings of small revolving wooden wheels covered with resined leather. The tone resembles that of a violin. The principle of the tone-production is the same as that of the hurdy-gurdy. Also called *piano-violin*, *violin-piano*, *tetrachordon*, *zanthorpha*, etc.

harmonic (här-mon'i-si), n. pl. In anc. music, theorists who reached harmonic rules by induction from subjective aural effects, as opposed to *canonici*, or those who deduced rules from a mathematical theory of intervals. Also called *harmonists*, and, from their leader (Aristoxenus, a Greek peripatetic philosopher, a disciple of Aristotle), *Aristoxenians*.

harmonicism (här-mon'i-sizm), n. The state of being in harmonic proportion.

harmonicon (här-mon'i-kon), n.; pl. *harmonica* (-kä). [NL., < *Gr.* ἀρμονικόν, neut. of ἀρμονικός, musical: see *harmonic*.] 1. See *harmonica*, 2.

—2. An orchestron.—3. An acoustical apparatus consisting of a flame of hydrogen burning in a glass tube so as to produce a musical tone. See *singing-flame*. The principle has been used in a musical instrument, sometimes called *chemical harmonicon*, but better *pyrophone* (which see).

harmonics (här-mon'iks), n. [Pl. of *harmonic*, after *Gr.* ἀρμονικά, the theory of sounds, music, neut. pl. of ἀρμονικός: see *harmonic*.] 1. The science of musical sounds: a department of acoustics. [Rare.]

During the era in which mathematics and astronomy were . . . advancing, rational mechanics made its second step; and something was done towards giving a quantitative form to hydrostatics, optics, and harmonics.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 175.

2. The mathematical theory of harmonics (see *harmonic*, n., 2), or the development of expressions for the Newtonian potentials.

harmonious (här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *harmonieux* = Pg. *harmonioso* = Sp. It. *armonioso*, < L. *harmonia*, harmony; see *harmony*.] 1. Exhibiting harmony or being in harmony; having parts, forms, relations, or proportions properly accordant each with the others, so that all taken together constitute a consistent or an esthetically pleasing whole; also, being in harmony or concord with something else; congruous.

What is *harmonious* and proportionable is true.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, iii. 2.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us.
Locke.

2. Specifically, in music, concordant; consonant; symphonious; agreeable to the ear. See *harmony*.

Thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. Milton, P. L., iii. 38.
The Samian's great Eolian lyre, . . .
Its wondrous and harmonious strings
In sweet vibration, sphere by sphere.
Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

3. Marked by harmony in action or feeling; acting or living in concord; peaceable; friendly; as, *harmonious* government; a *harmonious* family.

And in the long *harmonious* years . . .
May some dim touch of earthly things
Surprise thee ranging with thy peers.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

Harmonious motion, the motion of a vibrating body.

For *harmonious motion* the ears were made.
Dee, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

=Syn. 2. Melodious, dulcet, tuneful.—3. Amicable, brotherly, neighborly, cordial.

harmoniously (här-mō'ni-us-ly), *adv.* In a harmonious manner; with harmony; with accord or concord.

harmoniousness (här-mō'ni-us-ness), *n.* The character or condition of being harmonious.

harmoniphon (här-mon'i-fon), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀρμονία*, harmony, + *φωνή*, sound.] A musical instrument consisting of a series of free metallic reeds inserted in a tube like that of a clarinet, the wind being supplied by the breath through a mouthpiece, and its admission to the reeds being controlled by a keyboard like that of the pianoforte.

harmonisation, harmonise, etc. See *harmonization, etc.*

harmonist (här'mō-nist), *n.* [*<* *harmon-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One skilled in the principles of musical harmony; also, a musical composer.

The towering headlands, crowned with mist,
Their feet among the billows, know
That Ocean is a mighty harmonist.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, xli.

A musician may be a very skillful *harmonist* and yet be deficient in the talents of melody, air, and expression.
Adam Smith, The Imitative Arts, ii.

2. *pl.* Same as *harmonici*.—3. One who shows the agreement or harmony between corresponding passages of different authors; specifically, a writer of a harmony of the four gospels.

Out of a dread to admit the slightest inaccuracies in the Gospels, the *Harmonists* convert the evangelical history into a grotesque piece of mosaic.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 406.

4. [*cap.*] A member of a communistic religious body organized by George Rapp in Würtemberg on the model of the primitive church, and conducted by him to Pennsylvania in 1803: their settlement there was called Harmony (whence their name). They removed to New Harmony in Indiana in 1815, but returned to Pennsylvania in 1825, and formed the township of Economy on the Ohio near Pittsburgh, and later a new village of Harmony. They are communistic, holding all property in common; they discourage strongly marriage and sexual intercourse, hold that the second coming of Christ and the millennium are near at hand, and that ultimately the whole human race will be saved. Also called *Rappist* and *Economite*.

harmonistic (här-mō-nis'tik), *a.* [*<* *harmonist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of harmony. Specifically—2. Pertaining to a harmony or reconciliation of apparently conflicting passages, as in different literary works, systems of law, etc.

The effect of the *harmonistic* assumption . . . is to lead to a mechanical combination of two or more relations.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 405.

The systematization of the law, by means of a *harmonistic* exegesis, which sought to gather up every prophetic image in one grand panorama of the issues of Israel's and the world's history.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 54.

harmonium (här-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρμόνιον*, neut. of *ἀρμόνιος*, harmonious, < *ἀρμονία*, harmony; see *harmony*.] One of the forms of the reed-organ (which see). The essential difference between the harmonium and the so-called American organ lies in the fact that in the former the air is compressed by the bellows and thence driven out through the

reeds, while in the latter the bellows produce a vacuum into which the outside air is drawn through the reeds. *Harmonium* is the usual term in England and France for all reed-organs.

harmonization (här'mō-ni-zā'shən), *n.* [*<* *harmonize* + *-ation*.] The act of harmonizing, or the state of being harmonized. Also spelled *harmonisation*.

The life of the social organism must, as an end, rank above the lives of its units. These two ends are not harmonious at the outset; and though the tendency is towards *harmonization* of them, they are still partially conflicting.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 134.

harmonize (här'mō-niz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harmonized*, ppr. *harmonizing*. [= F. *harmoniser* = Sp. *armonizar* = Pg. *harmonisar* = It. *armonizzare*; as *harmony* + *-ize*.] 1. *intrans.* To be in harmony. (a) In music, to form a concord; agree in sounds or musical effect. (b) To agree in action, adaptation, or effect.

Magnificent versification and ingenious combinations rarely *harmonize* with the expression of deep feeling.
Macaulay, Dryden.

At Sebenico we see side by side a bit in one style and a bit in the other [Gothic and Renaissance], and yet the two contrive to *harmonize*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 94.

(c) To agree in sense or purport. (d) To agree in sentiment or feeling; be at peace one with another. =Syn. To agree, accord, correspond, tally, square, chime, comport.

II. *trans.* 1. To make harmonious; adjust in fit proportions; cause to agree; show the harmony or agreement of; reconcile contradictions between.

Various attempts to *harmonize* the views of the parties proved abortive.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. II., p. 429.

2. To make musically harmonious; combine according to the laws of counterpoint; also, to set accompanying parts to, as an air or melody: as, a *harmonized* song.

A music *harmonizing* our wild cries.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Also spelled *harmonise*.

harmonizer (här'mō-nī-zēr), *n.* One who harmonizes; a harmonist. Also spelled *harmoniser*.

harmonometer (här-mō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀρμονία*, harmony, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It often consists of a single string stretched over movable bridges.

harmony (här'mō-ni), *n.*; *pl.* *harmonies* (-niz). [*<* ME. *harmonie*, *armony*, < OF. *harmonie*, F. *harmonie* = Pr. *armonia* = Sp. *armonia* = Pg. *harmonia* = It. *armonia* = D. *harmonie* = G. *harmonie* = Sw. Dan. *harmon*, < L. *harmonia*, < Gr. *ἀρμονία*, a concord of sounds, music, a system of music, esp. the octave-system; personified, *Harmonia*, Music, companion of Hebe (Youth), the Graces and the Hours, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and wife of Cadmus (see *harmonia*); a particular use of *ἀρμονία*, a joining, joint, proportion, order, rule, pattern, cf. *ἀρμός*, a fitting, joining, *ἀρμόζω*, fit together, join, set in order, < *ἀρμω*, fut. *ἀρμω*, join: see *arm¹*, *arm²*, *article*, etc.] 1. A combination of tones that is pleasing to the ear; concord of sounds or tones.

He [the angler] hereth the melodious *armony* of fowles.

Juliana Berners, Treatise of Fysshynge, fol. 2.

Grit pitie was to heir and se
The boys and dulesum *hermonie*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

O mighty-mouth'd inventor of *harmonies*, . . .
God-gifted organ-voice of England.
Tennyson, Milton.

2. Especially, in music: (a) Music in general, regarded as an agreeable combination of tones. (b) Any simultaneous combination of consonant or related tones; a concord. (c) Specifically, a common chord or triad. See *triad*. It is *tonic* when based directly on the tonic or key-note, *dominant* when based on the dominant or fifth tone of the key. (d) The entire chordal structure of a piece, as distinguished from its melody or its rhythm. Harmony is *two-part*, *three-part*, *four-part*, etc., according to the number of the voice-parts employed. It is *strict* or *false*, according to its observance of established rules of chord-formation and voice-progression. It is *simple* when not more than one of the essential tones of the chords is doubled, *compound* when two or more of those tones are doubled; compound harmony requires more than four voice-parts. It is *close* when the voice-parts lie as close together as the structure of the chords will allow; *dispersed*, *extended*, *open*, or *spread*, when they are so separated that by transposition of an octave any one would fall between two others. It is *plain* when only essential tones are used and when derived chords are but sparingly introduced; *figured*, when suspensions, anticipations, passing-notes, etc., are used for melodic and rhythmic variety, or when foreign tones are frequently introduced. It is *diatonic* when only the tones of a given key are used, *chromatic* when other tones also appear. It is *pure* when performed in pure intonation, *tempered* when performed in tempered intonation. (e) The science of the structure,

relations, and practical combination of chords: the fundamental branch of the science of musical composition. It regards composition rather vertically than horizontally, noting especially the chords involved, and studying the voice-parts only so far as their nature or relations affect the value and interrelation of the successive chords. It treats of the following topics: *intervals*, consonant or dissonant, typical or derived, perfect, major, minor, diminished, or augmented; *chords*, both triads and seventh-chords, typical and derived (with their inversions), major, minor, diminished, and augmented, with their esthetic value both independently and comparatively; *voice-progression*, from chord to chord, direct, oblique or opposite, pure or false, including the preparation and resolution of discords; *suspensions*, *anticipations*, *passing-notes*, and all other melodic interferences with regular chords, including figuration; *tonality* or *keyship*, with special regard to the relations of the tonic and dominant chords, to the use of derived chords, and to the formation of cadences; *modulation*, or the alteration of tonality by the use of tones foreign to the original key, with the classification of key-relationships; *thorough-bass*, the science of indicating harmonic facts by figures and signs appended to the notes of a given bass. *Harmony* is now technically distinguished from *counterpoint*, and regarded as the more elementary branch of composition; but historically counterpoint preceded it by some centuries. Harmony in the modern sense did not become possible until between 1550 and 1600, when the esthetic value of chords as such was recognized for the first time in scientific music. Its development since that time has been steady and radically important to musical history. Its rules have been modified more or less so as to admit to usage, under certain conditions, many chord-formations and voice-progressions at first regarded as entirely impermissible. The growth of instrumental music, especially of that for the organ and pianoforte, has considerably influenced the conception of harmonic canons, leading them away from the simplicity originally derived from a purely vocal standard. Acoustical researches have also, from time to time, led to rearrangements of harmonic material. The great body of harmonic principles is now substantially accepted by all theorists, in nearly identical form, as the only sound basis for a thorough science of composition or a just method of criticism. Numerous efforts have been made by the profounder musical theorists to discover more comprehensive principles of composition from which the ordinary rules of harmony may be deduced, but with as yet but uncertain practical result.

3. Any arrangement or combination of related parts or elements that is consistent or is esthetically pleasing; agreement of particulars according to some standard of consistency or of the esthetic judgment; an accordant, agreeable, or suitable conjunction or assemblage of details; concord; congruity. *Harmony* is to be distinguished from *symmetry*: thus, in a *symmetrical* building, two opposite wings are exactly identical, though usually with the architectural members in inverse order, while in a *harmonious* building the two wings need not be identical in a single detail, if they balance each other so as to form, taken together, a pleasing and consistent whole.

All men in shape I did so far excel
(The parts in me such *harmony* did bear),
As in my model Nature seem'd to tell
That her perfection she had placed here.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

The qualities of the active and the contemplative statesman appear to have been blended in the mind of the writer into a rare and exquisite *harmony*.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

What we call the progress of knowledge is the bringing of Thoughts into *harmony* with Things; and it implies that the first Thoughts are either wholly out of *harmony* with Things, or in very incomplete *harmony* with them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 110.

4. Accord, as in action or feeling; agreement, as in sentiment or interests; concurrence; good understanding; peace and friendship.

Harmony to behold in wedded pair
More grateful than harmonious sound to the ear.
Milton, P. L., viii. 605.

Thus *harmony* and family accord
Were driven from Paradise.
Couper, Task, vi. 379.

No States cherished greater *harmony*, both of principle and feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina.
D. Webster, Reply to Hayne.

5. A collation of parallel passages from different works treating of the same subject, for the purpose of showing their agreement and of explaining their apparent discrepancies. Specifically—(a) A consecutive account of all the facts of the life and ministry of Jesus Christ, presented in the language of the gospel narratives, so brought together as to present as nearly as possible the true chronological order, with the different accounts of the same transactions placed side by side to supplement one another. (b) A table in which references to the different gospel narratives are printed in parallel columns.

6. In *anat.*, same as *harmonia*, 1.—**Constabished harmony**. See *constabish*.—**Essential harmony**, in music: (a) The harmony of a composition when reduced to its simplest form by the omission of all decorative matter. (b) The tonic, dominant, and subdominant triads of a major key.—**Harmony or music of the spheres**, according to the fancy of Pythagoras and his school, a music, imperceptible to human ears, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies. Pythagoras supposed these motions to conform to certain fixed laws which could be expressed in numbers, corresponding to the numbers which give the harmony of sounds. The seven planets produced severally the seven notes of the gamut.

harmony

And after shewede he hym the nyne *speris* [spheres];
And after that the melodye herde he,
That cometh of thilke *speris* thryes thre,
That welles is of *musik* and melodye
In this world here, and cause of *armonye*.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 63.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins:
Such *harmony* is in immortal souls;
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1.

Harmony Society. See *Harmonist*, 4.—Preestablished harmony, the doctrine of Leibnitz by which he explained the relation between mind and matter, as distinct substances, and the facts of our knowledge of the material world. He supposed the universe to consist of monads, or self-contained beings, which cannot act one upon another, each state of every monad being determined solely by its preceding states; but at the same time he assumed that each monad is a mirror of the universe. To explain the fact that the succession of states of any one monad, as a human mind, actually corresponds to the succession of states in other monads, and that thus the mental picture of the events of the external world is a true one, he assumed that a certain harmony (the preestablished harmony) was established in the beginning by God among the monads. = *Syn.* 2. *Melody*, *Rhythm*, etc. See *euphony*.—4. Correspondence, consistency, congruity; amity.

har-most (här'most), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀποστής*, governor, *<* *ἀπόσταν*, set in order, regulate: see *harmony*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the title of the governors appointed by the Laedemonians, during their supremacy after the Peloponnesian war, over subject or conquered towns; hence, in general, a military governor of a colony or province.

When Sparta conquered another Greek city, she sent a *har-most* to govern it like a tyrant; in other words, she virtually enslaved the subject city.
J. Fiske, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 75.

harmotome (här'mō-tōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἀρμός*, a joint, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] A mineral belonging to the zeolite group, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals which vary in color from white to yellow, red, or brown. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium. Sometimes called *cross-stone* and *andrealite*.

harn (härn), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. contr. of *hard-en*.] 1. *a.* Made of coarse linen.

II. *n.* A very coarse kind of linen.

Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn,
That while a lassie she had worn.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

harness (här'nes), *n.* [*<* ME. *harneis*, *harneys*, *herneys*, etc., *<* OF. *harnas*, *harnois*, *hernois*, F. *harnais* (> Pr. *arnes* = Sp. *arnés* = Pg. *arnes* = It. *arnese* = D. *harnas* = G. *harnisch* = Sw. *harnesk* = Dan. *harnisk*), armor, *<* Bret. *harnes*, armor, old iron, *<* Bret. *houarn*, pl. *hern*, iron, = W. *haiarn* = Ir. *iaran* = Gael. *iarunn*, iron, = AS. *isen*, E. *iron*: see *iron*. The W. *harnais*, harness, trappings, is from E.] 1. The defensive armor and weapons of a soldier, especially of a knight; in general, and especially in modern poetical use, a suit of armor. The trappings of the war-horse are also sometimes included in the term. *Harness* was the early name for body-armor of all kinds. Modern writers have tried to discriminate between harness as the armor of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, and armor as confined to the plate suits of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but *armor* is the modern English word for defensive garments of all sorts, and *harness* in this sense is a poetical archaism.

When they were alle come to the londe they were right gladde, and trussed their *harneys*, and lepe on their horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 259.

I can remember that I buckled his *harnes* when he went to Blackheath fields. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.
Ring the alarum-bell:—Blow wind! come wrack!
At least we'll die with *harness* on our back.
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 5.

They quitted not their *harness* bright,
Neither by day, nor yet by night.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, i. 4.

2. Clothing; dress; garments. [Rare.]—3. The working-gear or tackle of a horse, mule, ass, goat, dog, or other animal (except the ox) used for drag; the straps, collar, bridle, lines, traces, etc., put upon a draft-animal to enable it to work and to guide its actions. See cut in next column.

Another of these disguised peasants cuts the *hairness* of the horse.
Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 21.

Hence—4. Figuratively, working-tackle of any kind; an equipment for any kind of labor; also, that which fits or makes ready for labor: as, his duties keep him constantly in the *harness*.

It [the soul] arouses itself at last from these endearments, as toys, and puts on the *harness*, and aspires to vast and universal aims.
Emerson, *Love*.

5. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form

2725



Horse's Harness.

1, crown; 2, cheek-piece; 3, front; 4, 4, blinds; 5, nose-band; 6, bit; 7, curb; 8, check; 9, throat-latch; 10, rein; 11, collar; 12, hame; 13, hame-link; 14, hame-strap; 15, pole-strap; 16, martingale; 17, trace-tug; 18, trace; 19, saddle; 20, terret; 21, belly-band; 22, turn-back; 23, crupper; 24, breeching; 25, hip-strap; 26, trace-bearer.

the shed. It consists of the heddles and their means of support and motion. Also called *mounting*.—6. The mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and tolled.—7. Temper; humor: alluding to the behavior of a horse in harness. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Harness of arms**, a complete suit of armor.—To die in harness. See *die*.

harness (här'nes), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *herneysen*, *herneschen*, *<* OF. *harnascher*, harness; from the noun.] 1. To dress in armor; equip with armor for war, as a man or horse. [Archaic.]

Few of them were *harnessed*, and for the most part all vnxpert and vnskillfull in the feates of warre.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 24.

Full fifty years, *harnes'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast. *Rowe*.

Harness the horses; and get up, ye horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. *Jer.* xvi. 4.

2†. To fit out; equip; dress.

A gay dagger—
Harnesed wel, and scharp as poynt of spere.
Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 114.

Ryse on morwe up erly
Out of thy bedde, and *harnesse* thee
Er evere dawnyng thou maist se.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2647.

His clothinge was . . . girded with a girdell *harnessed*,
and he was longe and brown and a blakke berde, and his
heed bare with-outte coiffe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 279.

3†. To equip or furnish for defense.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong,
and well *harnessed*, and compassed round about with horse-
men. 1 Mac. iv. 7.

4. To put harness or working-tackle on, as a horse.—5. To fit up or put together with metal mountings. [Rare.]

They [wooden drinking-cups] were hooped and mounted
or *harnessed* in silver. *Archaeol. Inst. Jour.*, XXXIV. 300.

6. To fasten to a boat by the toggle-iron and tow-line, as a whale.

harness-board (här'nes-bōrd), *n.* The compass-board of a loom.

harness-cask (här'nes-kāsk), *n.* A cask, usually in the form of the frustum of a cone, fastened on the deck of a vessel to receive the salt beef and pork for daily consumption. Also called *harness-tub*.

Some thieves went aboard the smack, . . . and breaking
open a *harness cask* on deck, stole about one cwt. of
beef. *Aberdeen Journal*, Dec. 2, 1818.

harness-clamp (här'nes-klamp), *n.* A saddlers' vise for holding leather while it is stitched.

harnessed (här'nest), *p. a.* Marked with streaks of color, as if wearing a harness: as, the *harnessed* antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

harnesser (här'nes-ēr), *n.* One who harnesses.
harness-maker (här'nes-mā'kēr), *n.* One whose trade is the making of harness.

harnessment (här'nes-ment), *n.* [*<* *harness* + *-ment*.] Equipment. *Davies*.

To every knight he allowed or gave 100 shillings for his
harnesments. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 174.

harness-plate (här'nes-plāt), *n.* The electroplated metal-work used in fine harness, as bits, rings, buckles, etc.

harness-tub (här'nes-tub), *n.* Same as *harness-cask*.

harness-weaver (här'nes-wē'vēr), *n.* A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, etc. [Scotch.]

harn-pan (härn'pan), *n.* [*<* ME. *hernpanne*, *hernepanne* (= MLG. *hernepanne*; cf. MLG. *panne* = Dan. *pande* = Sw. *panna*, the forehead); *<* *harn-s* + *pan*.] The brainpan; the skull. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

harp

[He] hittes hym on the hede, that the helme bristis;
Hurtes his *herne-pane* an haunde-brede large!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2229.

Be he dead, be he living, wif my brand
I'll clash his harns frae his *harn-pan*!
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, l. 259).

harns (härnz), *n. pl.* [*<* ME. *hernes*, *<* late AS. *harnes* (Chron. A. D. 1137), pl., = D. *hersens* = OHG. *hirni*, MHG. *hirne*, G. *hirn*, *ge-hirn* = Icel. *hjarni* = Sw. *hjerna* = Dan. *hjerne*, the brain; cf. Icel. *hjarsi*, pron. *hjassi*, = Sw. *hjesse* = Dan. *isse*, the crown of the head; = Skt. *gīrsan*, the head; allied to L. *cerebrum*, the brain, Gr. *kāpa*, *kāpion*, the head, *krānion*, the skull, cranium, Skt. *gīras*, head.] Brains. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And of hys hede he brake the bone,
The *harnes* lay upon the stone.
M. S. Hart, 1701, l. 34. (*Hallivell*.)

harnser, harnsey (härn'sēr, -sī), *n.* Dialectal corruptions of *heronsey*.

harow, *interj.* See *harrow*.

harp (härp), *n.* [*<* ME. *harpe*, *<* AS. *hearpe* = D. *harp* = MLG. *harpe*, *herpe* = OHG. *harpha*, MHG. *harpfe*, G. *harfe* = Icel. *harpa* = Sw. *harpa* = Dan. *härpe* = Goth. **harpō* (not recorded, but inferred from the derived LL. *harpa*, > It. *arpa*, *arpe*, Sp. Pg. *arpa*, F. *harpe*), a harp; root unknown. Not connected with Gr. *ἄρπη*, a sickle.] 1. A musical instrument with strings which are played by being



Modern Harp.

A, pedestal; B, pedals; C, back; D, soundboard; E, neck; F, wrestpins; G, pillar.

plucked with the fingers. The modern orchestral harp consists of a wooden frame somewhat triangular in shape, on which are strung nearly fifty strings of varying length. The frame comprises the *pedestal*, supporting the whole and containing the *pedals*; the large hollow *back*, with the *soundboard*, in which are inserted the lower ends of the strings; the *neck*, with the wrestpins to which the upper ends of the strings are attached, and bearing the mechanism operated by the pedals; and the *pillar*, supporting the outer end of the neck, and containing the pedal-rods. The strings are of catgut, colored so as to be readily distinguished from each other; the lowest eight are wound with light wire. They are tuned diatonically in the scale of C₂, beginning two octaves below middle C, and extending upward about six and a half octaves. The pedal-action is so contrived that a slight movement raises the pitch of all the strings of the same letter-name a semitone; while a greater movement shortens them two semitones. Seven pedals are used, one for each tone of the scale, all of which may be held by notches in either position, so that the entire instrument may be tuned in C₂, C₃, or C₄, or in any desired combination of sharps and flats. Thus music in any key is possible, with somewhat extreme modulations. The modern harp has been evolved from types found among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, and various Celtic nations. All antique varieties are deficient in compass, in precision of pitch, and in sonority. Most of the Oriental forms lack that important part of the frame, the pillar. The medieval harps could be played only in one key, with such slight chromatic alterations as could be effected by stopping a string with the finger. Chromatic tuning has been unsuccessfully attempted. Pedals for making chromatic changes were introduced early in the eighteenth century. *Single-action harps* are those in which each pedal produces only one such change; *double-action*, those in which each pedal may be used to produce two such changes. The modern double-action harp was perfected in 1810 by Sebastian Erard. A *double harp* is one with two sets or rows of strings, differently tuned; a *triple harp*, one with three such sets or rows. The technique of the harp is notable, because the fingering remains the same in all keys; while its mechanism is exactly modeled on the principles of the staff notation. The harp is capable of very beautiful and varied music within certain limits of power and quality. Although solid chords are feasible, more characteristic effects are produced by playing the tones of the harmony



Egyptian Harps.

a, from a painting at Thebes; b, from a painting at Dendera.



French Harp of the 17th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Although solid chords are feasible, more characteristic effects are produced by playing the tones of the harmony

In rapid succession (see *arpeggio*). Such effects are much employed in modern orchestration. Harmonic tones (which see, under *harmonic*) are also much used.

As harporez harpen in her harpe
That new songe they songen ful cler.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 580.

The cherubic host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden wires.
Milton, Solemn Musick.

2. [*cap.*] A constellation, otherwise called *Lyra* or the *Lyre*.—3. Same as *harper*, 2.

A plain harp shilling. *Greene, James IV., iii.*

It was ordered [in 1637] that the title or name of Irish money or harps should be abolished.

Simon, Essay on Irish Coins, p. 47.

4. An oblong implement, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires resembling the strings of a harp, used as a screen; a grain-sieve. [*Scotch.*]—5. A sparrow shovel for filling coal. [*Eng.*]—6. In a scutching-machine, a grating through which the refuse falls as the revolving beater drives the fibers forward.—7. A figure, likened to a harp or saddle, on the back of the adult harp-seal.

The harp or saddle-shaped mark does not become fully developed until the fifth year. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 476.

Hence—8. The harp-seal, or harper.—*Æolian harp*. See *Æolian*.—*Couched harp*, the spinet.—*Dital harp*. See *dital*.—*Double-action pedal harp*. See above.—*Double harp*. See above.—*Negro harp*. Same as *manga*.—*Welsh harp*, a triple harp originally used in Wales.

harp (härp), *v.* [*< ME. harpen, < AS. hearpian*, play on the harp, *< hearpe*, harp: see *harp*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To play on the harp; play as on a harp.

Teach him to harpe
With his nayles scharpe.

Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps.

Rev. xiv. 2.

The helmed Cherubim, . . .
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes, to Heaven's new-born Heir.
Milton, Nativity, l. 115.

2. To speak often of something, especially so often as to be tiresome or vexing; speak with reiteration; especially, to speak or write with monotonous repetition: usually with *on* or *upon*.

The sweete smacks that Yarmouth flades in it . . . abbreviately and meetely according to my old Sarum plain-song I have harp'd upon.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffs (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

He seems
Proud and disdainful; harping on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shak., A. and C.*, iii. 11.

Neither do I care to wrinkle the Smoothness of History with rugged names of places unknown, better harp'd at in Camden, and other Chorographers.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

To harp on one string, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy.

You harp a little too much upon one string. *Collier.*

II. *trans.* 1. To give forth as a harp gives forth sound; give expression to, or utter.

Thou hast harp'd my fear aright. *Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. To produce some specified effect upon by playing on the harp. [*Rare.*]

He's taen a harp into his hand,

He's harp'd them all asleep.

The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

He'd harp'd a fish out o' saut water,

Or water out o' a stane.

Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 8).

3. To sift or separate by means of a harp or screen: as, to harp grain; to harp sand. See *harp*, *n.*, 4 and 5. [*Scotch.*]

Harp¹ (här'pä), *n.* [*NL., < LL. harpa*, a harp; see *harp*.] A genus of mollusks, representative of the family *Harpidae*, having a comparatively wide aperture and ventricose cross-ribbed whorls; the harp-shells. There are several species, of most tropical seas. *Lamarck, Jour. Soc. Hist. Nat.*, 1799. See cut under *harp-shell*.

harpa², *n.* See *harpe*.

Harpactor (här-pak'tör), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀρπακτωρ*, var. of *ἀρπακτῆρ*, a robber, *< ἀρπάζειν*, snatch, seize, steal.] A genus of predatory heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidae*. The head is convex behind the eyes, the ocelli are distant and knobbed, and the first antennal joint is as long as and stouter than the two follow-



Harpactor cinctus (line shows natural size), and beak of same enlarged.

ing. *Harpactor cinctus*, about 10 millimeters long, and easily recognized by its yellowish-brown color and banded legs, is abundant in the eastern parts of North America.

Harpactorides (här-pak-tor'i-déz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Harpactor + -ides*.] A group of heteropterous insects, named from the genus *Harpactor*.

Harpagidae (här-paj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Harpax (Harpag-), 2, + -idae*.] A family of orthopterous insects regarded by Burmeister as a subfamily of *Mantidae*, having two projections on the vertex and spurs on the four hinder tibiae. It includes several genera besides *Harpax*, the typical genus.

Harpagifer (här-paj'i-fēr), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀρπάγῃ*, a hook, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] The typical genus of *Harpagiferidae*: so called from the hook-like spine which arises from the operculum. *J. Richardson*, 1848.

Harpagiferidae (här-paj'i-fēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Harpagifer + -idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Harpagifer*. The body is naked, the snout rounded, the dorsal fins are two in number (the first short and the second oblong), and the anal fin is shorter than the second dorsal. Only two species, inhabitants of the antarctic seas, are known.

Harpago (här'pā-gō), *n.* [*NL., < L. harpago(n)*, a hook, grapple: see *harpagon*.] 1. A genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1753.—2. [*l. c.*; *pl. harpagones* (här-pā-gō'néz).] In *entom.*, one of the clasps of the genital armature of a lepidopterous insect.

harpagon, *n.* [*< L. harpago(n)*, *< Gr. ἀρπάγῃ*, a hook, a rake, *< ἀρπάζειν*, snatch, seize: see *harpoon*, *harpy*.] A grappling-iron.

At last the enemies from out the Carthaginian ships began to cast out certain loggets, with yron hookes at the end (which the souldiers call *harpagones*), . . . for to take hold upon the Roman ships. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 746.

harpagones, *n.* Plural of *harpago*, 2.

Harpagophytum (här-pā-gōf'i-tum), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀρπάγῃ*, a hook (see *harpagon*), + *φύτον*, a plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants founded by Meisner in 1836, belonging to the natural order *Pedaliaceae*, distinguished botanically from *Pedaliaceae* and other related genera by having numerous ovules instead of only two in each cell. It embraces five species, natives of South Africa and Madagascar. It derives its name from its peculiar fruit, which is armed with long and strong hooked spines, adhering firmly to the mouth or nose of animals which touch them while grazing, a circumstance from which the principal species, *H. procumbens*, has acquired the name of *grapple-plant*. The plants are pro-cumbent perennial herbs of whitish aspect, with incised leaves, and solitary short-pedicelled flowers in their axils.

Harpagornis (här-pā-gōr'nis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀρπάζ* (ἀρπαγ-), robbing, rapacious (see *Harpax*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] 1. A genus of subfossil rap-torial birds of New Zealand, of size and strength sufficiently great to enable them to prey upon the moas. *Julius Haast*, 1872.—2. [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.

Harpagus (här'pā-gus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀρπάγῃ*, a hook: see *harpagon*.] 1. A notable genus of South American falcons with bidentate or doubly toothed beak, such as *H. bidentatus* or *H. diodon*. Also called *Bidens* (Spix, 1824), *Diodon* (Lesson, 1831), and *Diplodon* (Nitzsch, 1840). *N. A. Vigors*, 1824.—2. A genus of tineid moths. *Stephens*, 1834.

Harpalidae (här-pal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Harpalus + -idae*.] The *Harpalinae* rated as a separate family. The same or a similar group is also called *Harpalida*, *Harpalidea*, *Harpalides*, and *Harpalini*.

Harpalinae (här-pā-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Harpalus + -inae*.] A subfamily of beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, typified by the genus *Harpalus*. It includes adephagous beetles with the middle coxal cavities closed by the sterna, the epimera not reach-



a, Murky Ground-beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*), natural size. b, Pennsylvania Ground-beetle (*Harpalus pennsylvanicus*). (Line shows natural size.)

ing the coxae, no antennal grooves on the head, the supra-orbital setae distinct, and the ambulatorial abdominal setae usually well developed. They are generally found under stones.

harpaline (här'pā-lin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Harpalinae* or *Harpalidae*.

Harpalus (här'pā-lus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀρπαλίος*, greedy, *< ἀρπάζειν*, snatch, seize.] The typical genus of *Harpalinae*, containing many large flattened black beetles, as *H. caliginosus* (Say), a species about an inch long, found in the United States. *Latreille*, 1802.

Harpax (här'paks), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἀρπαξ*, rapacious, *< ἀρπάζειν*, snatch, seize: see *harpagon*, *harpoon*, *harpy*.] 1. A genus of fossil shells, of the group *Ostracea*, oblong and somewhat triangular in shape, the hinge being formed by two projecting teeth. It is now included in the genus *Plicatula*. *Parkinson*, 1811.—2. The typical genus of *Harpagidae*. *Serville*, 1831.

harpe, **harpa²** (här'pō, -pā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἄρπη*, a sickle, simitar, hook.] 1. In classical myth., the peculiarly shaped sword of Hermes, lent by him to Perseus, who with it cut off the head of Medusa. It is represented sometimes as curved like a sickle, and sometimes with a straight blade from which projects a curved point or tooth.

2. In *entom.*, the inwardly projecting armature of the interior of the valves of the genital organs of lepidopterous insects. *Gosse*.—3. [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *T. N. Gill*, 1863.

Harpephyllum (här-pē-fil'um), *n.* [*NL. (Bernhardi, 1844), < Gr. ἄρπη*, a simitar, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of South African evergreen trees, belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceae* and tribe *Spondieae*, distinguished from related genera by its dioecious flowers (the male flowers having 8 or 9 stamens), and by its obovate, two-celled drupe. It has alternate odd-pinnate leaves crowded at the ends of the branches; the leaflets are falcate or sword-shaped. Only one species, *H. Caffrum*, is known, which is called *Kafir's simitar-tree* by the English and *Eschenhout* by the Dutch colonists. The fruit, which is edible, is called *zuresbesjes*.

harper (här'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. harpere*, *herper*, *harpour*, *< AS. hearpere* (= *MHG. harpfære*, *G. harfner*), a harper, *< hearpian*, harp: see *harp*, *v.*] 1. One who plays on the harp.

Mury is the twinkeling of the harpours.

King Alisaunder, l. 2572 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

"I am a bold harper," quoth Robin Hood,

"And the best in the north country."

Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, v. 281).

2. One of various Irish coins (for example, the 'shilling' and the 'groat') current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; popularly so called from the harp which formed their reverse type. Also *harp*.

A mill sixpence of my mother's . . . and a twopence I had to spend, . . . besides the harper that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

3. The harp-seal.

harperess (här'pēr-es), *n.* [*Also harpress*; *< harper + -ess*.] A female player on the harp.

The rustling leaves of an aspen . . . overhung the seat of the fair harpress.

Scott, Waverley, xxi.

harpers-cord, *n.* See *harpichord*.

Harpia (här'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *Harpyia*.

Harpidae (här'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Harpa + -idae*.] A family of

rhachiglossate gas-

tropods, typified by the genus *Harpa*. They have

the head exposed, conspicuous eyes, a wide foot, and

operculum. The shell is ventricose, with a low spire, and

longitudinal ribs cross the whorls. Nine species are known,

inhabitants of the tropical seas.

harping (här'ping), *n.* [*< ME. harping*; verbal

n. of *harp*, *v.*] 1. The act of playing on the

harp; notes or strains performed on the harp.

Come into my hall, thou silly blind Harper,

And of thy harping let me hear!

Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. *Naut.*: (a) The fore parts of the wales, which

encompass the bow and are fastened to the

stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place

where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the

sea. (b) In ship-building, the continuations of

the ribs at both extremities of a ship, fixed



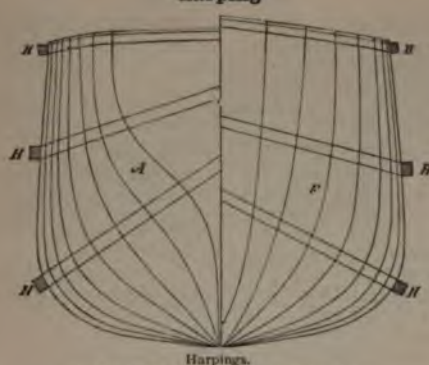
Reverse.



Reverse.

Harper of Elizabeth, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

harping



to keep the cant-frames, etc., in position till the outside planking is worked.

harping-iron (här'ping-i'ern), *n.* [A perverted form of *harpoon-iron*.] A harpoon.

Harping-irons, spears, cordes, axes, hatchets, knives, and other implements for the fishing.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 413.

A great beast come out of the River (a Crocodile or some other monster), hauling on the back great scales, vgly claws, and a long tale, which thrust out a tongue like a *harping-iron*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 839.

The boat which on the first assault did go Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe.

Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands.

harpist (här'pist), *n.* [= *F. harpiste* = *Pg. arpista*, *arpista* = *Sp. It. arpista*; as *harp* + *-ist*. The proper E. word is *harper*.] One who plays on the harp; a harper.

That *Ægrian harpist*, for whose lay Tigers with hunger pined and left their pray.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 5.

harp-lute (härp'lüt), *n.* A variety of guitar invented early in the nineteenth century, in which, by pressing a dital or thumb-key, the pitch of the strings may be chromatically raised. See *dital harp*, under *dital*.

harpoon (här-pön'), *n.* [= *G. harpunc* = *Dan. Sw. harpun*, < *D. harpoen* (pron. as *E. harpoon*), < *F. harpon*, orig. a cramp-iron, hence a grappling-iron, a harpoon, = *Sp. arpon* = *Pg. arpão*, a harpoon; connected with *OF. harpe*, a dog's claw or paw, *harper*, grapple, grasp, *Sp. Pg. arpar*, tear to pieces, rend, claw; these perhaps being shortened forms from the root of *L. harpago(n-)*, a grappling-iron, hook, drag (> *It. arpagone*, a harpoon: see *harpagon*), < *Gr. ἀρπάγη*, a hook, a rake, < *ἀρπάζειν*, snatch, seize, the shorter base appearing in *ἀρπη*, a bird of prey: see *harpy*.] A missile weapon used in capturing whales and large fish, and either thrown by hand or fired from a gun. See *harpoon-gun*. In the older form of this weapon the head is a heavy, flat, triangular piece of iron with strong barbs, sharpened on the outer edges to enable it to penetrate deeply, and fastened to a handle or shank, 2½ or 3 feet long, to which is attached a long cord or rope. In a later form the head has but one barb. The common non-explosive harpoon is not employed by whalers to kill the whale, but merely to fasten it to the boat, in order that the latter may be hauled up alongside the animal, which is then killed by a lance. (See *exploding harpoon*, below.) The harpoons that are to be first used are carried at the head of the whale-boat, six being included in the outfit of a boat. The first two are known as the *first* and *second irons*; the rest as the *spare harpoons*, one of which is the *drag-iron*. The first harpoon is darted into the whale by hand, and the second follows if there is time; if not, it is thrown overboard to prevent fouling with the outgoing line. See *toggle-iron*.

The line is joined to the *harpoon* by the "foregoer," a piece of rope somewhat lighter and more pliable than whale-line. The foregoer being the only part of the line drawn out by the *harpoon* while in flight, its length, usually from 10 to 12 fathoms, regulates the distance the *harpoon* may be fired.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 526.

Bomb-harpoon, an explosive harpoon that may be thrust by hand or discharged from a swivel-gun; also, a bomb-lance.—**Conch harpoon**, a barbed spear with fixed head and single point, used in the capture of large fish. [Bahamas, and Florida, U. S.]—**Electric harpoon**, a bomb-lance in which the charge is fired by means of an electric fuse, the connection being made by means of a wire in the harpoon-line. See *bomb-lance*.—**Exploding or explosive harpoon**, a harpoon the head of which is filled with an explosive; also, improperly, a bomb-lance.—**Toggle-harpoon**, the ordinary toggle-iron.

harpoon (här-pön'), *v. t.* [*< harpoon, n.*] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes harpooned.

Pennant.

harpoon-arrow (här-pön'ar'ō), *n.* An arrow propelled by a spring consisting of a bent rod or bow, used in fishing by the Eskimos of Alaska.

harpooneer, *n.* [Also *harpooner*, *harponier*; < *harpoon* + *-eer*.] Same as *harpooner*.

When they espy him [the whale] on the top of the water, . . . they row toward him in a shallop, in which the *Harponier* stands ready with both his hands to dart his *Harping-iron*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 742.

harpooner (här-pō'nēr), *n.* [*< harpoon* + *-er*.] One who throws a harpoon.

Each sail is set to catch the favouring gale, While on the yard-arm the *harpooner* sits.

Grainger, The Sugar Cane, II.

harpoon-fork (här-pōn'fōrk), *n.* A hay-fork consisting of two barbed points like harpoons, forming a tool shaped like an inverted U.

harpoon-gun (här-pōn'gun), *n.* A gun from which a harpoon or toggle-iron may be discharged. It may be either a gun fired from the shoulder or a swivel-gun. The projectile may be an explosive harpoon or lance (see *bomb-lance*), or simply a toggle-iron, without the pole, having an eye in the after end of the shank into which is bent one end of the tow-line, the latter being either on the outside of the barrel of the gun or doubled up in the bore.

harpoon-shuttle (här-pōn'shut'l), *n.* A long shuttle or needle used in weaving large brush mats which are employed in building dikes and levees, and in other hydraulic constructions.

Harporhynchus (här-pō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἀρπη*, a sickle, + *ῥυγχος*, bill.] A notable genus of mocking-thrushes, of the subfamily *Mimina*; the bow-billed mockers, or thrashers: so called from the arcuation of the bill. The common thrasher or brown thrush of the United States is *H. rufus*; there are numerous other species in the southwestern United States and Mexico, as the Californian thrasher (*H. redicurus*), the Yuma thrasher (*H. lecontei*), etc. This name was given by Calanis in 1848; the genus had before been called *Harpes* and *Troglodytes*, names both preoccupied in other connections; the name *Methriopterus* was given to the genus by Reichenbach in 1850.

harp-pedal (härp'ped'al), *n.* One of the foot-levers by which the strings of a harp are temporarily shortened and their pitch raised. See *harp*, I. Also called *harp-treadle*.

harp-seal (härp'sēl), *n.* The Greenland seal, *Phoca granlandica* or *Pagophilus granlandicus*, a large hair-seal of a whitish color with a crescentic black band on each side meeting its



Harp-seal *Phoca granlandica*.

fellow over the back, forming a figure likened to a harp. It is common from Newfoundland northward, and is of gregarious and roving habits, congregating in vast numbers on ice-floes, where many thousands are annually killed. The Newfoundland sealers call them *harpers* or *harpas*; the female is known as *Jennie harp*; the young in the second year, *hopper-harp* or *bedlamer*; in the third year, when assuming adult characters, *turner-harp*.

harpsecolt, *n.* See *harpiscol*.

harp-shell (härp'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Harpa*. Species such as the East Indian *H. ventricosa* are very common in collections. The shell is large and inflated, yet not capacious enough to hold the whole animal.

harp-shilling (härp'shil'ing), *n.* See *harper*, 2.

harpisichon, *n.* See *harpisichord*.

harpisichord (härp'si-kōrd), *n.* [Formerly also *arpisichord*; a corrupt form, otherwise perverted *harpisichon*, *harpisicon*, *harpiscol*, *harpsecol*, and even *harpers-cord* (the letter *s* being intrusive); < *OF. harpe-chorde* (= *It. arpico*), < *harpe*, harp, + *chorde*, corde, chord, cord.] A stringed musical instrument in use in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, which in its form and in the arrangement of the keyboard and strings resembled a piano, but in



Harp-shell (*Harpa ventricosa*).

Harpullieæ

which the tone was produced by the plucking or snapping of the strings by leather or quill points, which were set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. In form it usually resembled a modern grand pianoforte, though both square and upright varieties were also made. The length of the keyboard was from four to six and a half octaves. The number of separate strings to a key varied from one to four, sometimes including one tuned an octave above the others; the latter variety was called a *double harpsichord*. The tone was weak and tinkling, and gradation of force was impossible. Two key-



Harpsichord in the Washington Mansion, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

boards were sometimes combined, one for soft effects, the other for loud. Numerous devices, usually connected with the jacks, were introduced at different times to secure variety in force, and especially in quality. These mechanisms, which often aimed to simulate the tonalities of various orchestral instruments, were usually controlled by stop-knobs near the keyboard. The harpsichord, though essentially different from the pianoforte, was its immediate predecessor. Before 1800 it was regularly used in all dramatic music, especially in accompanying recitatives, and in orchestral music. The conductor usually directed from his seat at a harpsichord placed amid the other instruments.

If he the tinkling *harpsichord* regards
As inoffensive, what offence in cards?
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 148.

Vis-à-vis harpsichord, a harpsichord with keyboards for two performers.

harpsichord-graces (härp'si-kōrd-grā'sez), *n. pl.* Various melodic embellishments, such as turns, trills, etc., introduced freely into music for the harpsichord, mainly to compensate for its unsustainable tone. See *embellishment*, 3, and *grace*, 6.

harpsichordist (härp'si-kōrd-ist), *n.* [*< harpsichord* + *-ist*.] A performer upon the harpsichord.

harpiscolt, *harpsecolt* (härp'si-kōl), *n.* A harpsichord.

harpster (härp'stēr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hearpestre*, a female harper, < *hearpan*, harp; see *harp* and *-ster*.] A female performer on the harp.

harpstring (härp'string), *n.* [*< ME. harpstryng*, *harpestring*, < AS. *hearpestreng* (= Icel. *hörpu-strengr*), < *hearpe*, harp, + *streng*, a string.] One of the strings or cords of a harp.

Of the schepe is cast away no thyng, . . . for *harpestryngis* his ropys seruythe ichoon.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

As *harpsstrings* are broken asunder
By music they throb to express.
Longfellow, Sandalphon.

harp-style (härp'stīl), *n.* In *music*, a style or method of composition or of performance like that best suited to the harp; especially, a style abounding in arpeggio effects.

harp-treadle (härp'tred'l), *n.* Same as *harp-pedal*.

harpula (härp'pū-lā), *n.* A valuable tree, *Harpullia cupanioides*: so called at Chittagong in Bengal. See *Harpullia*.

Harpulia (härp'pū-li-ä), *n.* [*< harpula*.] Same as *Harpullia*.

Harpullia (härp'pū-li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1820), < *harpula*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, belonging to the natural order *Sapindaceæ* and type of the tribe *Harpullieæ* of Radlkofer, distinguished from related genera by its two-valved capsule with loculicidal dehiscence. It embraces 6 species, natives of tropical Asia, Australia, and Madagascar. They are erect trees with alternate, odd-pinnate leaves, green flowers in racemes or panicles, and large red or orange-colored fruit. The Australian species have an economic importance, either as hardy evergreen shade-trees or for the quality of their wood. *H. Hülli* attains a height of 80 feet, and furnishes the tulip-wood of Queensland, which is valuable for fine cabinet-work. The Moreton bay tulip-wood, *H. pendula*, is equally valuable. *H. cupanioides*, the harpula of India, has long been in cultivation.

Harpullieæ (härp'pū-li-ä-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpullia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, suborder *Sapindeæ*, recently established by Radlkofer, embracing the gen-

era *Harpullia*, *Conchopetalum*, *Magonia*, *Xanthoceras*, and *Ungnadia*. See *Harpullia*.

harpy (här'pi), *n.*; pl. *harpies* (-piz). [Early mod. E. *harpie*, < OF. *harpie*, *harpye*, < L. *harpyia*, usually in pl. *harpyia*, < Gr. *ἁρπυῖα*, pl., the harpies, lit. 'the snatchers,' in Homer a personification of whirlwinds or hurricanes, in later myth. hideous winged creatures (see def. 1); cf. *ἁρπυγία*, a certain bird of prey; < *ἁρπ-ᾶν*, snatch, seize, = L. *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rap²*, *rap-ture*.] 1. In Gr. myth., a winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face and body of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey, with the feet and fingers armed with sharp claws and the face pale with hunger, serving as a minister of divine vengeance, and defiling everything it touched. The harpies were commonly regarded either as two (Aello and Ocypete) or three in number, but occasionally several others are mentioned. They were originally conceived of simply as storm-winds sent by the gods to carry off offenders, and were later personified as fair-haired winged maidens, their features and characteristics being more or less repulsive at different times and places. The harpies



Harpies, from a Greek black-figured Vase. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

have been to some extent confounded by modern scholars with the sirens, which, though of kindred origin, were goddesses of melody, even if of a sweetness that was harmful to mankind, and were represented as women in the upper parts of their bodies and as birds below.

For having caught her Joseph all alone,
She *Harpy* like clasp'd one bold talon fast.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, i. 227.

These prodigies [visions] . . . unspeakable,
Abominable, strangers at my hearth
Not welcome, *harpies* miring every dish.
Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

Hence—2. A rapacious, grasping person; one who is repulsively greedy and unfeeling.

I will . . . do you an embassy . . . rather than hold
three words' conference with this *harpy*.
Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

A company of irreligious *harpies*, scraping, griping catch-poles.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 54.

3. In *ornith.*: (a) The harpy-eagle. (b) An English book-name of the marsh-harrier or moor-buzzard, *Circus aeruginosus*. Also called *white-headed harpy*.—4. In *mammal.*, a fruit-bat of the genus *Harpyia*.

—*Harpy monument*, a sculptured funeral monument from Xanthus in Lycia. Among the reliefs upon it are four figures of birds with women's heads and arms, each clasping tenderly a small human form evidently representing a soul. These bird-figures were at first held to be harpies, whence the name of the monument. It is now in the British Museum.

Harpya (här'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *Harpyia*.

harpy-eagle (här'pi-ä'gl), *n.* A very large South American crested eagle, somewhat longer than the golden eagle, and one of the most powerful birds of prey, with enormous beak and talons, crested head, long fan-shaped tail, and rounded wings. See *Harpyia* and *Thrasyaetus*.

harpy-footed (här'pi-füt'ed), *a.* Having feet like those of a harpy.

Thither by *harpy-footed* furies haled,
At certain revolutions all the damn'd
Are brought.
Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 596.

Harpyia (här-pi'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *harpyia*, < Gr. *ἁρπυῖα*, a harpy: see *harpy*.] 1. In *mammal.*, a genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidae*. The body and limbs are as in *Cynopterus*, the nostrils tubular, the premaxillary bones united in front, 1 incisor and 1 canine in each upper and lower half-jaw, 2 premolars above, 3 below on each side, and 2 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. There are two species, of the Austromalayan subregion. *Illiger*, 1811.

2. In *ornith.*, either a generic or a specific name of the great harpy-eagle of South Amer-



Harpy-eagle (*Harpyia destructor* or *Thrasyaetus harpyia*).

ica, *Harpyia destructor* or *Thrasyaetus harpyia*. G. Cuvier, 1817.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of puss-moths, containing such as the European *H. vinuli*: synonymous in part with *Cerura*, in part with *Stauropus*. *Ochsenheimer*, 1810.

Also *Harpia*, *Harpya*.

harquebus, **arquebus** (här'-, är'-ke-bus), *n.* [Also *harquebuss*, *harquebuse*, *arquebus*, *harquebuse*, *harcubuse*, *archibuse* (after It.), *harquebush*, *harqubush*, etc., in many unstable forms; < F. *harquebuse*, *arquebuse*, dial. *harkibuse*, after It. *arcobugio*, *arcobuso*, now *archibugio*, *archibuso* = Sp. Pg. *arcabuz*, corrupt forms of a form nearer the orig., namely, OF. *hacquebuche*, *hacquebute*, etc., represented by E. *hackbut*: see *hack-but*. The word, in all forms, became obsolete with the thing; but the form *harquebus*, with many minor variations of spelling, is the one now commonly used by archaeologists and historians.] 1. An old form of hand-firearm. The earliest hand-guns having been mere tubes fired by a burning match applied to the touch-hole, the name *harquebus* was given to a gun fitted with a match-holder which came down upon the priming-pan when a trigger was pulled. Later, when the wheel-lock was introduced, a piece fitted with it was still called a *harquebus*. After the match had been introduced into the French army (about 1575), the *harquebus* remained the favorite weapon of private persons, because it was lighter and was supposed to have greater precision. It was not a heavy arm, and was rarely fired from a rest, except by horsemen, who had a light rest secured to the saddle-bow. But during the sixteenth century many experiments were made with firearms throwing balls of six or even four to the pound, mounted on swivels, for rampart-defense, and these, when fitted with a match-lock, were called *great harquebuses*; in like manner *arquebuse à croc*, or 'with a rest,' was a name given to a heavy but still portable weapon, which was superseded by the musket.

They [the Janizaries] serve with *harquebuses*, armed besides with cymiters and hatchets.

Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 38.

A chance-medley combat ensued, with lances, *arquebuses*, cross-bows, and scimitars. *Irving*, *Granada*, p. 452.

Such fine results had been obtained by the English long-bow men that, although in the time of Henry VIII. the *arquebus* had been brought to a far more perfect state than when first introduced, it was forbidden by Act of Parliament to be used, or even to be possessed, by any of the king's subjects. *W. W. Greener*, *The Gun*, p. 11.

2. A *harquebusier*.

He marcheth in the middle, guarded about
With full five hundred *harquebuses* on foot.
Peele, *Battle of Alcazar*, iv. 1.

Double harquebus, a *harquebus* with two locks, either both of the same mechanism and merely as a precaution against the inferior workmanship of the day, or one a match-lock and the other a flint- or wheel-lock.

harquebusade, **arquebusade** (här'-, är'-ke-bus-äd'), *n.* [F. *arquebusade*, shot of a *harquebus* (eau d'*arquebusade*, a remedy for gunshot wounds), < *arquebuse*, a *harquebus*: see *harquebus*.] 1. The firing of a *harquebus*; a discharge of *harquebuses*.

The soldiers discharged a salvo of *harquebusades* on the poor people.
Roger Williams, *Brief Discourse of War* (1590).

2. A distilled aromatic spirituous liquor applied to sprains or bruises.

You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water which you sent her. *Chesterfield*.

harquebusier, **arquebusier** (här'-, är'-ke-bus-ër'), *n.* [Also *harquebussier*, *arquebuseer*, *harcu-*

busier, etc.; < F. *arquebusier* (ML. *arcubusarius*), < *arquebuse*, *harquebuse*, *harquebus*: see *harquebus*. Cf. *hackbutter*.] A soldier armed with a *harquebus*.

He giueth to his *Harquebusiers* certaine allowance for powder and shot.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, i. 239.

Well fare an old *harquebuzier* yet,
Could prime his powder, and give fire, and hit,
All in a twinkling!
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 3.

The Spanish *arquebusiers*, screened by their defences, poured a galling fire into the dense masses of the enemy.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 12.

harr¹ (här), *n.* Same as *har¹*.

harr² (här), *v. i.* [A var. of *hurr*, or an aspirated form of *arr³*.] To snarl like a dog. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]

harr³ (här), *n.* Same as *har²*.

harra (har'ä), *n.* See *hara-nut*.

harrage (har'äj), *v. t.* A corrupt form of *harass*, perhaps confused with *harry*.

Of late the Danes . . . had *harraged* all this country.
Fuller, *Hist. Camb. Univ.*, i.

harrageoust, *a.* See *harageous*.

harraldt, *n.* An old form of *herald*.

harrast, *n.* See *haras*.

harrasst, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *harass*.

harrateent, **harateent** (har-a-tên'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A coarse woolen cloth, mentioned as late as 1739. *Draper's Dict.*

Mean time, thus silver'd with meanders gay,
In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,
Perchance of tabby or of *harrateen*
Not ill expressive.
Shenstone, *Economy*, iii.

You never saw such a wretched hovel, lean, unpainted, and half its nakedness barely shaded with *harateen* stretched till it cracks.
Walpole, *Letters*, ii. 4.

harridan (har'i-dan), *n.* [Origin uncertain; supposed by Skeat to be a variant of OF. *aridelle*, *haridelle*, a worn-out horse, a lean, ill-favored jade, F. a jade, a thin scraggy woman (cf. *jade¹*, similarly used); appar. dim. < *aride*, dry, withered: see *arid*.] An odious old woman; a hag; a vixenish woman.

I have a scheme to see you shortly with the old *harridan's* consent, and even to make her a go-between in our interview.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iii. 3.

Such a weak, watery, wicked old *harridan* substituted for the pretty creature I had been used to see.
De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, i.

harrier¹ (har'i-ër), *n.* [< *hare¹* + *-ier¹*.] A small kind of hound employed in hunting the hare. There are particular breeds of the harrier, as the large slow-hunting harrier and the little fox-beagle, and a cross-breed between these. In all the scent is extremely keen, which enables them to follow all the doublings of the hare. Also spelled *harier*.

harrier² (har'i-ër), *n.* [< *harry* + *-er¹*. Cf. *harrover²*.] 1. One who harries. See *harry*, *v.*

She [Grandeur] hides her mountains and her sea
From the *harriers* of scenery,
Who hunt down sunsets, and huddle and bay,
Mouthing and mumbling the dying day.
Lowell, *Appledore*.

2. A bird of prey of the family *Falconidae*, subfamily *Circinæ*, and genus *Circus*. There are about 12 species, of most parts of the world, of light build, small-bodied in proportion to the length of wing and tail, with a rather long and slender scaly shank, untoothed bill, large external ear-parts, and a ruff or disk somewhat like an owl's. The best-known species is the European hen-harrier or ringtail, *Circus cyaneus*, from which the common marsh-hawk of America, *C. hudsonius*, scarcely differs. (See cut under *Circinæ*.) The European marsh-harrier is *C. aeruginosus*. (See *harpy*, 3(b).) Montagu's harrier is another species, *C. cinerascens*. The males of the harriers differ much from the females, being bluish above instead of dark-brown, and are often called *blue-hawks*.

It [a pheasant] was immediately pursued by the blue hawk, known by the name of the hen-harrier.

Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, Obs. on Birds.

harriment (har'i-ment), *n.* [Sc. also *herri-ment*; < *harry* + *-ment*.] Harrying; vexation; trouble.

Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The *herryment* and ruin of the country.
Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*.

Harrington (har'ing-ton), *n.* [So called because the patent for issuing it was first granted (in 1613) to Lord Harrington.] A copper farthing-token current in England under James I. and Charles I.



Obverse. Reverse.
Harrington of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one *Harrington*.
Sir H. Wotton, *Letters*, p. 558.

I will not bate a *Harrington* of the sum.

B. Jonson, *Devil* is an Ass, ii. 1.

harringtonite (har'ing-ton-it), *n.* [< *Harrington* (a proper name) + *-ite²*.] In *mineral.*, same as *mesolite*.

harshly

harshly (härsh'li), *adv.* In a harsh manner; roughly; austere; unkindly.

He plied his ear with truths,
Not harshly thunder'd forth, or rudely press'd,
But like his purpose, gracious, kind, and sweet.
Cowper, Task, vi. 503.

harshness (härsh'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harrishness*; < *harsh* + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being harsh.

Dates, if they be eaten, they are good for the *harrishness* or roughness of the throat.
Turner, Herbal (1562).

If they differ from the verses of others, they differ for the worse; for they are too often distinguished by repulsive *harshness*.
Johnson, Milton.

It's not enough no *harshness* give offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 364.

= *Syn.* *Asperity*, etc. (see *acrimony*); austerity, churlishness, rigor, roughness, bluntness, hardness, sternness, crudity, rudeness; discordance, dissonance.

harshly, *a.* See *harsh*.

harshlet, *n.* See *harshlet*.

harst (härst), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *harvest*.

harstgite (härst'gi-ti), *n.* [Cf. *Harstig* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A silicate of aluminium, manganese, calcium, and magnesium, occurring in yellow to brown orthorhombic crystals at the Harstig mine, Paysberg, Sweden.

harstrong (här'ströng), *n.* [Also *horestrang*, *horestrong* (with same initial element as *horehound*, *hoarhound*); < D. *harstrang*, < G. *harnstrenge*, stranguy, < *harn*, urine, + *strang*, a string (*strangieren*, strangle): see *strangle*.] *Peucedanum officinale*, a common umbelliferous plant of Europe, formerly used in medicine. See *Peucedanum*. An extract called *peucedanin* was obtained from the root, which has been found to be identical with *imperatorin*, extracted from the masterwort, *Peucedanum Ostruthium*, with the chemical formula $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$.

hart (här), *n.* [Cf. ME. *hart*, *hert*, *heort*, < AS. *heort*, *heorot* = D. *hert* = OHG. *hiruz*, *hirz*, MHG. *hirz*, G. *hirs*, now *hirsch* = Icel. *hjórt* = Sw. Dan. *hjort*, a hart; with formative *-t*, = L. *ceruus* = W. *caru*, a hart, stag; lit. 'horned,' = Gr. *κερας*, horned, < *κερα* (*keras*), a horn, akin to E. *horn*: see *horn*.] 1. The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, the female of which is called *hind*; a stag, especially an adult stag or male red deer after its fifth year, when the sur-royal or crown-antler has appeared. The term belongs properly to the species named, but is extended to related kinds of deer. See *antler*, *hind*, *stag*.

The werwolf on a huge *hart* hadde hunted.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2569.

There are wild Bores & wild *Harts* in that Forrest
(Veronne).
Coryat, Crudities, l. 13.

A creature that was current then
In these wild woods, the *hart* with golden horns.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

My blood leaped as nimbly and joyously as a young
hart on the mountains of Bether.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 52.

2. In *her*., a stag used as a bearing. It is taken as a stag in its sixth year or older, but the word *stag* is not used in blazon.—*Hart of grease*. See *grease*, 2.—*Hart of ten*, a hart with ten tines or branches on his horns.

Scar. A great, large deer!
Rob. What head?
John. Forked: a *hart* of ten.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. 2.

Hart royal. "A hart that escapes after having been pursued by royalty was ever afterward termed a *hart royal*; and if the king or queen made proclamation for his safe return, he was then called a *hart royal* proclaimed." (*Hal-twell*).—*Hart's black*. See *black*.

hart², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heart*.

hartal (här'täl), *n.* [Hind. *hartäl*.] Orpiment.

hartbeest, **hartebeest** (här'tbést), *n.* [South-African D. *hartebeest*, < *harte*, appar. a modification (after E. *hart*) of D. *hert* (= E. *hart*), + *beest* = E. *beast*.] A large African antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*. Also called *caama*.

I have seen, at break of day, *hartebeeste*, wildebeeste, eland, and sassabi within easy rifle range of my position.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 618.

hartberry (här'tber'i), *n.*; pl. *hartberries* (-iz). [ME. not found; AS. *heort*-, *heorot*-, *heorutberge*, berry of the buckthorn, < *heort*, *heorot*, *hart*, + *beric*, *berge*, berry.] The bilberry of Europe or blueberry of Scotland, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. See *bilberry*. Also called *hart-crop*.

hart-clover, *n.* [ME. *herteclaver*, *hartclaver* (glossing L. *trifolium*), < AS. *heort-cläfre*, *heorot-cläfre*, glossing *cynocephaleon* and *cameclis*, < *heort*, *heorot*, *hart*, + *cläfre*, clover.] A plant, *Medicago maculata*. Also *heart-clover*.

hart-crop (här'tkrop), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *heorot-crop* (once), a plant, appar. buckthorn,

or perhaps hartwort, < *heorot*, *hart*, + *crop*, *crop*.] Same as *hartberry*.

hartet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heart*.

hartebeest, *n.* See *hartebeest*.

hartent, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *hearten*.

Hartford fern. Same as *climbing-fern*.

hartin (här'tin), *n.* [Cf. (*Ober*)*hart* (see def.) + *-in*.] A fossil resin ($C_{10}H_{17}O$) resembling hartite, massive, but crystallizing from rock-oil in needles belonging to the trimetric system. It is found in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

hartite (här'tit), *n.* [Cf. (*Ober*)*hart* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A fossil resin (C_3H_5) resembling hartin, and found like it in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

Hartleian (här'tlē-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to David Hartley, M. D. (1705-57), an English metaphysician generally regarded as the founder of the associationist school. His "Observations on Man" was published in 1749.

Their mode of thinking (that of the Philosophic Radicals) was . . . a combination of Bentham's point of view with . . . the Hartleian metaphysics.
J. S. Mill, Autobiog., p. 106.

Hartogia (här-tō'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., named after John Hartog, an early traveler.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Celastrineae*, distinguished from related genera by having the stamens located between the lobes of the disk, and by its ovoid fruit and serrate leaves. It includes only a single species, *H. Capensis*, a South African shrub or low tree, the wood of which is remarkably hard, tough, fine-grained, and susceptible of polish. The Dutch colonists call it *ladie-wood*, from the chief use to which they put it. It is also used for veneering.

hartroyal (här'troi'al), *n.* 1. Same as *hart royal* (which see, under *hart*).—2. A plant, a species of plantain.

hart's-balls (härts'bälz), *n.* Same as *hart's-truffles*.

hart's-clover (härts'klō'vēr), *n.* [Cf. *hart-clover*.] A plant, *Melilotus officinalis*, the yellow melilot: so called, it is said, because deer delight to feed on it. Also called *hart's-trefoil*.

hart's-eyes, *n.* Wild dittany. *Topsell*.

hartshorn (härts'hörn), *n.* [= D. *hartshorn*; as *hart's*, poss., + *horn*; cf. G. *hirschhorn* = Sw. *hjorthorn* = Dan. *hjørtehorn*.] 1. The antler of the hart or stag, *Cervus elaphus*. The constituent elements of deciduous antlers differ materially from those of persistent horns, as of the ox, and are identical, or nearly so, with those of bone. These antlers were formerly much used as a source of ammonia, and the products of their distillation were employed in medicine under the name of the volatile salt of *hartshorn*, or spirit of *hartshorn*; but they have now been superseded by simpler preparations of ammonia and ammonium carbonate, often called by the same name. See *ammonia*, 1.

Hartshorn has been usually imported into this country from Germany, in the form of shavings. These are without smell and taste, pliable, and of an ivory yellow color.
U. S. Dispensatory, p. 1659.

2. Spirit of hartshorn; ammonia.—3. In bot. See *hartshorn-plantain*.—Jelly of *hartshorn*, a nutritive jelly formerly obtained from shavings of the horns of harts, now procured from shavings of the bones of calves.

hartshorn-plantain (härts'hörn-plan'tān), *n.* A species of plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*, common in Europe: so called from its furcated leaves. See *buck's-horn*.

hart's-thorn (härts'thörn), *n.* Same as *buck-thorn*, *Rhamnus catharticus*.

hart's-tongue (härts'tung), *n.* [Cf. ME. *hertes tunge*, *hertys tounge*, *hertes tounge*; not found in AS.; = MHG. *hirzes zunge*, G. *hirschzunge*.] A fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, with long simple fronds; also, rarely, *Polypodium Singaporianum* and *Acrostichum cervinum*. See *Scolopendrium*.

hart's-trefoil (härts'trē'foil), *n.* Same as *hart's-clover*.

hart's-truffles (härts'truf'lz), *n.* A fungus, *Elaphomyces granulatus*, supposed to be an aphrodisiac, now sold under the name of *tycoperdon nuts*. Formerly also called *hart's-balls* and *deer-balls*.

hartwort (här'twört), *n.* One of several umbelliferous plants of the genera *Tordylium*, *Seseli*, and *Bupleurum*, especially *Tordylium maximum*, native of southern Europe and northern Africa, and sparingly found in England. See *Tordylium*.

harum-scarum (här-um-skär-um), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *harem-scarem*; a riming compound of uncertain elements, now appar. accom. to *hare*, as a type of unreasoning haste and instability, and to *scare*, in allusion to its timidity. Cf. E. dial. *harey-scarey*, *helter-skelter* (in Cumberland), also wavering, doubtful (Grose).] I. *a.* Harebrained; flighty; giddy; rash.

harvest

He seemed a mighty rattling *harem-scarem* gentleman.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, l. 868.

She was one of the first who brought what I call *harum-scarum* manners into fashion.

Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii.

Don't take these flights
Upon moon-shiny nights,
With gay *harum-scarum* young men.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 162.

They had a quarrel with Sir Thomas Newcome's own son, a *harum-scarum* lad, who ran away, and then was sent to India.
Thackeray, Newcomes, v.

II. *n.* A giddy, harebrained, or rash person.

When I married I was a girl like you, only ten times wilder, the greatest *harum-scarum* in the county!
Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xli.

haruspex (ha-rus'peks), *n.*; pl. *haruspices* (-pi-séz). [L., also written, less correctly, *aruspex*, lit. inspector of entrails, < **haru* = Skt. *hira*, entrails (akin to *choládes*, entrails, *χορδή*, gut (> ult. E. *cord*, *chord*, q. v.), and to E. *yarn*, q. v.), + *specere*, view, inspect: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc. Cf. L. *hariolus*, a soothsayer, a word containing the same element *haru*: see *hariolation*.] One of a class of minor priests or soothsayers in ancient Rome, of Etrurian origin, whose function it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them, as well as by certain natural phenomena, to interpret the will of the gods. Their duties were thus similar to those of the augurs, who, however, occupied a much higher position in the state.

A little after the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, the *haruspices* ordered the temples of the deities to be demolished.
Jortin, On Eccles. Hist.

"Am I to be frightened," he said, in answer to some report of the *haruspices*, "because a sheep is without a heart?"
Froude, Caesar, p. 510.

haruspication (ha-rus-pi-kā'shon), *n.* [Cf. *haruspex* (-spic-) + *-ation*.] The act or practice of prognosticating by the inspection of the entrails of animals slain in sacrifice; divination.

Haruspication belongs, among the lower races, especially to the Malays and Polynesians, and to various Asiatic tribes. . . . Captain Burton's account from Central Africa perhaps fairly displays its symbolic principle. He describes the mgangs or sorcerer taking an ordeal by killing and splitting a fowl and inspecting its inside: if blackness or blemish appears about the wings, it denotes the treachery of children and kinmen; the backbone convicts the mother and grandmother; the tail shows that the criminal is the wife, etc.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 111.

haruspice (ha-rus'pis), *n.* [Cf. L. *haruspex*, pl. *haruspices*: see *haruspex*.] Same as *haruspex*.

haruspices, *n.* Plural of *haruspice*.

haruspicy (ha-rus'pi-si), *n.* [Cf. L. *haruspicium*, the inspection of victims, < *haruspex*, *haruspex*: see *haruspex*.] Same as *haruspication*. Also *aruspicy*. See *haruspex*.

harvest (här'vest), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. contr. *harrest*, *harst*, *hairst*, < ME. *harvest*, *herveest*, *herfest*, *harvest*, autumn, < AS. *hærfest*, autumn (as one of the four seasons *lencten*, *sumor*, *herfest*, *winter*, without reference, except by implication, to the gathering of crops), = D. *herfst*, OD. also *harvest*, autumn, = OHG. *herbst*, MHG. *herbest*, autumn, harvest, G. *herbst*, autumn, dial. *harvest*, vintage. The Scand. forms are contracted (in such a way as to suggest a conformation to OF. *Aoust*, August, also *harvest-time*, Bret. *east* = D. *oogst*, harvest, < L. *Augustus*, August): Icel. *haust* = Sw. Dan. *høst*, autumn. The fact that harvest in its earliest use (AS.) had no direct reference to the gathering of crops (see above) is against the current association of the word with L. *carpere*, pluck, Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] 1. The third season of the year; autumn; fall.

Harvest with the heite & the high sun
Was comyn into colde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12465.

2. The season of gathering the ripened crops; specifically, the time of reaping and gathering grain.

He that sleepeth in *harvest* is a son that causeth shame.
Prov. x. 5.

Clar. O, do not slander him, for he is kind.
1 Murd. Right, as snow in *harvest*.

Shak., Rich. III., l. 4.

3. A crop or crops gathered or ready to be gathered; specifically, ripe grain reaped, and stored in stacks or barns; hence, a supply of anything gathered at maturity and stored up: as, a *harvest* of nuts, or of ice.

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the main *harvest* reaps.

Shak., As you Like It, III. 5.

Heavy *harvests* nod beneath the snow.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 78.

harvest

No more shall . . . Peace
Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note,
And watch her harvest ripen.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

Hence—4. The product of any labor, or the result of any course of action; gain; result; effect; consequence.

What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys?
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5. The act or process of harvesting.
Look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest.
John iv. 35.

The peasants urge their harvest, ply the fork.
Copey, Table Talk, l. 214.

To owe one a day in harvest, to owe a good deed when it shall be most needed, in return for a favor received.

Hark thee, man, I owe thee a day in harvest: . . . I'll pay up your thousand pund Scots.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxiii.

harvest (här'vest), *v. t.* [*ME. hervesten* = *OD. herfsten* = *G. herbsten*, draw near autumn, dial. harvest, = *Ice. hausta*, draw near autumn, = *Sw. hösta* = *Dan. høste*, harvest; from the noun.] To reap or gather, as corn and other crops, for the use of man and beast: often used figuratively.

Men hervesten the corn twyes a gear.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 300.

I have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland.

harvest-apple (här'vest-ap'l), *n.* A small early variety of apple ripening in August.

harvest-bells (här'vest-belz), *n.* A beautiful gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, found in nearly all parts of Europe, but rare in England. It is a perennial herb nearly a foot high, with linear leaves, and bright-blue corolla an inch and a half long, striate with fine greenish lines. It blooms in harvest-time, whence the name.

harvest-bug (här'vest-bug), *n.* 1. Same as *harvest-tick*.

This animal (which we call a *harvest bug*) is very minute, . . . of a bright-scarlet colour, and of the genus of *Acarus*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxxiv.

2. Same as *harvest-fly*. [*New Eng.*]

harvest-doll (här'vest-dol), *n.* Same as *harvest-queen*.

harvester (här'ves-tér), *n.* 1. One who harvests.

Would she were mine, and I to-day,
Like her, a harvester of hay.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. A machine for gathering field-crops, such as grain, beans, flax, potatoes, etc.; specifically, a reaping-machine. Any machine for gathering field-crops is called a *harvester*, except the grass-cutting machines, which are called *mowers* or *mowing-machines*; any grain-harvesting machine also, except the heading-machine, is called a *reaper*. See *mower* and *reaper*.

3. A harvest-spider or harvestman.

harvest-feast (här'vest-fést), *n.* A feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.

harvest-field (här'vest-féld), *n.* A field from which a harvest is gathered.

The country people bring home from the *harvest field* . . . a figure made with corn, round which the men and the women were promiscuously singing, and preceded by a piper or a drum.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 468.

My brother James is in the *harvest-field*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

harvest-fish (här'vest-fish), *n.* 1. The butterfish, dollar-fish, or *lafayette*, *Stromateus triacanthus*. [*New Jersey, U. S.*]—2. Another species of *Stromateidae*, *Stromateus paru*, distinguished by the production of the anterior dorsal and anal rays and the suborbicular body. It visits the North American coast in the autumn, at harvest-time.

harvest-fly (här'vest-flī), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidae*; a lyerman. *Cicada tibicen* is known as the *dog-day harvest-fly* in the United States; it is a near relative of the seventeen-year cicada, and, like it, is often called *locust*. Sometimes called *harvest-bug*.

harvest-goose (här'vest-gös), *n.* Same as *stubble-goose*.

harvest-home (här'vest-hóm'), *n.* 1. The time of gathering the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest; hence, any opportunity for making advantage or gain.

And his chin, new reap'd,
Show'd like a stubble-land at *harvest-home*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. A festival held by the English peasantry in August in honor of the homing of the harvest. It was formerly observed by farm-laborers, servants, and the whole rural community, with universal merry-making, feasting, songs and dances, and processions of oxen and horses with decorated carts and implements of husbandry. At present little remains of this custom but a supper.

As we were returning to our inn [in or near Windsor], we happened to meet some country people celebrating

their *harvest-home*: their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they signify Ceres; this they keep moving about, while the men and women, and men and maid servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can till they arrive at the barn.
Hentzner (end of 16th century), quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 467.

3. The song sung at this festival.

Crown'd with the ears of corn, now come
And, to the pipe, sing *harvest-home*.
Herrick.

We have ploughed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load,
Hip, hip, hip, *Harvest home!*
Hone's Every-Day Book, II. 1164.

harvesting-machine (här'vest-ing-má-shén'), *n.* A harvester. See *harvester*, 2.

harvest-lady (här'vest-lá'dī), *n.* The second reaper in a row. [*Prov. Eng.*]

harvestless (här'vest-less), *a.* Without harvest.

These judgments on the land—
Harvestless autumns, horrible agues, plague.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 1.

harvest-lord (här'vest-lórd), *n.* The head reaper at the harvest, or the first reaper in a row. [*Prov. Eng.*]

harvest-louse (här'vest-lous), *n.* Same as *harvest-tick*.

harvestman (här'vest-mán), *n.*; pl. *harvestmen* (-men). 1. A laborer in harvest.

Like to a *harvest-man*, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire.
Shak., Cor., i. 3.

2. A harvester, shepherd-spider, gray-bear, or daddy-long-legs; an arachnid, such as those of the genus *Phalangium*, having a very small globose body with long slim legs. Also *harvest-spider*.

harvest-mite (här'vest-mít), *n.* Same as *harvest-tick*; especially, a mite of the genus *Trombidium* or family *Trombididae*.

harvest-month (här'vest-múnth), *n.* [*ME. hervestmoneth*, < *AS. herfestmōnath* (= *D. herfstmonat*, September, = *OHG. herbistmānōth*, *MHG. herbestmānōt*, autumnal month, *der erste herbistmānōth*, the first harvest-month, September, *G. herbstmonat* = *Dan. høstmaaned* = *Sw. höstmånad*), September, < *herfest*, autumn, + *mōnath*, month.] The month when the principal harvests are gathered; specifically, in Great Britain, the month of September.

harvest-moon (här'vest-mōn), *n.* The full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox. At that season the moon, when nearly full, rises for several consecutive nights at about the same hour, so that there is an unusual proportion of moonlight evenings. The phenomenon is more striking in higher latitudes than in the United States, and disappears entirely in the tropics. It is most marked when the ascending node of the moon's orbit is at or near the vernal equinox, as it will be in 1894. The phenomenon is due to the fact that at the time of the autumnal equinox the full moon (necessarily opposite to the sun) is in that part of its orbit which makes the least possible angle with the eastern horizon at the point where the moon rises.

The full moon which happens on or nearest to the 21st of September is called the *harvest-moon*.

Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy, § 423 b.

Preserving distinct statements of certain color facts—as that the *harvest-moon* at rising was of such and such a red.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, III.

harvest-mouse (här'vest-mous), *n.* A very small murine rodent or mouse, *Mus minutus*, abundant in Europe, nesting in grain, and there-



Harvest-mouse (*Mus minutus* or *messurius*) and its Nest.

fore specially observable in harvest-time. It is one of the very smallest of mice, being about 2½ inches in length, with a tail nearly as long.

harvest-queen (här'vest-kwēn), *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on

hash

the last day of harvest. Also called *kern-baby* and *harvest-doll*.

harvestry (här'vest-ri), *n.* [*< harvest + -ry.*] The act or industry of harvesting; also, that which is harvested. *Swinburne.*

harvest-spider (här'vest-spi'dér), *n.* Same as *harvestman*, 2.

harvest-tick (här'vest-tik), *n.* One of several different mites or acarids which are abundant and troublesome late in the summer and in autumn. They attach themselves like ticks to the skin, become gorged with blood, and occasion much inconvenience. They are also called *harvest-lice*, *harvest-mites*, *harvest-bugs*, and *red lice*, and were formerly all placed in a spurious genus *Leptus*, which is composed of the



Harvest-ticks, much magnified.
"Leptus" irritans. Trombidium americanum.

six-legged immature forms of various mites, mainly harvest-mites or trombidids, but also includes certain spinning-mites or tetranychids. Thus, in England, the common harvest-bug is *Tetranychus* (formerly "*Leptus*") *autumnalis*. In the United States the same name is given to the six-legged or *Leptus* stage of a mite called "*Leptus*" *irritans*, the adult of which is unknown, but is probably a species of *Tetranychus*; and also to a true harvest-mite with eight legs, *Trombidium americanum*. See *Leptus*, *Trombidium*.

Harvey's vine. See *vine*.

harwe, *n.* A Middle English form of *harrow* 1.

harwe, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *harrow* 2.

has 1 (haz). The third person singular present indicative of *have*.

has 2, *a.* An early Middle English form of *hoarse*.

hasard, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hazard*.

hasardour, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hazardous*.

hasardriet, *n.* Same as *hazardry*.

has-been (haz'bén or -bin), *n.* A person, thing, belief, etc., that belongs exclusively to the past; something out of date or past use.

There are so many relics of ancient superstition lingering in the land, and worshipped under the deluding and endearing names of "*Gude auld has-beens*."
Blackwood's Mag.

hase 1, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *haze* 1.

hase 2, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *haze* 2.

hasel, *n.* See *hazel*.

hash 1 (hash), *v. t.* [*Ult. < F. hacher*, chop, mince; but the *E.* verb is due rather to the noun *hash*, which is from a deriv. of the *F.* verb; of earlier introduction, from the same *F.* verb, is *E. hatch* 3. See *hatch* 3 and *hack* 1, which are doublets of *hash* 1.] To chop; especially, to chop into small pieces; mince; hence, to mangle.

There was such *hashing*, and broad swords a-clashing,
Brave Forfar himself got a claw.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 159).

One slip . . . would topple the stumbler and his burden down to be *hashed* against jutting points, and tossed, fragmentary food for fishes, in the lucid pool below.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, ix.

hash 1 (hash), *n.* [*Abbr. of older hachey or hachee, < OF. hachis*, minced meat (cf. *haggis*), < *hacher*, hack, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, < *G. hacken* = *E. hack* 1: see *hack* 1 and *hatch* 3.] 1. That which is hashed or chopped; especially, minced meat.—2. Specifically, a dish of meat and potatoes, previously cooked, chopped up together and cooked again.

The cook should be reminded that, if the meat in a *hash* or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately be hard.
Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.

Hence—3. Any mixture and second preparation of old material; a repetition; a reexhibition.

I cannot bear elections, and still less the *hash* of them over again in a first session.
H. Walpole.

Old pieces are revived, and scarcely any new ones admitted; the public are again obliged to ruminate over those *hashes* of absurdity which were disgusting to our ancestors even in an age of ignorance.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning.

4. A sloven; a country clown; a stupid or silly fellow. [*Scotch.*]

A set o' dull, conceited *hashes*,
Confuse their brains in college classes!
They gang in stirks, and come out asses.
Burns, First Epistle to Lapraik.

hash

I canna thole the clash . . .
Of this impertinent auld hash.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 455.

5. Low raillery; ribaldry. [Colloq.]—To make a hash of, to cut or knock to pieces; make a mess of; destroy or ruin completely. [Colloq.]

He comes, bold Drake, the chief who made a
Fine hash of all the powers of Spain.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 349.

To settle one's hash, to subdue or silence one; put an end to one. [Slang.]

Brave Prudhoe triumphant shall skim the wide main,
The hash of the Yankees he'll settle.
Song, quoted in Brockett's Glossary.

hash² (hash), *a.* A dialectal variant of *harsh*.
hashish, hashesh (hash'esh), *n.* [*<* Ar. Pers. *hashish*, herbage, hay, an intoxicating preparation of *Cannabis sativa*, var. *Indica*, or Indian hemp.] 1. The tops and tender parts of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, var. *Indica*), called in India *ganjah* (which see), together with a resinous exudation upon them, gathered after flowering. See *hemp*, and *Indian hemp* (under *hemp*).—2. An intoxicating preparation of this plant, which is either smoked or drunk as an infusion: called in India *bhaj* (which see).

The use of *Hashesh*—which is a preparation of the dried leaves of the *Cannabis indica*—has been familiar to the East for many centuries.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 133.

hash¹ (hash), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *harsh*.

After dyeing, wool should still feel soft, and not harsh or hash.
Benedikt, *Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 42.

hash², *n.* [*W. hesh*, sedge, rushes: see *hassock*.] A case made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish.

And Phobus, weary of his yerele task,
Ystabled hath his steedes in lowly lase,
And taken up his ynne in Flashes hake.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

haskard¹, *a.* [*<* *hask*¹ + *-ard*.] Coarse; unpolished.

Homer declaring a very folyashe and a *haskard* felowe (ignavum) under the person of Therasty, sayth that he was streyte in the shuldres, and copheeded lyke a gygge.
Horman.

haskness¹, *n.* Harshness; huskiness; asthma.

He hath a great *haskness*.
Horman.

haskwort (hask'wert), *n.* A broad-leaved bell-flower, *Campanula latifolia*, found throughout northern and central Europe. It is a perennial herb with broad, doubly serrate leaves (the radical ones cordate) and large bell-shaped or funnel-shaped flowers. The name is also given to a related species, *C. Trachelium*, the throatwort.

haslet (has'let), *n.* [*Also* *improp. haslet*; *<* ME. *hastelete*, *haslet*, *<* OF. *hastelet* (F. dial. *hatelet*), F. *hâtellettes*, flesh to be roasted, cf. *hastille*, the inwards of a beast, dim. *haste*, a spit, *<* L. *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate*. Cf. *haste*², *haster*.] Originally, a piece of flesh to be roasted, especially part of the entrails of the wild boar; now, the entrails of a beast, especially of a hog, as the heart, liver, etc., used for human food.

By then he brithes out the brawn in bryzt brode[s]cheidez, & hatz out the *haslettes*, as hightly bismes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1612.

To dinner with my wife, to a good hog's *haslet*, a piece of meat I love, but have not eat of I think these seven years.
Pepps, *Diary*, II. 105.

haslock (has'lok), *n.* [*Sc.*, appar. *<* *hass* = E. *halse*, the throat, + *lock*².] The lock of wool that grows on the halse or throat of a sheep; hence, the finest quality of wool. Also called *hasnock*.

A tartan plaid, spun of good *haslock* woo.
Ramsay, *Gentle Shepherd*, I. 1.

hasp (hâsp), *n.* [*Also* dial. (Sc.) *hasp*, and transposed *hasps*; *<* ME. *haspe*, *<* AS. *hæpse* (transposed from **hæspe*), a hasp, bolt, or bar for a door, = OHG. *haspa*, a reel of yarn, MHG. *haspe*, *hespe*, a hasp, a reel, G. *haspe*, *hâspe*, a hasp, clamp, hinge, = Icel. *hespa*, a hasp, a whisp or skein of wool, = Sw. *haspa*, a hasp, = Dan. *haspe*, a hasp, reel; cf. dim. D. *haspel*, reel, winder, windle, = MLG. *haspel*, *haspe*, a spindle, = OHG. *haspil*, MHG. *haspel*, G. *haspel*, the hook on which a hinge turns, a staple, a reel, windlass. Cf. It. *aspo*, OF. *asple*, a reel, winder, of G. origin. Root unknown; it is not quite certain that the two senses 'clasp' and 'reel' are from the same source.] 1. A clasp; especially, a clasp that passes over a staple and is fastened by a pin or a padlock; also, a metal hook for fastening a door.

Underneath is an *hasp*
Schet with a stapyl and a clasp,
And in that *hasp* a pyn is pylt.
Richard Coeur de Lion, I. 4083.

2732

A curious *hasp*
The manteau 'bout her neck to clasp.
Evelyn, *Voyage to Marry-land*.

Upon landing two little trunks, . . . four [fellows] got under each trunk, the rest surrounded and held the *hasps*.
Goldsmith, *To Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

2. A spindle to wind yarn, thread, or silk on. [Local.]—3. A thread, string, or skein.

Parys was pure faire, and a pert knight;
Here [hair] huet on his hede as *hasps* of silke,
And in sighkyng it shone as the shyre golde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3899.

4. A quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle.—5. An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land. In this sense also called a *scari-fier*.—*Seisin by hasp* (or *hesp*) and *staple*, in *Scots law*, an old form of giving investiture in burghs, in which the heir or purchaser took hold of the *hasp* and staple as a symbol of possession, and then entered the house and bolted himself in, the transaction being noted and registered by the proper officer.

hasp (hâsp), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *haspen*, *<* AS. *hæpsian* (transposed from **hæpsian*) (= MLG. *haspen* = Dan. *haspe*, reel, wind; cf. D. *haspelen* = MLG. *haspeln* = MHG. *haspeln*, G. *haspeln* = Sw. *haspla*, reel, wind, hasp, fasten with a bolt); from the noun: see *hasp*, *n.*] 1. To shut or fasten with a hasp.

A dore honging ther-on, *haspet* ful faste.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), I. 206.

To speak indiscreetly what we are obliged to hear, by being *hasped* up with thee in this public vehicle, is in some degree assailing on the high road.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 132.

2†. To clasp; inclose; fasten as if with a hasp. And encomberd with couetyse thel conne nat out crape, So hard hath auerye *hasped* hem to-gedere.

Piers Plowman (C), II. 193.

When he watz *hasped* in armes, his harnays watz ryche.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 590.

hasp-lock (hâsp'lok), *n.* A lock the hasp of which is attached to a lid and carries the locking device.

hass (has), *n.* [An assimilated form of *halse*¹, q. v.] 1. The throat.—2. A narrow pass; a defile; used also in place-names. [Scotch in both senses.]

hassagay, hassagay-wood. Same as *assagai*, *assagai-wood*.

hassell¹, *n.* [Prob. ult. a var. of *hasel*, *hazel*.] An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp. *Halliwel*.

hassing (has'ing), *n.* [*Also* *hasson*; *<* *hass* + *-ing*.] In mining, a vertical gutter between water-rings in a shaft. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 264. [Scotch.]

hassock¹ (has'ok), *n.* [*<* ME. *hassok*, coarse grass, *<* AS. *hassuc* (once), a place where coarse grass grows, appar. (with term. accom. to dim. *-uc*, *-ok*, *-ock*) equiv. to the later (E.) *hask*², *<* W. *hesg*, pl., sedge, rushes, *hesgog*, a., sedge, = Corn. *hescen*, sedge, bulrush, = Ir. *seasg*, *seisg*, sedge, perhaps = AS. *secg*, E. *sedge*, q. v.] 1. Coarse grass which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground; especially, the large sedge, *Carex paniculata*, the dried tufts of which were used in churches for footstools. *Forby*. [Prov. Eng.]

After digging out the *hassocks* (from a swamp) and burning them.
J. R. Nichols, *Fireside Science*, p. 111.

2. A besom; anything bushy; also, a large round turf used as a seat. [Scotch.]—3. A thick hard cushion used as a footstool or in place of a kneeling-bench.

Buy a mat for a bed, buy a mat,
A *hassock* for your feet.
Fletcher and Shirley, *Night Walker*, v.

At his coming to his estate he found his parishioners very irregular; and that, in order to make them kneel and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassock* and a Common Prayer Book.

Addison, *Sir Roger at Church*.

And knees and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced.
Cooper, *Task*, I. 748.

4. Kentish ragstone. Also written *hassack*. [Prov. Eng.]

hassock² (has'ok), *n.* Same as *haslock*.

hassock-grass (has'ok-grâs), *n.* A species of hair-grass, *Deschampsia (Aira) cespitosa*. See *hair-grass*.

hast¹ (hast). The second person singular present indicative of *have*, contracted from *hastest*.

hast², *n.* A Middle English form of *haste*¹.

hastate (has'tât), *a.* [*<* NL. *hastatus*, spear-shaped, *<* L. *hasta*, a spear: see *goad*¹. Cf. *haste*², *haslet*, etc., from the same source.] 1. Furnished with a sharp point or head for thrusting or cutting: said of a weapon, such as the spear, pike, partizan, or battle-ax.

The fourth [book] is devoted to the *hastate* weapons.
Egerton Castle, p. 44.

haste

2. Shaped like the head of a spear; specifically, in bot., triangular nearly down to the base, and then abruptly widened into two lateral lobes at right angles to the principal axis: said chiefly of leaves. *Polygonum arifolium*, the tear-thumb, *Atriplex patula*, the orache, and *Rumex Acetosella*, the sheep-sorrel, furnish typical examples.

Also *hastiform*.

Hastate abdomen, in entom., an abdomen with a large angular horn-like projection on the lower surface.

hastately (has'tât-li), *adv.* In a hastate form.

haste¹ (hâst), *n.* [*<* ME. *haste*, *haste* (this sense being late, and prob., in E., of OF. origin), *<* AS. *hæst*, *hæst*, violence (cf. *hæst*, a., violent, vehement, *hæstlice*, adv., violently; all the AS. forms being rare and poet.), = OFries. *hæst* (not **hast*), NFries. *hæste*, *haste* (cf. OFries. *hæst*, *hast* (*hâst*), violent, hasty) = MD. *haest*, D. *haast*, *haste* (> OF. *haste*, F. *hâte*, *haste*) = MLG. LG. *hast*, *haste*, = MHG. *hest*, *heyst*, a., violent, = OHG. *heist*, *haist*, violent, G. *hast* (from LG. f), *haste*, = Sw. OSw. *hast*, *haste*, = Dan. *hast*, *haste*, = Icel. *hast*, *haste* (Haldorsen; not in Cleasby and Vigfusson, where, however, the derivs. *hastarligr*, *hasty*, *hastarligr*, *hastily*). Cf. Icel. *hast*, harsh, *höstugr*, harsh. The earliest notion is that of 'violence' or 'vehemence,' but two words may here be merged. The early records are scant.] 1. Celerity, primarily of voluntary motion; speed in general; swiftness in doing something; despatch; expedition.

And sone vpon ordonaunce ganne they make,
In all the *hast* possible.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 244.

Up they starte all in *hast*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 118).

The king's business required *haste*.
1 Sam. xxi. 8.

I did not look for you these two hours, lady;
Beshever your *haste*! Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, v. 1.

2. Too great celerity of action; unwise, unnecessary, or unseemly quickness; precipitancy.

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars.
Pa. cxvi. 11.

The more *haste* the less speed.
Old proverb.

Haste and choler are Enemies to all great Actions.
Howell, *Letters*, II. 17.

Friends, not adopted with a schoolboy's *haste*,
But chosen with a nice discerning taste.
Corper, *Retirement*, I. 726.

3. The state of being pressed for time, or of having little time to spare; hurry; eager desire to accomplish something in a limited time: as, to be in great *haste* to finish a letter.

And up he got, in *haste* to ride,
But soon came down again.
Corper, *John Gilpin*.

The *haste* to get rich, and the intense struggles of business rivalry, probably destroy as many lives in America every year as are lost in a great battle.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 58.

To make *haste*, to hasten; act quickly.

I thank thee, Varrius; thou hast made good *haste*.
Come, we will walk. Shak., *M. for M.*, IV. 5.

Made *haste* to do what he must do.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 169.

=Syn. 1. *Haste*, hurry (see *hasten*); nimbleness, rapidity. *haste*¹ (*hâst*), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *hasted*, ppr. *hasting*. [*<* ME. *hasten* (pres. ind. *haste*) = MD. *haesten*, D. *haasten* = G. *hasten* = OSw. Sw. *hasta* = Dan. *huste*, *haste*, hurry; OF. *has-ter*, F. *hâter*, tr. *haste*, despatch, press, refl. *haste*, go speedily; from the noun. *Hasten* is but a mod. extension of *haste*¹, after the analogy of *fast*¹, *v.*, *fasten*, *list*³, *v.*, *listen*, etc.] Same as *hasten*: now chiefly in poetical use.

Ye myght alle oure enmyes haue slain and distroied,
and saued youre frendes, yef ye hadde a Hüll *hasted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 276.

Therefore, let's hence,
And with our fair entreaties *haste* them on.
Shak., *Cor.*, v. 1.

He *hasted* him to yon greenwood tree,
For to relieve his gay ladye.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

I look and long, then *haste* me home,
Still master of my secret rare.
Lowell, *Foot-Path*.

*haste*² (*hâst*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hasted*, ppr. *hasting*. [Not found in ME. (except as in deriv.), but ult. *<* OF. **haster*, in pp. *hasté*, roasted, as a noun a roast, *<* *haste*, a spit, *<* L. *hasta*, a spear, pike, ML. also a spit, *haslet*: see *hastate*. Cf. *haslet*, *hasteler*, *hastler*, *hastener*², *haster*.] To roast. [Prov. Eng.]



hasteler, *n.* [ME., equiv. to OF. *hasteor*, *hasteur*, F. *hâteur* (as defined); < *haste*, a spit; cf. *hastler*, *hastener*.] An officer of the kitchen, in charge of the roast meats.

This *hasteler*, pasteler and potager.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

hasten (hā'sn), *v.* [A mod. extension of *haste*¹, q. v.] I. *intrans.* To move or act with celerity; be rapid, speedy, or quick; make haste: applied primarily to voluntary action.

Prometheus, therefore, *hastened* to the invention of fire.
Bacon, *Physical Fables*, II., Expl.

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes *hasten* to their end.

Shak., *Sonnets*, IX.
I *hastened* to the spot whence the noise came.

III fares the land, to *hastening* ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Goldsmith, *Des. Vil.*, I. 51.

=Syn. *Hasten*, *Hurry*. To *hasten* is to work, move, etc., quickly, but properly not too quickly; to *hurry* is to go too fast for dignity, comfort, or thoroughness: as, to *hasten* to tell a piece of good news; to *hasten* the erection of a building; to *hurry* through a lesson; to look *hurried*. While *hasten* has come to be thus used only in a good sense, *haste*, *n.*, *hasty*, and *hastiness* retain a bad meaning as well as a good: as, the book was evidently written in *haste*; he had a *hasty* temper; he had occasion to regret his *hastiness*. Indeed, *hasty* and *hastiness* usually convey censure.

II. *trans.* To cause to move or act with celerity; cause to make haste; drive or urge forward; expedite.

Yet for all that thei myght hem *hasten*, thise other were
vpon hem er thei myght be half a-raied of her harneysse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 153.
Sorrowe ne neede be *hastened* on,
For he will come, without calling, anone.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, May.
I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm.

Ps. IV. 8.
The British . . . were joined by two companies of grenadiers, whom the noise of the firing had *hastened* to the spot.

Emerson, *Hist. Discourse at Concord*.

hastener¹ (hā'sn-ēr), *n.* [A mod. extension of *haste*¹, q. v.] One who or that which hastens or urges forward.

Pride and indigence, the two great *hasteners* of modern poems.
Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 169.

hastener² (hā'sn-ēr), *n.* [An accom. (as if 'that which hastens' the cooking) of *hastler* or *haster*, q. v.] Same as *haster*. [Prov. Eng.]

haster (hās'tēr), *n.* [A contr. of *hastler* (cf. *hastener*²), or ult. < OF. *hastier*, *haster*, a spit, the rack on which the spit turns, a frame or rack to hold a number of spits, < *haste*, a spit: see *haste*².] A metal stand for keeping in the heat upon a joint while it is roasting before the fire.

hastery, *n.* [ME., also *hastere*; cf. *hasteler*, *hastener*².] Roast meat.

Fyrst to zow I wylle schawe
Tho poyntes of cure, al by rawe,
Of potage, *hastery*, and bakun mete.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

hastif, *a.* See *hastive*.

hastify, *adv.* See *hastively*.

hastifolious (has-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [L. *hasta*, spear, + *folium*, leaf.] In bot., having hastate leaves. See *hastate*.

hastiform (has'ti-fōrm), *a.* [L. *hasta*, a spear, + *forma*, form.] Same as *hastate*.

hastihead, *n.* [ME. *hastihede*; < *hasty* + *-head*.] Haste.

For eche of hem in *hastihede*
Shal other slea with deethes wounde.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, v.

hastile (has'til), *a.* [Improp. as adj., < L. *hastile*, *n.*, the shaft of a spear, a spear, < *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate*.] In bot., same as *hastate*, 2.

hastiluder (has'ti-lūd), *n.* [L. *hasta*, a spear, + *ludus*, play.] Spear-play: a name given to jousts or tilts, and less accurately to tourneys or tournaments. See these words.

Such a circumstance . . . would naturally have been commemorated . . . by its conversion into a device and motto for the dresses at an approaching *hastilude*.

Sir H. Nicolas, *Order of the Garter*, p. 183.

hastily (hās'ti-li), *adv.* [ME. *hastyly*, *hastiliche* (cf. AS. *hæstlice*, violently; = D. *haastelijck*, *haastiglijk* = MLG. *hastelike* = MHG. *hastelich*, *hasteliche*, *hastelichen* = Icel. *hastarlíga* = Dan. *hastelig*; < *hasty* + *-ly*.] 1. In a *hasty* manner; quickly; speedily.

And yf me lacketh to lyne by the lawe wol that ich take
The ich may have hit *hastelike* for ich am hefd of lawe.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 471.

The more envyrrouneth the Erthe more *hastily* than
any other Planete.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 162.

Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden*.

2. Precipitately; rashly; from sudden impulse or excitement.

Go not forth *hastily* to strive, lest thou know not what
to do in the end thereof.

Prov. xxv. 8.

hastiness (hās'ti-nēs), *n.* [ME. *hastinesse*; < *hasty* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being *hasty*, in any sense of that word; quickness; promptitude; rashness; irritability.

The vndiscrete *hastiness* of the emperor Claudius caused
him to be noted for foolyshe.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, II. 6.

These men's *hastiness* the warler sort of you doth not
commend.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., viii.

But Epiphanius was made up of *hastiness* and credulity,
and is never to be trusted where he speaks of a miracle.

Jortin, *On Eccles. Hist.*

=Syn. *Swiftness*, *speed*, *briskness*; *cursoriness*; *precipitation*; *touchiness*, *choler*. See *hasten*.

hasting (hās'ting), *a.* and *n.* [Ppr. of *haste*, v. Cf. OF. *hastivel*, later *hastiveau*, a *hasting*-apple or -pear, dim. of *hastif*, *hasty*: see *hastive*.]

I. *a.* Maturing early: said chiefly of fruits and vegetables, and only in composition: as, *hasting*-apple, etc.

II. *n.* An early fruit or vegetable: applied, in the plural, especially to early peas.

Ficus prœcox [L.]. *Ficus hastive* [F.]. A rather fig ripened before the time: an *hasting*.

Poires, ou pommes hastives [F.], *hastings*, such as are soonest ripe.

hasting-apple (hās'ting-ap'el), *n.* An apple that matures early.

hasting-harness (hās'ting-hār'nes), *n.* The harness used in the tilt or joust.

hasting-pear (hās'ting-pār), *n.* A pear that matures early.

hastiter, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hastete*, contr. of *hastivete*: see *hastive*.] *Haste*; rapidity. *Hallivell*.

Then com a doom in *hastite*
To hem that longe had spared be.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 19. (*Hallivell*).

hastive, *a.* [ME. *hastive*, *hastif*, < OF. *hastif* (fem. *hastive*), F. *hâtif* (= Pr. *astiu*), *hasty*, speedy, < OF. *haste*, *haste*: see *haste*¹.] 1.

Hasty.—2. *Hasting*; forward; early, as fruit.

hastively, *adv.* [ME. *hastifly*, *hastifliche*; < *hastive* + *-ly*.] *Hastily*. *Chaucer*.

hastivite, *n.* [ME., also *hastivyte*; < OF. *hastivete*, *hastivite*, < *hastif*, *hasty*: see *hastive*.] *Haste*; *hastiness*; *rashness*. *Hallivell*.

Vengeance and wrahte in an *hastivyte*,
Wyth an unstedfast speryte of indycrecloun.

MS. Cantab. Fl. I. 6, f. 137. (*Hallivell*).

hastlert, *n.* [ME. *hastlere*, *hastiler* (ML. *hastalarus*), < OF. *hastier*, the rack on which the spit turns: see *haster*.] Same as *haster*.

hasty (hās'ti), *a.* [ME. *hasty* (= OFries. *hastig* = OD. *haestigh*, D. *haastig* = MLG. *hastich* = G. *hastig* = Sw. Dan. *hastig*); < *haste*, *n.*, + *-y*. Cf. *hastive*.] 1. Moving or acting with

haste; quick; speedy: opposed to *slow*.

Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight. *Eccles.* viii. 3.

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; inconsiderate; acting or arising from heedless impulse or passion: opposed to *deliberate*.

I found a sayinge of Socrates to be most trewe, "that
ill men be more *hasty*, than good men be forward, to
prosecute their purposes." *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, I.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? there is
more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxix. 20.

Take no unkindness of his *hasty* words.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, IV. 3.

Mr. Carlyle's method is accordingly altogether pictorial,
his *hasty* temper making narrative wearisome to him.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 135.

3. Requiring *haste* or immediate action.

This axeth *hast*, and of an *hasty* thing
Men may nought preche or make taryng.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I. 359.

This Tuesday morning your man brought me a letter,
which (if he had not found me at London) I see he had a
hasty commandment to have brought to Micham.

Donne, *Letters*, vi.

4. Early ripe; forward; *hasting*.

The *hasty* fruit before the summer. *Isa.* xxviii. 4.

hasty-footed (hās'ti-fūt'ed), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot: as, "*hasty-footed* time," *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iii. 2.

hasty-pudding (hās'ti-pūd'ing), *n.* 1. A thick batter or pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

This country produces a good deal of meliza or Turkish
wheat, which is what we call Indian corn. . . . The meal
of this grain goes by the name of polenta, and makes ex-
cellent *hasty-pudding*, being very nourishing, and counted
an admirable pectoral.

Smollett, *Travels*, xvii.

The Hot *Hasty-pudding* Eaters . . . contend for su-
periority by swallowing the greatest quantity of hot *hasty-*
pudding in the shortest time.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 476.

2. Specifically, in the United States, a batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water, boiled till thick enough to be palatable, and eaten with milk, or sometimes with butter or syrup; mush.

Thy name is *Hasty Pudding*! thus our sires
Were wont to greet thee fuming from their fires; . . .
In *haste* the boiling caldron o'er the blaze
Receives and cooks the ready-powdered maize.
In *haste* 'tis serv'd; and then in equal *haste*,
With cooling milk, we make the sweet repast.

J. Barlow, *Hasty Pudding*, I.

hasty-witted (hās'ti-wit'ed), *a.* Rash; inconsiderate.

An *hasty-witted* body
Would say your head and butt were head and horn.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 2.

hat¹ (hat), *n.* [ME. *hat*, *hatte*, < AS. *hæt*, pl. *hættas*, a hat (variously glossed by L. *pileus*, *galerus*, *mitra*, *tiara*), = Icel. *hötr*, *hatr*, a hood or cowl, = Sw. *hatt* = Dan. *hat*, a hat; per-

haps = L. *cassis* (for **cadtis*?), a helmet, akin to *casa*, a hut, > ult. E. *cassock* and *chasuble*, q. v. Cf. Skt. *chhad*, cover, cover over. Not found in HG.; the G. *hut*, a hat, is different, = E. *hood*; but there is prob. a re-

remote connection: see *hood* and *heed*.] 1. A covering for the head; specifically, a head-dress worn in the open air, having a crown, sides, and a brim. Hats are made of various materials, as felt, silk, wool, straw, etc., and vary greatly in form and style; and they are worn, with characteristic differences of shape, by both men and women. Bonnets are sometimes loosely called hats.

Their hadden *hattes* of fin steill a-bove their coiffes of
Iren vpon their heedes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 260.

I want to finish trimming my *hat* (bonnet she meant).
Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, VII.

"Hullo tho," says East, . . . "this'll never do—haven't
you got a *hat*?—we never wear caps here."

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 5.

Near me sat
Hypatia in her new spring hat.

T. B. Aldrich, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXXVIII. 38.

2. The layer of tan-bark spread over hides in a tan-pit.—3. In a smelting-furnace, a depressed place in the tunnel-head designed to detain gases.—4. In some soap-coppers and the like, a depressed chamber in the bottom, provided with a tap for drawing off the contents: designed to collect impurities that settle.

The copper, provided with a *hat* to receive impurities
that subside, and to enable spent lye to be removed com-
pletely by the draw-off.

W. L. Carpenter, *Soap and Candles*, p. 156.

Cardinal's hat. (a) See *cardinal*. (b) In *her*, a representation of the red hat, having the tassels on each side arranged as described under *cordons*.—**Chimney-pot hat**, a hat with a high, nearly cylindrical crown and a relatively narrow brim: a common head-dress of men in the nineteenth century. Also called *pot-hat*, *plug-hat*, and *stovepipe hat* or *stovepipe*.—**Cocked hat**. See *cock*.—**Copatain hat**. See *copatain*.—**Crush hat**. See *crush*.—**Gainsborough hat**, a hat with a broad brim, similar to those seen in some of the portraits of ladies by Thomas Gainsborough, an English painter of the eighteenth century.—**Gibus hat** [named from the inventor, a hatter in London], a hat the crown of which collapses and can be pressed flat, being held firmly in place by springs when open; an opera-hat.—**Gipsy hat**. See *gipsy*.—**Hat of estate**. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Hat of Mont Alban** or **Montalban**. Same as *chapeau Montalban* (which see, under *chapeau*).—**Iron hat**, in *mining*, same as *gossan*. [U. S.]—**Panama hat**, a fine plaited hat made of the young leaves (before expansion) of a stemless screw-pine (*Carludovicia palmata*) by the natives of Central America. They are commonly worn in the West Indies and frequently on the American continent.—**Red hat**, a cardinal's hat. See *cardinal*.

It may buy the red hat yet. *C. Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*.

To give one a (one's) *hatt*, to lift the hat to one, or to take it off in his presence; salute by lifting the hat.

1. 2, time of Henry VIII.; 3, time of Mary; 4, time of Elizabeth; 5, 6, time of James and Charles I.; 7, 8, time of the Commonwealth; 9, 10, time of William III.; 11-16, 18th century.

Forms of Hats worn in England in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

1, 2, time of Henry VIII.; 3, time of Mary; 4, time of Elizabeth; 5, 6, time of James and Charles I.; 7, 8, time of the Commonwealth; 9, 10, time of William III.; 11-16, 18th century.

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1, 2, time of Henry VIII.; 3, time of Mary; 4, time of Elizabeth; 5,

I said nothing to you, but *gave you my hat* as I passed you.
History of Col. Jack (1738).

To hang up one's hat in a house, to make one's self at home; be continually in another's house, especially if not very welcome.

The merchants of Calcutta are celebrated for a frank and liberal hospitality, which dates from the time when every European hung up his hat in his banker's or his agent's house on his arriving in the country.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 107.

To have a brick in one's hat. See *brick*.—To pass round the hat, to present a hat or any other convenient receptacle to receive contributions, as at a public meeting; hence, to ask for money for charitable use or some purpose of common interest.

Lamartine, after passing round the hat in Europe and America, takes to his bed from wounded pride when the French Senate votes him a subsidy, and sheds tears of humiliation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 370.

To thumb the hat, to determine the order or succession of the watches on board a fishing-schooner. Five or more men, each representing a dory, form a circle about the captain, placing each a thumb on the inside of the rim of a hat. The skipper, beginning at random, counts on the thumbs until he reaches the seventh. This seventh man has the first watch, the process being repeated for the other watches.

hat¹ (hat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hatted*, ppr. *hating*. [*< hat*¹, *n.*] 1. To provide with a hat: used chiefly in composition: as, straw-hatted girls.

That was a spurred heel which had rung on the pavement, and that was a *hatted* head which now passed under the arched porte-cochère of the hotel.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

The bonneting of some unhappy wretch who has had the audacity to wear . . . a high beaver hat . . . Woe be to the *hatted* one should he attempt to resent their actions.
The Century, XXVI. 875.

2. To place a hat upon the head of.

Cardinals *hatted* at Rome.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, March 22, 1887.

3. To secure, as a seat, by placing one's hat upon it, as is done in the British House of Commons. [*Colloq.*]

At 2 o'clock all was quiet in and about the House. Twenty seats had, however, been *hatted* before noon to secure them for the debate.
Philadelphia Times, April 10, 1886.

hat², *a.* A Middle English form of *hat*¹.
hat³, *n.* An obsolete form of *hat*¹.
hat⁴ (hat), *n.* See *hat*³.

hatable, **hateable** (hā'tā-bl), *a.* [*< hate*² + -able.] Capable or worthy of being hated; odious.

Really a most notable, questionable, *hateable*, loveable old Marquis.
Carlyle, Mirabeau.

hatamoto (hā'tā-mō'tō), *n.* [*Jap.*, *< hata*, flag, + *moto*, under.] A feudatory vassal of the Tokugawa shoguns of Japan.

hatband (hat'band), *n.* 1. A band or ribbon placed about a hat just above the brim. A broader band of some black material, such as crape, is often worn as mourning. In Great Britain a broad band of bombazine, with bows at the back and hanging ends of some length, is worn on the hat by the undertaker and his assistants at funerals, similar bands of crape, but with shorter ends, being worn by the chief mourners then and for some time thereafter.

I became conscious of the servile Pumblechook in a black cloak and several yards of *hat-band*. . . . We were all going to "follow." *Dickens, Great Expectations*, xxxv.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a ribbon, or sometimes a sort of braid ending in tassels.—*Dick's hatband*, a phrase used satirically in proverbial comparisons, such as *as queer, as fine, or as tight as Dick's hatband*. The allusion is to the authority (assumed to be typified by the royal crown) conferred upon Richard (Dick) Cromwell as Lord Protector of England, in succession to his father Oliver Cromwell, for which he was notoriously unfit. He held it from September, 1658, to May, 1659, when he resigned.—*Gold hatband*¹, a nobleman at a university; a tuft. *Darwin*.

His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow that has become notorious for an angle to *gold hatbands*, whom hee admires at first, afterwards scorns.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, Young Gentleman of the University.

hat-block (hat'blok), *n.* The block or mold on which a hat is formed. It consists of several pieces fastened together.

hat-body (hat'bod'i), *n.* The unshaped or partly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is to be formed.

hat-box (hat'boks), *n.* 1. A box in which a hat is kept or carried, often of stout leather and approximately of the shape of the hat.—2. A small light trunk, nearly cubical in shape, containing a tray or compartment for a hat or bonnet.

hat-brush (hat'brush), *n.* A soft brush for brushing hats.

hat-case (hat'kās), *n.* Same as *hat-box*.

hatch¹ (hach), *n.* [= *E. dial.* and *Sc.* unassibilated *hack*, *heck*, a half-door, wicket, also a rack or frame (for various purposes: see *hack*²,

*heck*¹), *< ME. hache, hacche, hette, hecche*, also unassibilated *heke* ("hekke"), *hek, hec*, a half-door, wicket, gate, in pl. *hacches, hatches* (of a ship), *< AS. hæc (hæce)*, fem. (in dat. *hæcce, hecce, hacce*), appar. meaning a gate or wicket (also in comp. *hæc-wær*, a weir for catching fish: see def. 7), = *MD. heck, hecke*, a bar, a rail, the bar or bolt of a door, a grating, a flood-gate, etc., *D. hek*, a rail, fence, gate, = *MLG. heck, LG. hek*, a lattice, a gate or turnstile (*kese-hek*, a rack for cheese), = *Sw. häck*, a rack, = *Dan. hæk, hække*, a rack; prop., it seems, anything made with bars or cross-bars, being closely connected with *AS. hæc (hæce)*, fem. (in dat. *hæcce, hæcce*, neut. nom., a crosier, *< haca* (only in glosses, where sometimes less prop. nom. *hacca*), a bar, the bar or bolt of a door, prob. orig. a hook, as in mod. *E. dial. hake*, a hook: see *hake*¹ and *hake*².) 1. A half-door, or a door with an opening over it; a grated or latticed door or gate; a wicket.

"Were ich with hym, by Crist," quath ich, "ich wolde neuere fro hym.
Thauh ich my by-lyue sholde begge a-boute at menne hacches."
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 335.

With throwing thus my head,
Dogs leap the *hatch*, and all are fled.
Shak., Lear, III. 6.

If by the dairy's *hatch* I chance to hie,
I shall her goodly countenance espy.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, I. 55.

Hatch.—The lower half of a door. . . . Sometimes applied also to a gate. The gate which formerly divided Whittlebury forest from the Brackley road was designated *Brackley Hatch*, or *Syresham Hatch*, from its contiguity to those places.

A. E. Baker, Northamptonshire Words and Phrases.

2. A grate or frame of cross-bars laid over an opening in a ship's deck; hence, any cover of an opening in a ship's deck. A hatch accidentally turned upside down, or dropped in the hold of the vessel, is superstitiously regarded as an omen of bad luck.

Whan the schipmen with the wolf were wel passed,
The hert & the hinde than hoped wel to schape,
& busked hem bothe sone a-boue the *hacches*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2770.

He poureth pesen upon the *hacches* aldre.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 648.

We hoysed out our boat, and took up some of them; as also a small *hatch*, or scuttle rather, belonging to some bark.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

3. An opening, generally rectangular, in a ship's deck, for taking in or discharging the cargo, or for affording a passage into the interior of the ship; a hatchway. The fore-hatch is generally just forward of the foremast, the main-hatch forward of the mainmast, and the after-hatch between the main- and mizenmasts. See cut under *hatchway*.

The briny seas, which saw the ship unfold thee,
Would vault up to the *hatches* to behold thee.
Drayton, De la Poole to Queen Mary.

Hence—4. Any similar opening, as in the floor of a building, or a cover placed over it.—5. An opening made in a mine, or made in searching for a mine.—6. A rack for hay.

Hay hertely he had in *haches* on hight.
Gawan and Gologras, II. 9.

7. A frame or weir in a river, for catching fish.

—8. A bedstead. [*Scotch.*]

Curst thirst of gold! O how thou causest care!
My bed of Down I change for *hatches* bare;
Rather than rest, this stormy war I chose;
T' enlarge my fields, both land and life I lose.
Syluester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Schismata.

A rude wooden stool, and still ruder *hatch* or bedframe.
Scott.

9. A hollow trap to catch weasels and other animals. [*Prov. Eng.*]—Under *hatches*. (a) Below deck; off duty: said of a naval officer or sailor, often implying that he is under arrest or suspended from duty.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art:
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the *hatches*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

(b) Under close confinement; in servitude.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under *hatches*.
Locke, Government, I. 2.

hatch¹ (hach), *v. t.* [*< hatch*¹, *n.*] To close with or as with a hatch.

If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate,
'twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched*.
Shak., Pericles, IV. 2.

Sleep begins with heavy wings
To *hatch* mine eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 522).

hatch² (hach), *v.* [*< ME. hacchen* (pret. *hazte*, *haisht*, pp. *ihakt*) (not in AS.) = *MHG. G. hecken* = *Sw. häcka* = *Dan. hække*, hatch, produce young from eggs by incubation (*G. hecken* comprehends the laying of the eggs, and even the pairing and nesting; in common language it is not applied to domestic fowls). Cf. *hatch*², *n.*

The asserted derivation from *hutch*¹ ("to hatch birds is to produce them under a hatch or coop")—*Skeat* is improbable, because the notion is a more general one; the earliest instances (*ME.*) refer to the owl and other non-domestic birds, which do not hatch under a coop; moreover, *hatch*¹ does not mean in *E.* a coop or breeding-cage, and the *Sw. Dan. G.* nouns with this sense are prop. derivatives of the verb, though easily confused (in *Sw. Dan.*) with the other noun meaning 'rack,' = *E. hatch*¹. *Wedgwood's* assertion that *hatch*² is identical with *hack*¹ (cf. *hatch*³, ult. = *hack*¹), because "the young bird is supposed to peck its way out of the shell" (*G. hacken*, *hack*, also peck or strike with the bill), is negated by the difference in the *ME.* forms (pres. and pret.). The word is prob. an independent verb, of which early record is lost.] *I. trans.* 1. To cause to develop in and emerge from (an egg) by incubation or other natural process, or by artificial heat; cause the developed young to emerge from (an egg).

As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and *hatcheth* them not.
Jer. xvii. 11.

That you should *hatch* gold in a furnace, sir,
As they do eggs in Egypt!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

Insects which do not sit upon their eggs deposit them in those particular situations in which the young, when *hatched*, find their appropriate food.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xviii.

2. To contrive or plot, especially secretly; form by meditation, and bring into being; originate and produce: as, to hatch mischief; to hatch heresy.

The whole Senate of Iewiah, Saracenicall, and Christian Astrologers together *hatching* a lie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Thine are fancies *hatch'd*
In silken-folded idleness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Hatching apparatus, an artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of heat. See *incubator*.—To count one's chickens before they are *hatched*. See *chicken*¹.

II. intrans. 1. To be hatched, as the eggs of birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, etc.: as, the eggs *hatch* in two weeks, in the water, under ground, etc.—2. To come forth from or out of the egg: as, the chicks *hatch* naked in ten days.

Open your bee-hives, for now they *hatch*.
Keelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

hatch² (hach), *n.* [*Cf. G. hecke* (not in *MHG.*), a hatching, a hatch, brood, breed, also breeding- or hatching-time, breeding-cage, aviary, = *Sw. häck*, a coop, = *Dan. hæk*, hatching, breeding (cf. *hækkebur*, breeding-cage (see *bower*¹), *hækkeid*, hatching- or nesting-time); from the verb: see *hatch*², *v.*] 1. A brood; as many young birds as are produced at one time, or by one incubation.—2. The number of eggs incubated at one time; a clutch.—3. The act of hatching; also, that which is hatched, in either sense of that word.

There's something in his soul
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch*, and the disclose,
Will be some danger.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.

hatch³ (hach), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E.*; *< OF. hacher*, *hack*, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, also hatch (a hilt), *F. hacher*, *< MHG. G. hacken*, cut: see *hack*¹. Cf. *hash*¹.] 1. To chase; engrave; mark with cuts or lines.

Who first shall wound, through others' arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht*.
Chapman.

And such again,
As venerable Nestor's, *hatch'd* in silver,
Should . . . knit all Greeks' ears
To his experienc'd tongue.
Shak., T. and C., I. 2.

Why should not I
Doat on my horse well trap, my sword well *hatcht*?
Fletcher, Bonduca, II.

A rymmer is a fellow whose face is *hatcht* all over with impudence, and should hee bee hang'd or pilloried 'tis armed for it.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters.

Thy hair is fine as gold, thy chin is *hatch'd*
With silver.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, II. 2.

2. Specifically, in *drawing, engraving*, etc., to shade by means of lines; especially, to shade with lines crossing one another. See *hatching* and *cross-hatching*.

Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil.
Dryden.

Though very rich and varied in effect, the tapestry of the best period usually is woven with not more than twenty different tints of wool—half tints and gradations being got by *hatching* one colour into another.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 212.

3. To lay in small and numerous bands upon a ground of different material: as, laces of silver *hatched* on a satin ground.

hatch³ (hach), *n.* [*< hatch*³, *v.*] A shading line in drawing or engraving.

To discern an original print from a copy print . . . is a knack very easily attained; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every hatch, and to make the strokes of exact and equal dimensions. *Evelyn, Sculptura*, v.

hatch-bar (hach'bür), *n.* One of the iron bars with which the hatches of a ship are secured.

hatch-boat (hach'böt), *n.* A kind of half-decked fishing-boat; a boat that has a hatch or well for holding fish. *Simmonds*.

hatchel (hach'el), *n.* [An assibilated form of *hackle*¹, *heckle*, *q. v.*] An instrument consisting of long iron teeth set in a board, used in cleansing flax or hemp from the tow and hards, or coarse part; a hackle or heckle. Also *hetchel*.

And yet the same must be better kempt with *hatchell*-teeth of yron, . . . until it be cleansed from all the grosse barke and rind among. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xix. 1.

hatchel (hach'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hatcheled* or *hatchelled*, ppr. *hatcheling* or *hatchelling*. [An assibilated form of *hackle*¹, *heckle*, *v.*] 1. To draw, as flax or hemp, through the teeth of a hatchel, to separate the fiber from the hard or coarse parts of the plant; hackle or heckle.

The Russians do spin and *hatchell* it [hemp], and the English tarre it in threed and lay the cable. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 364.

Hence—2. To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; heckle.

Also *hetchel*.
hatcheler, hatcheller (hach'el-er), *n.* [*< hatchel* + *-er*¹. Cf. *hackler*, *heckler*.] One who hatchels or hackles flax or hemp.

hatcher (hach'er), *n.* [*< hatch*² + *-er*¹.] 1. One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

A man ever in haste, a great *hatcher* and breeder of business. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, ix.

2. A bird that hatches; also, any apparatus for hatching eggs, as a hatching-box or -trough; an incubator.

hatchery (hach'er-i), *n.*; pl. *hatcheries* (-iz). [*< hatch*², *v.*, + *-ery*.] A place for hatching eggs; an arrangement for promoting the hatching of eggs, especially those of fish, by artificial appliances.

By the request of the Commissioner, such fish were kept alive until they could be put into the live box at the hatchery. *Science*, III. 54.

hatchet (hach'et), *n.* [*< ME. hachet* (also ingeniously aecom. *hakchyp* (Prompt. Parv.), mod. as if **hak-chip*), *< OF. hachette*, a hatchet or small ax, dim. of *hache*, an ax, = *Pr. apcha* = *Sp. hacha* = *Pg. facha*, *hacha* = *It. accia*, *azza* (mixed with *ascia*, *< L. ascia*, an ax: see *ax*¹), *< G. hache*, a hatchet, mattock, pickax, = *MD. hache*, an ax, a hoe, *D. hak*, a hoe: see *hack*¹, *n.*] A small ax with a short handle, designed to be used with one hand.—Ceremonial hatchet, an object resembling an ax or a hatchet, sometimes made with a stone head and with the handle elaborately sculptured, but more commonly a mere imitation of a hatchet in thin wood or the like. Such imitative or emblematic weapons are in use in several of the South Sea Islands in religious ceremonies.—To take or dig up the hatchet, to make war; to bury the hatchet, to make peace; phrases derived from the customs of the North American Indians. See *tomahawk*.

Spain, Portugal, and France, have not yet shut their doors against us: it will be time enough when they do, to take up the commercial hatchet. *Jefferson, Correspondence*, I. 362.

Shingis, sachem of the Delawares, . . . took up the hatchet at various times against the English. *Ireing, Washington*, I. 78.

Buried was the bloody hatchet, . . . There was peace among the nations. *Longfellow, Hiawatha*, xiii.

To throw the helve after the hatchet. See *helve*.
hatchet-face (hach'et-fäs), *n.* A face with sharp and prominent features; a face like a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a hatchet-face. *Dryden*.

hatchet-faced (hach'et-fäst), *a.* Having a hatchet-face; having a thin face with prominent features.

hatchet-shaped (hach'et-shäpt), *a.* Having the shape of a hatchet; dolabriform.

hatchet-stake (hach'et-stäk), *n.* A small anvil from 2 to 10 inches wide, used in bending thin metals.

hatchettin, hatchettine (hach'et-in), *n.* [After the English chemist Charles Hatchett (1765–1847), the discoverer of columbium and tantalum.] 1. A fatty substance occurring in thin flaky veins in the argillaceous ironstone of Merthyr-Tydvil in Wales and in other localities. It is like wax or spermaceti in consistence, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow color, and inodorous when cold, but of a slightly bituminous odor when heated, or after

fusion. It is also called *adipocera mineral* and *mineral tallow*. (See *adipocera*.) It consists of 86 per cent. of carbon and 14 of hydrogen. Also *hatchettite*.

2. A soft mineral containing 80 per cent. of carbon and 20 of hydrogen, found in cavities of carboniferous rocks in Saxony. Also called *chrismatin*, *chrismatine*.

hatchettolite (hach'et-ö-lit), *n.* [*< Hatchett* (see *hatchettin*) + *Gr. λίθος*.] A mineral related to pyrochlore. It is found with samarskite in North Carolina. It occurs in octahedral crystals, and is essentially a tantaloniobate of uranium and calcium. It contains a little water, which may be due to partial alteration.

hatchet-vech (hach'et-vech), *n.* A plant, *Securigera Emerus*, the pods of which are falcate and thin-edged. Also called *scorpion senna*. See *Securigera*.

The Grecians name this, whether it be a Pulse, or an infirmittie among corn, ἰδίσσαρον: the Latines, of the forme of the seed, Securidaca, and Hedysarum: in English, Ax-seed, Axwort, Ax-fitch, and hatchet Fitch. *Gerarde, Herball* (1636), p. 1236.

hatching (hach'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hatch*³, *v.*] 1. In drawing, engraving, etc., the art of disposing lines, especially parallel lines, whether curved, straight, or wavy, so as to give the effect of shading, according to the shape and character of the object represented. In cross-hatching the lines form lozenges or squares. If the hatchings are double or triple, the lines which indicate form predominate over the rest.

2. A line made for this purpose, or such lines collectively.
As for the graving, so the contours and outlines be well designed, I am not solicitous for the hatching (as they call it). *Evelyn, To Mr. Benjamin Tooke* (Printer).

Also *hachure*, *hatchure*.
hatching-box (hach'ing-boks), *n.* A device for holding the eggs of fish in artificial fish-culture. Hatching-boxes are made in a great variety of forms, according to the habits of the fish from which the eggs are taken and the location.

hatching-jar (hach'ing-jär), *n.* A conical receptacle placed with the apex downward, and containing fish-eggs for hatching. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 128.

hatching-trough (hach'ing-tröf), *n.* A trough for artificially hatching fish-eggs. It is a rectangular wooden trough of convenient length (generally from 10 to 12 feet), and usually 6 or 8 inches deep by 12 to 14 inches wide. The trough is sometimes provided with a transverse screen at the head or upper end, to disperse or generalize the inflowing current of water, and such a screen is always placed at the lower end of the trough, to prevent the escape of the fish. The eggs are hatched either on wire-cloth trays or on gravel spread on the floor of the trough.

hatch-ladder (hach'lad'er), *n.* Naut., a fixed ladder, consisting usually of iron rods set in a frame at the side of a hatchway, for passing from one deck to another.

hatchment (hach'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *atchment*, *achment*, *achement*, early mod. E. *hachement*, a contraction, through a form *atchement*, of *achievement*, formerly also spelled *atchievement*. See *achievement*, 3.] 1. In her.: (a) An escutcheon or armorial shield granted in recognition of some distinguished achievement; an achievement (in sense 3). Especially—(b) A funeral achievement; a square tablet set diagonally and bearing the arms of a deceased person, placed over a tomb or upon the exterior of the house in which the person dwelt. The surroundings of the shield of arms are so distinguished that the sex and condition of the deceased can be known: thus, an unmarried man has his shield and crest upon a black ground; an unmarried woman, a lozenge bearing her arms with a knot instead of a crest, also on a black ground.



Hatchment of an Esquire—his arms impaled with those of his wife, the wife surviving.

For married persons the shield is impaled (see *impalement*); and in case a widow or widower survives, that half of the shield or lozenge which bears the arms of the survivor carries them upon a white background, the half appropriated to the deceased having a black background. A bishop's arms, being impaled with those of his see, are relieved on a black background, those of the see having a

white one. When a person is the last of his race, a skull is put above the shield or lozenge in the place of the crest. In the case of a member of the Order of the Garter who is a married man, or of his wife, two shields are displayed side by side, that on the dexter side having the knight's arms alone surrounded by the motto of the order, that on the sinister having the coats of husband and wife.

Houses where funeral hatchments for murdered inmates had been perpetually suspended were decked with garlands. *Motley, Dutch Republic*, II. 265.

Hence—2. Any distinguishing mark, badge of honor, symbol, or the like, as the sword of a soldier.

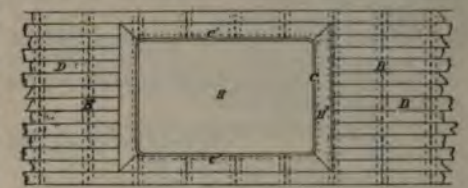
Receive these pledges,
These hatchments of our griefs, and grace us so much
To place 'em on his hearse. *Fletcher, Bonduca*, v. 1.

For, as I am condemned, my naked sword
Stands but a hatchment by me; only held
To show I was a soldier. *Fletcher, Valentinian*, iv. 4.

Let there be deducted, out of our main potation,
Five marks in hatchments to adorn this thigh.
Beau, and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii.

hachure (hach'ör), *n.* [See *hachure*.] Same as *hatching*.

hatchway (hach'wä), *n.* [*< hatch*¹ + *way*.] 1. A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship, affording a passage from one deck to



Hatchway.
B, R, beams; C, coaming; C', C'', carlines; D, D', deck; H, hatchway; H', head-ledge.

another, or into the hold or lower apartments. See *hatch*¹, *n.*, 3.—2. The opening of any trap-door, as in a floor, ceiling, or roof.

hat-die (hat'di), *n.* A block upon which a hat-body is molded to the desired shape of the hat. Also called *hat-mold*.

hate¹ (hät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hated*, ppr. *hating*. [*< ME. haten*, *hatien*, *< AS. hatian*, *hatigian* = *OS. hatön*, *hatan* = *OFries. hatia* = *D. haten* = *MLG. LG. haten* = *OHG. hazzen, hazzön, MHG. hazzen*, *G. hassen* = *Ice. hata* = *Sw. hata* = *Dan. hade* = *Goth. hatjan* and *hatan*, *hate*. A secondary form appears in *AS. *hettan* (only in ppr. as a noun, *hettend*, an enemy) = *OHG. hezzzen*, *MHG. G. hetzen*, bait, hunt, set on, incite. The orig. meaning involves the notion of pursuing with hatred. See the noun. Hence, through *OF., heinous*, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with a strong and passionate dislike or aversion; regard with extreme ill-will.

His euell speche made hym to be *hatid* of a-monge his felowes, and also of straungers that herden of hym speke, that after refuseden to go in his fellowship to seche a-nentures. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 135.

Pride has made a Lady swear she *hated* such a Man, tho' she was dying for the sight of him. *Mrs. Centlivre, the Man's Bewitch'd*, I.

Some minds by nature are averse to noise,
And *hate* the tumult half the world enjoys. *Cowper, Retirement*, I. 176.

2. In a weakened sense, to dislike; be averse; be unwilling; commonly with an infinitive.

I *hate* to leave my friend in his extremities. *Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater*, II. 1.

3. To have little regard for, or less than for some other; despise in comparison with something else regarded as more worthy: a use of the word in Scripture.

If any man come to me, and *hate* not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, . . . he cannot be my disciple. *Luke* xiv. 26.

= *Syn.* 1. *Hate*, *Abhor*, *Detest*, *Abominate*, *Loathe*. These words express the strongest forms of dislike and aversion of either persons or things. *Hate* may include the others; it is more permanent and includes more ill-will toward that which is hated. To *abhor*, literally to start from with horror, is to have all the better feelings excited against that which is abhorred: as, we *abhor* cruelty. To *detest*, literally to bear witness against, is to condemn with indignation. *Abominate*, by derivation and the Biblical use of its congeners, has generally reference to what is offensive to moral and religious sentiment. To *loathe* is primarily to have great aversion to food, and hence to have like disgust toward that which is offensive to the moral nature or the feelings.

Do good to them which *hate* you. *Luke* vi. 27.

I *abhor* this dilatory sloth. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, II. 4.

I do *detest* false perjurd Proteus. *Shak., T. G. of V.*, v. 4.

We do *abhor*, *abominate*, and *loathe* this cruelty. *Southern*.

II. intrans. To feel hatred: as, one who neither loves nor hates.

hate¹ (hāt), *n.* [**< ME. hate** (with vowel of the verb), reg. *hete*; **< AS. hete**, *m.*, = **OS. heti** = **D. haat** = **MLG. hāt** = **OHG. haz** (*haz-*), *m.*, also neut., **MHG. haz** (*haz-*), **G. hass** = **Icel. hatr** = **Sw. hat** = **Dan. had** = **Goth. hatis** (gen. *hatis*, once gen. *hatis*), hate, anger (**> Goth. hāt-ōn**, be angry): see *hate*¹, *v.*] 1. An emotion of extreme or passionate dislike or aversion; inveterate ill-will; hatred.

Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate. *Dryden, Æneid*, l. 2.
What a fine definition of hate is that which Chaucer gives in the *Persones Tale*, "Hate is old wrahte." It is, however, borrowed from Cicero—"Odium ira inveterata." *Tusc. Disp.* iv. 9. *G. P. Marsh.*

Till hate,
The seed of ill lies, told and hearkened to,
The knot of loving memories shall undo.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 296.

24. Vengeance; punishment.

Thence arged [became terrified] Abraham & alle his mod chawged [d].
For hope [in expectation] of the harde hate that hygt [threatened] hats oure lorde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 713.

=**Syn.** *Ill-will, Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*. (See also *hatred*.)

hate², *v.* See *hight*².

hateable, *a.* See *hatable*.

hateful (hāt'fūl), *a.* [**< ME. hateful** (= **Sw. hatfull** = **Dan. hadfuld**); **< hate**¹ + **-ful**. Cf. *hattle*, *hettie*.] 1. Causing hate; exciting intense dislike or aversion; odious.

To ben a murdrer is an hateful name.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 676.

Still grew my bosom then,
Still as a stagnant fen;
Hateful to me were men,
The sunlight hateful.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

2. Full of hate; feeling hatred; malignant; malevolent.

Then cast a languishing regard around,
And saw, with hateful eyes, the temples crown'd
With golden spires, and all the hostile ground.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 214.

=**Syn.** 1. Detestable, abominable, execrable, loathsome, horrid, foul, repulsive, revolting, abhorrent, repugnant.
hatefully (hāt'fūl-i), *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to excite hate; odiously.

The ceremony was hatefully tedious.
Drummond, Travels, p. 75.

2. In a manner exhibiting hate; malignantly; maliciously; spitefully.

And they shall deal with thee hatefully, and shall take away all thy labour, and shall leave thee naked and bare.
Ezek. xxiii. 29.

hatefulness (hāt'fūl-nes), *n.* The character of being hateful, in any sense.

hate¹, *a.* and *n.* See *hattle*.

hateless (hāt'les), *a.* [**< hate**¹ + **-less**.] Having no feeling of hate.

Phalantus of Corinth, to Amphialus of Arcadia, sendeth the greeting of a hateless enemy.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

hater¹ (hā'tēr), *n.* [**< ME. hatere** (= **D. hater** = **MHG. hazzere**, *hazzere*, **G. hassere**, *hässer* = **Icel. hatar = **Dan. hader** = **Sw. hatare**); **< hate**¹ + **-er**.] One who hates.**

An enemy to God, and a hater of all good.
Sir T. Browne.

To be a good hater one needs only to be irascible by nature, and to be placed in some relationship of frequent encounter with the authors of offence.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

hater², **hateret**, *n.* [**ME.**, also *hatter*, *hetter*, *heater*, *hatren*, **< AS. hateru**, garments.] Clothing.

She dide of al hire *haterre*,
& wisch hire bodi w^t clene watere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

hateral, *n.* See *hatteral*.

hatering, *n.* [**ME. hateringe**; **< hater**² + **-ing**.] Clothing; dress.

hatesome, *a.* [**ME. hatesum**, *hatusum* (= **Icel. hatsamr**); **< hate**¹ + **-some**.] Hateful; hated.

For thi that *hatesum* thei hadden disciplyne, and the drede of the Lord thei vnder token not.
Wyclif, Prov. I. 29 (Oxf.).

hath (hath). Third person singular present indicative of *have*: now archaic or poetical.

hather, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *heather*.

hathock (hath'ok), *n.* A Scotch form of *haddock*.

hat-honor (hat'hon'or), *n.* Respect shown by taking off the hat: a term used by the early Friends or Quakers, who refused to pay this token of respect. Also called *hat-worship*.

The *hat-honor* was an honour which in relation to the outward ceremony, viz., the putting off the hat, was the same which was given to God; so that in the outward sign of reverence no distinction or difference was made betwixt the Creator and the creature.

George Fox, in Sewel's History of the Quakers (1774), II. 22.

hathorn (hath'orn), *n.* Same as *hawthorn*.

hatless (hat'les), *a.* [**< hat**¹ + **-less**.] Having no hat.

So much for shoeless, *hatless* Masaniello!

Leigh Hunt, High and Low.

hat-measure (hat'mezh'ūr), *n.* A metallic

tape or measure used to ascertain the size of the head in order to fit a hat to it.

hat-mold (hat'möld), *n.* Same as *hat-die*.

hat-money (hat'mun'i), *n.* Same as *primage*.

hat-piece (hat'pēs), *n.* A hat or cap of defense other than a heavy helmet of war; especially, a secret or iron skull-cap worn under the hat.

I saw him try on his buff coat and hat-piece covered with black velvet.
Pepys, Diary, II. 216.

hat-plant (hat'plant), *n.* A papilionaceous plant, *Eschynomene aspera*, growing in India, with odd-pinnate leaves and jointed pods: so called in commerce. In marshy places about Calcutta it attains a large size, and the thick stem is filled with a light tough pith of which are made hats, bottle-cases, swimming-jackets, floats, and even fishing-nets. The natives call this pith *soah*.

hat-press (hat'pres), *n.* A machine for molding hats and pressing them into form. It consists essentially of a brass mold, which is heated, and in which the hat is placed and submitted to pressure from a plunger that enters from above, forcing the hat to the shape of the mold.

hat-rack (hat'rak), *n.* A rack furnished with pegs on which hats, coats, etc., may be hung.

hat-rail (hat'rāl), *n.* A hat-rack made to be hung on the wall: often a frame inclosing a small mirror.

hatred (hā'tred), *n.* [**< ME. hatred**, *hatreden*, **< hate**, hate, + **-red**, *-reden* (as in *kindred*, **ME. kindrede**), **< AS. -rāden** (as in *freondrāden*, friendship), a suffix signifying condition, state: see *-red*.] The emotion or feeling of hate; hate. See *hate*¹, *n.*, 1.

Sir Anna, these answers allow I no thung,
I holde it but *hatreden*, this artikill hale,
And therefore, sir Busshoppe, at my biddying,
Do telle me nowre trewly the texte of this tale.
York Plays, p. 209.

The thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us . . . we call *hatred*.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 5.

Hatred is another name for malevolent emotion. We recognize under this title a permanent affection grounded on the irascible, as love is on tenderness.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

=**Syn.** *Ill-will, Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*); *Hatred*, *Dislike*, *Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); *Disgrace*, *Disfavor*, *Dishonor* (see *odium*); detestation, loathing, abhorrence.

hatter, *n.* See *hatteral*.

hat-roller (hat'rō'lēr), *n.* In mining, a roller of cast-iron or steel, shaped like a hat, and revolving on a vertical pin, serving to guide around a curve the rope used for hauling in an incline.

hat-stand (hat'stand), *n.* A hat-rack made to stand on the floor: often combined with a small table or an umbrella-stand, or both.

The *hat-stand* (with a whip or two standing up in it belonging to bagmen who are still snug in bed).

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 4.

hat-sweat (hat'swet), *n.* That part of the lining of a hat which comes in contact with the head; a sweat-band. It is usually of leather.

hatter, *r.* See *hight*².

hatted-kit, **hattit-kit** (hat'ed-, hat'it-kit), *n.* [**Sc.**, **< hatted**, *hattit*, appar. curdled (cf. **D. hot-ten**, curdle, *hot*, curds, connected with **Sc. hat**, *hot*, a confused heap: see *hatter*), + **kit**.] A bowlful of sour cream; also, a mixture of buttermilk and milk warm from the cow.

He has split the *hatted-kit* that was for the Master's dinner.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xl.

Hattemist (hat'em-ist), *n.* [**< Hattem** (see def.) + **-ist**.] A member of a sect in the Netherlands founded about 1683 by the deposed clergyman Pontianus van Hattem, a Spinozist, who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ and the freedom of the will, and affirmed that sin exists only in the imagination, and is itself its only punishment. The sect disappeared in a few years.

hatter¹ (hat'ēr), *n.* [**< ME. hattere**; **< hat**¹ + **-er**.] 1. A maker or seller of hats.—2. In mining, a miner who works alone, or "under his own hat." He differs from a *fosslacker*, who rifles old workings, or spends his time in trying abandoned wash-dirt. The hatter nearly always holds a claim under the by-laws. *R. Brough Smyth, [Australia]*.

Some, however, prefer to travel, and even to work, when they can get it, quite alone, and these are known to the rest as *hatters*. *Chambers's Journal*, 5th ser., II. 286.

Mad as a hatter. [A humorous simile, in which *hatter* was probably originally a substitute for some other more appropriate term (perhaps **hatter* for *atter*, for *attercop*, a spider, in which sense Halliwell doubtfully cites *hatter* from Palgrave).] (a) Violently crazy or insane. (b) Violently angry.

hatter² (hat'ēr), *v.* [**Also hatter**; a freq. form, **< hat**⁴, *hot*², a heap.] **I. trans.** 1. To gather in a heap; collect in a crowd.—2. To entangle.—3. To expose to danger; harass; trouble; weary; wear out.

Religion shows a rosy colour'd face,
Not *hatter'd* out with drudging works of grace.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 371.

4. To shatter; batter.

Where *hattering* bullets are fine sugred plums,
No fears of roaring guns, or thundering drums.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

II. intrans. To speak with thick and confused utterance.

[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatter² (hat'ēr), *n.* [**Also hatter**; **< hatter**², *v.*] 1. A state of confusion.—2. A confused heap.

[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatteral (hat'ēr-al), *n.* [**Also hateral**, *haterel*; **< hatter**².] A confused heap. *Galt, [Scotch.]*

Hatteria (ha-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [**NL.** (J. E. Gray); formation not ascertained.] 1. A genus of



Hatteria punctata or *Sphenodon punctatus*.

rhynchocephalous reptiles containing peculiar lizards of New Zealand, the only living representatives of the order *Rhynchocephala*, and the type of the family *Hatteriidæ*. *H. punctata* is known as the *tuatara*. Also called *Sphenodon*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Hatteriidæ (hat-ē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, **< Hatteria** + **-idæ**.] A family of reptiles, of the order *Rhynchocephala*, typified by the genus *Hatteria*. It is characterized by amphicoelous vertebrae, fixed quadrate bones, maxillary and palatine teeth, and by having some of the ribs in three joints and with uncinate processes. The tail is compressed and crested, and the general aspect is that of an iguana. Also called *Sphenodontidæ*.

hatti-humayun (hat'i-hū-mā'yūn), *n.* [**Turk. khatti-humayūn**, **< khatt** (**< Ar. khatt**), a line, writing, command, + **humayūn**, auspicious, august, royal, imperial.] Same as *hatti-sherif*.

hating (hat'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hat*¹, *v.*] 1. The trade of a hatter.—2. Material for hats.

hatti-sherif (hat'i-she-rēf'), *n.* [**Turk. khatti-sherif**, **< khatt** (**< Ar. khatt**), a line, writing, command, + **sherif** (**< Ar. sherif**, *sharif*), lofty, noble.] An irrevocable order or decree of the Sultan of Turkey, written with special formality and bearing his personal sign-manual or flourish. See *extract under firman*. Also called *hatti-humayun*.

hattit-kit, *n.* See *hatted-kit*.

hattle, **hettie** (hat'l, het'l), *a.* and *n.* [**< ME. hattel**, *hetel*, **< AS. hetol**, hostile, malignant, hateful (= **OD. hattel**), **< hattan**, hate, *hete*, hate, hostility: see *hate*¹. Cf. *hateful*.] **I. a.** 1. Hostile; malignant; hateful.—2. Irritable; fiery. [**Scotch.**]—3. Hasty; eager; skittish.

II. n. An enemy.

Nowe schall no *hatyill* do vs harme,
I haue oure helpe here in myn arme.
York Plays, p. 145.

hattock (hat'ok), *n.* [**Dim. of hat**¹, *q. v.*] 1. A hat. [**Scotch.**]

Away with you, sirs, get your boots and your beasts—horse and *hattock*, I say—and let us meet at the East Port.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

2. A shock or stack of corn. [**Scotch.**]

hat-tree (hat'trē), *n.* A hat-rack. [**U. S.**]

A people [those of Cape Cod] . . . who hang Calcutta hats upon their *hat-trees*.
The Century, XXVI. 644.

hat-worship (hat'wēr'ship), *n.* Same as *hat-honor*.

haubergeon (hā'bēr-jōn), *n.* [**Also haubergion**, *hauberjeon*, early mod. E. also *hauberjeon*, *hauberjon*; **< ME. hauberjoun**, *hauberjoun*, *hauberjoun*, *hauberjeoun*, etc., **< OF. haubergeon**, *hauberjon*, etc., prop. dim. of *hauberc*, a hauberk: see *hauberk*.] A short hauberk, reaching only to

haubergeron

the middle of the thighs: also used indiscriminately for any coat of linked mail.

A gepoun
Al byamotered with his haubergeron.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 76.
This Iesus of his gentrice wole Iuste in Piers armes,
In his helme and in his habertoun humana natura.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 23.
First hadde Arthur the kynge put on hym an haubergeron
vndir his robes er he yede oute of the tour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.
The soaly beetles, with their haubergerons,
That make a humming murmur as they fly!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 2.

hauberk (há'berk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hauberk*, *hauberg*; < ME. *hauberk*, *hauberk*, *haubergh*, also *haubert*, < OF. *hauberc*, older *halberc*, also *haubert*, F. *haubert* = Pr. *ausbere*, *ausberg* = It. *usbergo*, < OHG. MHG. *halsberc*, *halsberge* (= MLG. *halsberch* = AS. *healsbeor* = Icel. Norw. *halsbjörg* = ODan. *halsbjerg*), *hauberk*, *gorget*, protection for the neck, < *hals* (= AS. *heals*, E. *hals*), the neck, + *bergan* (= AS. *beorgan*), protect, save: see *halse* and *bury*, etc. Hence dim. *haubergeron*, *q. v.*] 1. (a) A part of mail armor intended originally for the protection of the neck and shoulders, but as generally used a long coat of mail coming below the knees and even nearly to the ankles, slit up the sides, and sometimes in front and behind, to allow the wearer to mount a horse.



Hauberk, 12th and 13th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Than he a-vald the coyf of his hauberk benethe his shuldres, and seide that he was but deed, but yef he wolde yelde hym to prison. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

On the haubergh stroke the Prince so sore,
That quite disparted all the linked frame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 44.

(b) In the fourteenth century and later, a piece of defensive armor, probably an outer garment of splint armor. See *splint*, *jesserant*, and *crevisse*.

Godfrey arose; that day he laid aside
His hauberk strong, he went to combat in,
And donn'd a breast-plate fair, of proof untried,
Such one as foot-men use, light, easy, thin.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 30.

The border land of old romance,
Where glitter hauberk, helm, and lance.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prel.

2. Among actors, a short tunic forming a part of medieval dress.—**Grand hauberk**, the long hauberk, reaching to the knees or below, as distinguished from the haubergeron.—**White hauberk**, an early name for the hauberk of ring-mail or chain-mail, to distinguish it from coats of fence which were not composed entirely or chiefly of bright iron, such as the brougne and the different stuffed and quilted garments.

haud (há), *v.* A Scotch form of *hold*.
hauerite (hou'er-ít), *n.* [After F. von Hauer, an Austrian geologist (born 1822).] Native manganese disulphid occurring in reddish-brown isometric crystals, isomorphous with pyrite.

haugh (há; Sc. pron. hách), *n.* [Sc. *haugh*, *hauch*, a particular form and use of *hawl*, an inclosure, etc., due perhaps to the Icel. form *hagi*, a pasture, Sw. *hage*, a pasture: see *hawl*.] Low-lying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They were buried by Dornoch haugh,
On the bent before the sun.
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).
On a haugh, or level plain, close to a royal borough.
Scott, Old Mortality, II.

haught (hât), *a.* [An erroneous spelling of *haut*, conformed, as in *haughty*, to *height*, etc.: see *haut*.] 1†. High; elevated: same as *haut*. 1.

Pompey, that second Mars, whose haught renown
And noble deeds were greater than his fortunes.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, iv.

Hence—2. Proud; insolent; haughty. [Archaic.]

No lord of thine, thou haught, insulting man,
No, nor no man's lord.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.
The portraits of my noble ancestry,
Haught peers and princes centuries ago.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

haughtily (há'ti-li), *adv.* 1†. Highly; loftily. Her heavenly form too haughtily she prized. Dryden.
2. In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

2737

But bootless on a ruthless god
I see my prayers spent;
As haughtily doest thou reuenge,
As humbly I repeat.
Warner, Albion's England, III. 16.

haughtiness (há'ti-nes), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *hautiness* (the *gh* being erroneously inserted as in *haughty*), < ME. *hautenesse*, contr. of *hautinesse*, < *hautein*, haughty, + *-nesse*, -ness.] 1†. Highness; loftiness.

In *hautiness* of courage, in knowledge of philosophy, and in strength of body, he farre excelled all them by whom the East was conquered. Golding, tr. of Justine, fol. 77.
2. The quality or character of being haughty, proud, or arrogant; supercilious bearing; arrogance.

I . . . will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible.
Isa. xiii. 11.
'Tis pride, rank pride and haughtiness of soul;
I think the Romans call it Stoicism.
Addison, Cato, I. 4.

=Syn. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*); contemptuousness, hauteur, lordliness, rudeness.

haughtonite (há'ton-ít), *n.* [After Prof. Samuel Haughton of Dublin.] A kind of mica (biotite) occurring in the granite of Scotland, characterized by its large amount of iron and relatively small amount of magnesium.

haughty (há'ti), *a.*; compar. *haughtier*, superl. *haughtiest*. [Prop., as formerly, *hauty* (the *gh* having been erroneously inserted in this word and *haught* after the supposed analogy of *naughty*, etc., perhaps particularly in imitation of *high*, *hight*, etc.); formerly *hauty*, *hautic*, < ME. *hautein*, *hautain* (the suffix *-ein*, *-ain*, becoming *-y* through the form *hautenesse*, standing for *hautinesse*: see *haughtiness*), < OF. *hautain*, later spelled *hautain*, F. *hautain*, haughty, lofty, stately, proud, < OF. *haut*, *haut*, *halt*, high: see *haut*.] 1†. High; elevated: same as *haut*. 1.

At his haughty helmet making mark,
So hugely stroke that it the Steele did rive,
And cleft his head.
Spenser, F. Q., I. II. 19.

2†. Lofty; bold; adventurous.
Who now shall give unto me words and sound
Equall unto this haughty enterprise?
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 1.

Till his sonne Anchurus (esteeming man to be most precious) leaped in, and the reconciled Element received an Altar in witness of his haughty courage.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 325.
The Warder view'd it blazing strong,
And blew his war-note loud and long,
Till at the high and haughty sound
Rock, wood, and river rung around.
Scott, L. of L. M., III. 26.

3. Proud and disdainful; feeling superior to others; lofty and arrogant in feeling or manner; supercilious.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
And haughtie spirits meekely to adaw.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

The lower thir Minds debas'd with Court-opinions, contrary to all Vertue and Reformation, the haughtier will be thir Pride and Profuseness.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.
Perhaps it was diffidence rather than pride which made her appear so haughty. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

4. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting a sense of superiority: as, a *haughty* air or walk; a *haughty* tone.

haul (há), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *hall*; < ME. *hauen*, a rare form, due appar. to OF. influence, of ME. *halen*, > reg. E. *hale*, the now less common but historically more correct form of the verb: see *hale*.] I. *trans.* To pull or draw with force; move or transport by drawing; drag: as, to *haul* down the sails; to *haul* in the boom; to *haul* a load of wood.

I never was so pulled and hauled in my whole life.
Goldsmith, To the Printer.

Bravest of all in Fredericktown,
She took up the flag the men hauled down.
Whittier, Barbara Frietchie.

To haul over the coals. See *coal*.—To haul the wind, to haul up (*naut.*), to turn the head to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, etc.

A man on the fore-castle called out "Land ho!" We immediately took in studding-sails and hauled our wind, running in for the land.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 23.

=Syn. *Drag*, *Draw*, etc. See *draw*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pull or tug; endeavor to drag something: as, to *haul* at a heavy load.

The skipper hauled at the heavy sail.
Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

2. *Naut.*, to alter a ship's course; change the direction of sailing; move on a new course; hence, to sail, in general.

haulser

All the same night wee halled Southeast.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 445.

He halled into the Harbour, close to the Island, and unrigg'd his Ship.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 51.

I immediately hauled up for it, and found it to be an island.
Cook, First Voyage, I. 7.

3. To shift, veer, or change, as the wind.

The morning looked wild and threatening, but the clouds gradually hauled off to the eastward, leaving us the promise of a fine day.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 265.

To haul aboard. See *aboard*.—To haul in with (something), to direct the course of a ship so as to approach an object more nearly.—To haul off. (a) To turn the course of a ship so as to get further off from an object. (b) To draw off or away; withdraw, as from a movement or scheme.—To haul round (to), to veer or shift to another point of the compass: said of the wind when it gradually goes round with the sun, or in the same way as the hands of a watch.—To haul up, to come up or to a rest by a hauling or drawing action: as, seals *haul* up on land to breed; the boat *hauled* up at the wharf.

haul (há), *n.* [*< haul*, *v.* Cf. *hale*, *n.*] 1. A pulling with force; a pull; a tug.

On October 5th [1869], it happens that both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous *haul* upon the earth's waters.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 156.

2. In *fishing*: (a) The draft of a net: as, to catch so many fish at a *haul*. (b) The place where a seine is hauled.—3. That which is taken or obtained by hauling; specifically, the number or quantity of fish taken in one haul of a seine; a catch.

And the bulging nets swept shoreward,
With their silver-sided haul.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

Hence—4. Any valuable acquisition; a "find." [Colloq.]

An old forest fence . . . was a great *haul* for me. I sacrificed it to Vulcan, for it was past serving the god Terminus.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 263.

Haul of yarn, in *rope-making*, a bundle of about 400 threads, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred, the tarring being done by first dipping the bundle of yarn in a tarr-kettle, and then hauling it through nippers to press out the superfluous tar.

haulage (há'láj), *n.* [*< haul* + *-age*.] 1. The act or labor of hauling or drawing. In coal-mining haulage is the drawing or conveying, in cars or otherwise, of the produce of the mine from the place where the coal is got to the place where it is raised to the surface. It is done by men or boys, by horses or mules drawing the cars or trams on a railway, or by hauling-ropes worked by stationary engines, which are driven by compressed air, by steam, or by water-power. This last method is chiefly used in England. When hauling-ropes are used, the cars or trams are attached to or detached from them at pleasure by means of the haulage-clip.

The company so arranges its work that the wire rope tugs do the haulage up the rapid portion of the Rhine.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

2. Charges for hauling.—3. The amount of force expended in hauling.

haulage-clip (há'láj-klip), *n.* In coal-mining, the mechanical arrangement by which a car is connected with the haulage-rope. There are several ingenious contrivances for this.

haul-bowlines, *haul-bowlings*, *n.* An able seaman on a man-of-war.

hauld (háld), *n.* [A Scotch form of *hold*.] 1. Hold; habitation; place of resort.

In the cyclopes huge caue tynt me,
Ane gousty hauld, within laithlie to se.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 89.

2. A clutch or grasp.—By haulds, or by the haulds, by holding on: said of a child unable to walk without a hold.

Now leave we Robin . . .
[To] learn himself to stand and gang
By haulds, for all his eild.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

Out of house and hauld, ejected from home; destitute.

The Laird never throve after that day, but was just careless of everything, . . . so now they're out of house and hauld.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xli.

hauler (há'lér), *n.* [*< haul* + *-er*. Cf. *haler*, *haller*.] 1. One who pulls or hauls.

Proudyd always that the woddessillers leve not the bak all destitute and bare of wodge, ne soffer not the *halyers* to hale it all away.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

The crowd of haulers fastened on the cable, [and] ran off frantically with it.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 558.

2. A device for catching fish, consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line; a jigger; a serod-gill; a pull-devil: as, a *hauler* for bluefish.

haulm, *n.* See *halm*.

haulm (hálm), *n.* An improper form of *halm*.
haulser (háls), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *halse* for *hause*.

haul-seine (há'sên), *n.* A large seine, so called in distinction from a purse-seine; a drag-seine.
haulser, *n.* An obsolete form of *hawser*.

His vessel moored, and made with haulsers fast.
Dryden, Iliad, I. 599.

hault, *haulty*, *a.* See *haut*¹, *haught*, *haughty*.

haultyard, *n.* Same as *hulyard*.

haum¹ (*hām*), *n.* Same as *halm*.

haum² (*hām*), *n.* A variant of *hame*¹.

haunce¹, *n.* Same as *haunch*.

haunce², *v. t.* Same as *hance*¹.

haunch (*hānch* or *hānch*), *n.* [Formerly also *haunce*, *haunse*, and in arch. *hanch*, *hance*, *hanse*; < ME. *hanche*, *haunche*, < OF. *hanche*, *hance*, *anche*, and without assimilation *hanke* (> appar. Fries. *hancke*, *hencke*, *haunch*, G. *hanke*, *haunch* (of a horse)), F. *hanche* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *anca*, *haunch*, ML. *hancha*, < OHG. *ancha*, *enchā*, *einkā*, the leg, lit. joint or bend, allied to OHG. *anchila*, *enchila*, ankle, = E. *ankle*: see *ankle*.] 1. The fleshy part of the body, in men and quadrupeds, above the thigh, pertaining to each hip-joint and wing of the pelvis; the hip: as, a *haunch* of venison; the *haunches* of a horse.

El he hade belted the bronde vpon his balze *haunches*.
Sir Guyayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2082.

The manner in which he sliced the venison, too, from the *haunch* suspended in the chimney corner, and proceeded to broil it, indicated a preoccupied and troubled mind.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 298.

2. The coxa or basal joint of the legs in insects and spiders.—3. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter slings
The lifting up of day. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

4. The jamb or upright post of a door. See *jamb*.

He ordeyned the annual vse or ceremonie to eate the Paschall Lambe, with whose bloude they sprynkeled the thersholde and *haunce* of the dore. *J. Udall*, *On Heb. xl*.

5. In arch., the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing of an arch—sometimes used to include the spandrel or part of it; the flank. Also *haunching*.

haunch (*hānch* or *hānch*), *v. t.* [Also dial. *hainch*, *hench*; < *haunch*, *n.*] To throw, as a stone, from the hand by jerking it against the *haunch*. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

haunched (*hāncht* or *hāncht*), *a.* Having *haunches*.

haunching (*hān'-* or *hān'ching*), *n.* [*haunch* + *-ing*.] Same as *haunch*, 5.

The arch was of brick, while the *haunches* . . . was of rubble.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI 433.

haunt (*hānt* or *hānt*), *v.* [Also dial. *hant*; < ME. *haunten*, *hanten*, frequent, use, employ, < OF. *hanter*, F. *hanter*, *haunt*, frequent, resort unto, to be familiar with; origin unknown, and variously guessed at: (1) < ML. **ambitare*, go about, freq. of L. *ambire*, go about (see *ambient*, *ambition*); (2) < L. *habitare*, dwell (see *habit*, *v.*, *inhabit*); (3) < Bret. *henti*, frequent, which, if not itself from the F., appears to be derived from Bret. *hent*, a way, road, path; (4) < Icel. *heimta*, draw, pull, claim, crave, lit. fetch home, < *heim*, home. None of these guesses is satisfactory; the 4th is certainly wrong.] I. *trans.* 1. To frequent or visit; resort to much or often, or be much about; visit customarily.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted* that no news stir but come to his ears.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

I *haunt* the pine-dark solitudes,
With soft brown silence carpeted.
Lovell, *To the Muse*.

2. To come or recur to persistently, so as not to be prevented or driven away; attend or accompany so constantly as to be annoying or offensive; intrude upon continually.

And [beasts] are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts which perpetually *haunt* and disturb mankind.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, l. xl.

Haunted by the new-found face
Of his old foe.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 108.
You at once associate true songs with music, and if no tunes have been set to them, they *haunt* the mind and "beat time to nothing" in the brain.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 101.

3. Specifically, to reappear frequently to after death; visit habitually in a disembodied state, as a supposed spirit, ghost, or specter.

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will *haunt* me still.
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 7.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting-place. *Fairfax*.

4. To devote one's self to; practise; pursue; use.

Yonge folk that *haunted*en folye.

Chaucer, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 2.
"What manere mynstralcie my dere frend," quath Conscience,
"Hast thou used other *haunted* al thy lyf-tyme?"
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 197.

I do not meene, by all this my taulke, that yong gentlemen should alwaies be poring on a booke, . . . and *haunt* no good pastime.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, l.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be much about; be present often or persistently; go or visit often; resort. [Now rare.]

All fowles in fether fell there vpon,
For to reckon by right that to ryuer *haunties*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 344.

I have charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doore.
Shak., *Othello*, l. 1.

Seals that *haunted* on that coast have been known to speak to man in his own tongue, presaging great disasters.
R. L. Stevenson, *Merry Men*.

2. To reappear, as a disembodied spirit.

Haunts he, my house's ghost, still at my door?
B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, iii. 1.

haunt (*hānt* or *hānt*), *n.* [Also dial. *hant*; < *haunt*, *v.*] 1. A place of frequent resort or visitation; a place in which any being, or, figuratively, some quality or characteristic, is commonly manifested or seen.

Void of *haunt* and harbour
Now am I like Plato's city,
Whose fame fleeth the world through.
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson).

Ye who love the *haunts* of Nature, . . .
Listen to these wild traditions.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, Int.

Those large eyes, the *haunts* of scorn.

Tennyson, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.
The region of the Fens, in the earliest times a *haunt* of marauders, . . . became, at the time of the Conquest, the last refuge of the still-resisting English.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 17.

2. A limited region assigned to or owned by one for his habitation or the practice of his profession; a district.

But, if thou prike out of myn *haunt*,
Anon I ale thy steed.

Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 100.
3. The act, habit, or custom of resorting to a place.

This our life, exempt from public *haunt*.
Shak., *As you Like It*, ii. 1.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will, one day or another, bring your family to beggary. *Arbutnot*.

4. Custom; practice; skill.

Of cloth-makynge she hadde such an *haunt*,
She passede hem of Ypres and of Gaunt.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 447.

And ache [paralely] also is sowne come denaunt,
Bete and radiahe exerciteth thair *haunt*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

5. A disembodied spirit supposed to haunt a certain place; a ghost. [Local, U. S.]

haunted (*hān'-* or *hān'ted*), *p. a.* Frequently visited or resorted to by apparitions or the shades of the dead; visited by a ghost: as, a *haunted* house.

Where'er we tread, 'tis *haunted*, holy ground.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, ii. 88.

The bedroom of Henry IV. [at Cheverny], where a legendary-looking bed, draped in folds long unaltered, defined itself in the *haunted* dusk.

H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 43.

haunter (*hān'-* or *hān'ter*), *n.* [Cf. OF. *han-teur*.] One who haunts or frequents a particular place or is often about it.

O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
To whom both heaven and earth and seas are seen.
Dryden, *Fal. and Arc.*, iii. 215.

The vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquiae*, p. 84.

haunting (*hān'-* or *hān'ting*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *haunt*, *v.*] The appearance or visitation of disembodied spirits.

The object of the Committee on Haunted Houses was to investigate the phenomena of alleged *hauntings* whenever a suitable opportunity and an adequate prima facie case for inquiry might be presented.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, l. 101.

A sufficient amount of evidence to connect clearly the commencement of *hauntings* with the death of particular persons.
Mind in Nature, l. 86.

haunty, *a.* [E. dial. *hanty*; origin obscure.] Restless; impatient.

Abner, Ishboeth's servant, grew so *haughty* and *haunty* that he might not be spoken unto. 2 Sam. 3, 8.

S. Clarke, *Examples* (1671), p. 631.

Hauranitic (*hā-ran-it'ik*), *a.* [*Hauran* (see *def.*) + *-ite*² + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Hauran, a region in Syria east of the Jordan.

The Eastern or *Hauranitic* Druses.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 483.

haurient (*hā'-ri-ent*), *a.* [*L. haurient* (*-is*), ppr. of *haurire*, draw (water, etc.), drain, drink up: see *haust*², *exhaust*.] In *her.*, palewise with the head uppermost: applied to a fish used as a bearing, as if represented with the head above the water to draw or suck in the air.

hause (*hās*), *n.* A Scotch form of *halse*¹.

hausen (*hā'zn*), *n.* [*G. hausen*, a fish of the sturgeon kind, = ODan. *hus* (in comp. *husblas*) = D. *huizen* (in comp. *huizenblas*, > E. *isinglass*, q. v.): see *huso*.] The *huso* or great Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.

hausmannite (*hous'man-it*), *n.* [After J. F. L. *Hausmann*, a German metallurgist (1782-1859).] Pyramidal manganese ore. It occurs in porphyry, in veins, in Germany and elsewhere.

hausse (*hōs*), *n.* [F., a lift, rise, < *hausser*, lift, raise: see *hause*².] 1. In *gun.*, a brass scale used in aiming, attached to the barrel of a gun, near the breech, just behind the breech-ring, and giving the series of quarter-angles for a radius equal to the distance from the muzzle-sight to the axis about which the scale turns. The *pendulum-hausse* is so constructed as to retain a vertical position when the wheels of the gun-carriage are not on a level.

2. The nut of a violin-bow.

hausse-col (*hōs'kol*), *n.* [F., < *hausser*, raise, + *col*, neck.] 1. A gorget or standard of chain-mail, sometimes forming part of the camail. See cut under *gorget*.—2. A small gorget of plate-armor.

The little metal gorget worn until quite recently by French officers when on duty . . . preserved the name of *hausse-col*.

W. Burgess, *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XXXVII. 477.

hausse-pouch (*hōs'pouch*), *n.* A small leather pouch employed to carry the pendulum-hausse when not in use. It is usually worn by the gunner of a field-piece, and is slung over the shoulder by means of a strap.

haust¹, *n.* Same as *haast*. [Scotch.]

haust² (*hāst*), *n.* [*L. haustus*, a draught, drinking, swallow, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw (water, etc.): see *haurient*, *exhaust*.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.

haustella, *n.* Plural of *haustellum*.

Haustellata (*hās-te-lā'tā*), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of NL. *haustellatus*: see *haustellate*.] 1. Haustellate or suetorial insects; a subclass or superorder of *Insecta*, containing those which suck instead of bite, having a *haustellum* of some form instead of manducatory mandibles or biting-jaws: opposed to *Mandibulata*. The *Haustellata* include the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Hemiptera*, or butterflies and moths, flies proper, and bugs, *Clairville*, and others. See *haustellum*.

2. A suborder of *Anoplura*, including *haustellate* or true lice.—3. A division of *Diptera*.—4. A subclass of *Crustacea*, including *haustellate*, suetorial, or siphonostomous forms, as fish-lice. Also called *Suetoria* and *Epizoa*.

haustellate (*hās'te-lāt*), *a. and n.* [*NL. haustellatus*, < *haustellum*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Fitted for sucking; suetorial; siphonostomous, as an insect or a crustacean, or the mouth-parts of such creatures.

That which prevails among the . . . Butterfly-tribe . . . is termed the *haustellate* mouth.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 630.

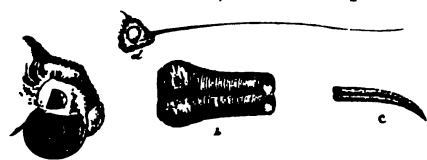
2. Provided with a *haustellum* or suetorial proboscis; of or pertaining to the *Haustellata*.

Speculations . . . with reference to the mutual relations of flowers and *haustellate* insects.
Dawson, *Origin of World*, p. 384.

II. *n.* One of the *Haustellata*.

haustellous (*hās-tel'us*), *a.* Same as *haustellate*.

haustellum (*hās-tel'um*), *n.*; pl. *haustella* (-*ŕ*). [NL., dim. of L. *haustum*, a machine for drawing water, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw (water, etc.): see *haust*².] The sucking-organ of an insect or a crustacean; a suetorial proboscis.



Haustellum of Protosparce carolina.

a, haustellum coiled in position (eye and right palpus cut away); *b*, section of base of haustellum, seen from above; *c*, section of tip of haustellum, seen from above; *d*, haustellum extended, side view. (*a*, *b*, *c*, enlarged; *d*, one half natural size.)

Haustella present many modifications; the proboscis of the house-fly, the sting of the mosquito, and the snout of the bedbug are familiar examples. The most highly developed haustellum is the antlia of lepidopterous insects, as butterflies and moths, where it becomes a very long, spirally coiled, tubular organ or spirignath. The suctorial or alphonostomous crustaceans present another modification of mouth-parts to the same end. Also *haustellum*.

haustorium (häs-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *haustoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *haustor*, a drawer, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw: see *haust²*.] 1. One of the small roots or suckers of parasitic plants, which attach themselves to and penetrate the host plant, and establish a direct connection with its sap, upon which the parasite wholly or partly subsists.—2. *pl.* In fungi, specialized branches or organs of mycelia, serving either as a means of attachment or to bring the fungus into organic connection with its host.



Portion of the Mycelium of Grape-mildew (*Peronospora viticola*), between cells of a grape-leaf: *a*, *a*, haustoria which have penetrated into the cell-cavities; highly magnified. (After Farlow.)

hausture (häs'tūr), *n.* [L. as if **haustura*, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw: see *haust²*.] A draught.

It is just matter of lamentation when souls . . . fall to such apostasy as with Demas to embrace the dunghill of this world, and with an *hausture* to lick up the mud of corruption. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 110.

haustus (häs'tus), *n.*; pl. *haustus*. [L., a draught: see *haust²*.] 1. In *med.*, a draught; a potion.—2. In *civil law*, the right of drawing water, and of access to the place of drawing.

haut (hât), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *haut* (with silent *h*), and still more erroneously *haught* (q. v.); < ME. **haut*, < OF. *haut*, *halt*, later *haut*, prop. and orig. without the aspirate, *alt*, F. *haut*, = Sp. *fig. It. alto*, high, < L. *altus*, high, deep, lit. grown, increased (= Gothic *alths* = OHG. MHG. *G. alt* = AS. *cald*, E. *old*, q. v.); orig. pp. of *alere*, nourish: see *alt*, *alto*, *altitude*, *aliment*, *all*.] 1. High; lofty; elevated.—2. High in sound; shrill. *Bailey*.—3. Proud; haughty.

She began to look very *haut* and stout, having all manner of jewels or rich apparel that might be gotten with money. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. x, note.

Thy father was as brave a Spaniard As ever spake the *haut* Castilian tongue. *Middleton, Spanish Gypsy*, II. 2.

O Lord, I hinder my vocation and other men's through my self-willfulness and the *haut* proud stoutness of my wretched sinful heart. *J. Bradford, Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 260.

A vine from Egypt thou hast brought, Thy free love made it thine; And drovst out nations, proud and *haut*, To plant this lovely vine. *Milton, Pa. lxxx*, l. 35.

haut (hât), *r. t.* [ME. *hauten*; < *haut*, *a.*] To make high; raise; exalt; elevate.

He daunted the proude, & *hauted* the poure. *Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 113.

Chiefe stays vpbearing croches high from the antler *hauted* On trees stronglye fraying. *Stanikurst, Æneid*, l. 193.

haut² (hât), *n.* [Hind. *hât*, late Skt. *hatta*, a market, a fair.] In Bengal, a market.

haut³ (hât), *n.* [Hind. *hâth*, the forearm, the hand.] In Bengal, a measure of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; a cubit.

hautaint, **hautainly**. See *hautein*, *hauteinly*. **hautboy** (hō'boi), *n.* [A partly restored form, after the F. *hautbois*, which is also sometimes used in E., of the earlier *hoboy*, *hoeboy*, *hobois*, rarely *haueboy* (= It. *oboe*, a form now used in E.), < OF. *hautbois*, *hautbois*, F. *hautbois*, a hautboy, lit. 'high wood' (referring, in the case of the musical instrument, to its high notes), < *haut*, high, + *bois*, wood: see *haut¹* and *bush¹*.] 1. A wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double reed: in recent use more commonly in the Italian form *oboe*.

Marrying all their [Israelites'] voices To Timbrela, *Hautboys*, and loud Cornets noises. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Lawe. Then put they on him a white Turbant; and so, returning with drums and *hautboys*, is with great solemnity conducted to the Mosque. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 44.

A boxen *hautboy*, loud and sweet of sound, All varnished, and with brazen ringlets found, I to the victor give. *Philips, Pastorals*, VI.

2. In *bot.*, a kind of strawberry, *Fragaria elatior*, growing in Europe at moderate altitudes. The leaves are rugose and plicate, and the fruit has a musky flavor. In France the term *hautbois* is also applied to the elder, *Sambucus nigra*.—**Hautboy d'amour**. See *oboe d'amour*, under *oboe*.

hautboyist (hō'boi-ist), *n.* [Hautboy + -ist.] Same as *oboist*.

haute-de-barde (hôt'dé-bârd), *n.* [F.] In horse-armor, a poitrine made large and surrounding the fore part of the horse's body, having wings which protect the legs of the rider and replace the burs or leg-shields of the saddle.

hauteint, **hautaint**, *a.* [ME., also *hauteyn*, *hautayne*, *howteyne*, etc., < OF. *hautein*, *hautain*, high, etc.: see *hauty*, *haughty*.] 1. High; lofty; of lofty flight.

Ne gentil *hauteyn* fankone heroneer. *Chaucer, Good Women*, l. 1120.

2. High of voice; loud.

Prestly than putte him out in peril of dethe, Bi-fore the herty boundes *hauteyn* of cryes. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2187.

In chirches when I preche, I payne me to han an *hauteyn* speche, And ringe it out, as round as goth a bell. *Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale*, l. 44.

3. Haughty; proud.

I was so *hauteyn* of herte, whilles I at home lengede, I helde nane my hippe heghte, undire hevene ryche. *Morte Arthurs* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2613.

The erle's sonnes wer *hauteyn*, did many folie dede. *Robert of Brunne*, p. 219.

Some tyme detractioun makith an *hauteyn* man be the more humble. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

hautainly, **hautainlyt**, *adv.* [ME., < *hautein* + -ly².] 1. In a high or shrill voice; loudly; shrilly.

When better remembered hys diffaute, lo! With shill voice cried that time *hautainly*, "Alas, caltife!" said, "don haste folly. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3317.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

haute-lisse (hôt-lès'), *a.* [F., high warp, < *haute*, fem. of *haut*, high, + *lisse*, warp: see *haut¹* and *lisse*, and cf. *basse-lisse*.] In tapestry-weaving, wrought with the warp in a perpendicular position: distinguished from *basse-lisse*.

hautepacet, *n.* [Also written *halpace*, appar. accom. to *hall*; < OF. *haut*, high, + *pas*, a step, pace.] A raised floor in a bay-window. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., f. 65. (*Halliwel*.)

haute-piece (hôt'pès), *n.* [F. *haute-pièce*, high piece, < *haute*, fem. of *haut*, high, + *pièce*, piece.] In armor, the large beaver, mentonnière, or buff—that is, any face-protector fixed to the breast-plate or gorget.

hautesset, *n.* [ME., also *hautesse*, < OF. *hautesse*, *autesse*, *altesse*, highness; < *haut*, high: see *haut¹*, *haught*.] Haughtiness.

Morgne the goddess, Therefore hit is hir name; Weldez non so hyge *hautesse*, That he ne con make ful tane. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2454.

huteur (hō-tér'), *n.* [F., < *haut*, high, proud, haughty: see *haut¹*, *haught*.] Haughty feeling or bearing; arrogant manner or spirit.

The ill-judging zeal and *huteur* of this king. *Sp. Ellys*, On Temporal Liberty (1765), p. 185.

In his several addresses recently delivered in America, we note most suggestive examples of this parade of parts, this literary *huteur*. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 361.

haut-gout (hō-gō'), *n.* [Formerly also *haut-gust*, *hogoe*; < F. *haut goût*: *haut*, high; *goût*, taste, relish: see *haut¹* and *gout²*.] Anything with a strong relish or a strong scent; high flavor or seasoning.

Sure I am, our palate-people are much pleased therewith [garlick], as giving a delicious *haut-gout* to most meats they eat, as tasted and smelt in their sauce, though not seen therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

To give the Sawce a *hogor*, let the dish . . . be rubbed with it [garlick]. *I. Walton, Complete Angler* (ed. 1653), p. 150.

The French by soups and *haut-gouts* glory raise, And their desires all terminate in praise. *W. King, Art of Cookery*.

haut mal (hō mal). [F., great disease: *haut*, high (see *haut¹*); *mal*, < L. *malum*, disease.] Epilepsy.

Hautvillers (F. pron. ô-vê-lyâ'), *n.* A France produced at Hautvillers in Champagne, France: one of the best of the still Champagne wines.

hauty, *a.* The earlier form of *haughty*.

hautyne (hâ'win), *n.* [Hauty (the French mineralogist R. J. Hauty, 1743-1822) + -yne².] A mineral usually occurring in rounded crystalline grains, rarely in distinct isometric crystals. Its color is blue of various shades. It is found embedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, phonolite, etc., and is a silicate of aluminum and sodium with calcium sulphate. Also *hautynite*.

hautynophyre (hâ-win'ô-fir), *n.* [Hautyne + Gr. (πορφυρος), purple: see *porphyry*.] The name given to various volcanic rocks in which the mineral hautyne occurs in such quantity as to be conspicuous, although rarely, if ever, en-

tirely replacing any essential ingredient of the rock. The lava most commonly designated by the name *hautynophyre* is a nepheline-basalt from Monte Vulture at Melfi near Naples. The phonolitic lavas of the Eifel are also remarkable for the amount of hautyne and other related minerals which they contain.

Havana (ha-van'ä), *n.* [Short for *Havana cigar*: *Havana*, formerly written in E. books *Havannah*, Sp. *Habana* (formerly spelled *Havana*), the capital of Cuba. Its full name is *San Cristobal de la Habana*, i. e., St. Christopher of the Haven (ML. *havana*, accom. of Teut. *hacen*): see *haven*.] A kind of cigar: so called from Havana, the capital of Cuba, where cigars are extensively manufactured.

Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe and elsewhere from genuine Cuban tobacco are classed as *Havanos*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 426.

Havana brown. See *brown*.

havance, *n.* [Hav + -ance. Cf. *havior*, *behavior*.] Behavior; good behavior; manners. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

Havaneze (hav-nēs' or -nēs'), *a.* and *n.* [Havana + -ese: see *Havana*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Havana in Cuba.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or an inhabitant of Havana; the people of Havana.

have (hav), *v.*; pret. and pp. *had*, ppr. *having*; ind. pres. 1 *have*, 2 *hast*, 3 *has*, pl. *have*. [Also dial. contr. *ha*, *ha'*, Sc. *hæ*; < ME. *haren*, inf. prop. *habben* (pres. ind. 1 *have*, *habbe*, 2 *harest*, *harest*, *hast*, *has*, 3 *hareth*, *hareth*, *hath*, also *hates*, *habbes*, *has*, pl. *hareth*, *habbeth*, *hate*, *han*; pret. *hadde*, *hafde*, *havede*, etc., pp. *had*, *haved*, *haved*, *i-haved*, *i-haved*), < AS. *habban* (pres. ind. 1 *habbe*, also (ONorth.) *hafa*, *hafa*, *hafu*, 2 *hafast*, *hafst*, 3 *hafath*, *hafth*, pret. *hafde*, rarely (later) *hædde*, pl. *hafdon*, pp. *gehafd*, *hafed*) = OS. *hebbian* = OFries. *hebbu*, *habbu* = D. *hebben* = MLG. *hebben* = OHG. *haben*, MHG. *G. haben* = Icel. *hafa* = Sw. *hafva* = Dan. *have* = Goth. *haban* (pret. *habaida*, stem *habai-*), *have*, hold; Teut. stem **habai-* = L. *habere* (> It. *avere* = Pg. *aver* = Sp. *haber* = Pr. *aver* = F. *avoir*), *have*. The remarkable agreement of the Teut. and L. forms in respect to their consonants, which throws doubt upon their etymological identity, is explained by referring them to a common root **khabh* (cf. L. *hic*, this, he, of common origin with E. *he*, *here*, etc.). The L. *capere*, sometimes equated with E. *have*, is rather = E. *have* (see *capable* and *heare*). Hence, in comp., *behave*, etc., and, from the L. *habere*, E. *habit*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold, own, or possess as an appurtenance, property, attribute, or quality; hold in possession: as, to *have* and to hold.

The folk of that Contree *han* a dyvers Lawe. *Manderill, Travels*, p. 164.

Unto every one that *hath* shall be given, and he shall *have* abundance. *Mat. xxv*, 29.

I M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to *have* and to hold from this day forward.

Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

2. To hold by accepting, receiving, obtaining, gaining, or acquiring in any way; become possessed of or endowed with; be in receipt of; get: as, he *has* high wages; they *have had* ten children.

By his first [wife] *had* he Suane. *Robert of Brunne*.

Zee schulle undirtonde that oure Lady *hadde* child whan sche was 15 Zeere old. *Manderill, Travels*, p. 113.

Wilt thou *have* me [as a husband]? *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I shall but languish for the want of that, The *having* which would kill me.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 1.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper. *Collier*.

'Tis only God may be *had* for the asking.

Lowell, Sir Launfal.

3. To contain or comprise as an adjunct or component part: as, the work *has* an index; his wit *has* a spice of malice.

Every humour *hath* his adjunct pleasure.

Shak., Sonnets, xcl.

This mane, thick tall, broad buttock, tender hide, Look, what a horse should *have* he did not lack.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 299.

The earth *hath* bubbles, as the water *has*, And these are of them. *Shak.*, Macbeth, l. 3.

4. To hold for use or disposal, actually or potentially; hold the control over or right to: as, to *have* the floor (in debate); to *have* the deal (in card-playing); to *have* authority.

Let me *have* men about me that are fat. *Shak.*, J. C., l. 2.

They [the people of Brazil] entertaine and welcome Strangers at first with weeping and deepe sighes, pitying their tedious journey, and presently dry their eyes, *having* tears at command. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 835.

Obeys them that *have* the rule over you. *Heb. xiii*, 17.

5. To hold in exercise or consideration; entertain; maintain: as, to *have* a wish, opinion, or objection; to *have* a discussion.

All this processyon and informacion *had*, we returned unto ye sayd Hoospital, or lodgyng.

Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 21.
After long consultation *had*, it was finally concluded and determined amongst theym. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Shortly after a Parliament is called at London, wherein the King complains of the great contempt was *had* of him by the Barons. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 109.

Captain Swan endeavoured to persuade them to *have* a little Patience; yet nothing but an augmentation of their daily allowance would appease them.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 281.
6. To possess knowledge of; be acquainted with; take the meaning of; understand.

He *hath* neither Latin, French, nor Italian.

Shak., M. of V., I. 2.
Then begone; be provident;
Send to the judge a secret way—you *have* me?—
And let him understand the heart.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III. 1.
All we *have* of those places is only their names, without any sufficient distinctions by which to discover their situation. *Maunderell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

7. To experience; enjoy or suffer; be affected with: as, to *have* hospitable entertainment; to *have* a headache; to *have* one's wish.

As y deserve, so schal y *have*;
Weel bittirly schal a-ble.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

And if I see some have their most desired sight,
Alas! think I, eche man *hath* weale, save I, most woful wight.

Surrey, Faithful Lover.

He *had* a fever when he was in Spain. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 2.

8. To hold in estimation; maintain; regard: followed by *in* or a clause.

Of the maidservants which thou hast spoken of, of them shall I be *had* in honour. 2 Sam. vi. 22.

The Lord shall *have* them in derision. Ps. II. 4.

At last I began to consider, that that which is highly esteemed among men is *had* in abomination with God.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 141.
They will *have* it that nature teaches them to love the whole species.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 8.

9. To hold in one's power or at a disadvantage.

His spirit must be bow'd; and now we *have* him, *Have* him at that we hop'd for.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

O, I *have* her: I have nettled and put her into the right Temper to be wrought upon. *Sterile*, Conscious Lovers, I. 1.

10. To move or remove; cause or compel to move: often reflexive, with the subject or object, or both, unexpressed: as, *have* it out of sight. [Archaic in most uses.]

Now telle me how this erthe may be *hadde* a-vey. And Merlin seide, "In cartes and on menes nekkes."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 37.

The gentlemen that were landlords would needs *have* away much lands from their tenants.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Have me away; for I am sore wounded. 2 Chron. xxxv. 23.

The Interpreter took him by the hand, and *had* him into a little room.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 108.
I shall be *had* to a Justice, and put to Bridewell to heat Hemp. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 2.

11. To hold or acknowledge as a duty or necessary thing to do; be under physical or moral compulsion, constraint, necessity, or obligation to do; be obliged: followed by an infinitive with *to*, with or without a noun or pronoun as object: as, I *have* a great deal to do; I *have* to go; he *has* to refund the money.

We *have* to strive with heavy prejudice deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker*.

12. To bring into possession or use; procure; provide; take.

He was glad to think that it was time to go and lunch at the club, where he meant to *have* a lobster salad.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlviii.

13. To procure or permit to be or to be done; cause, let, allow, etc.: as, to *have* one's horse shod; I will not *have* such conduct.

I pray thee *have* me excused. Luke xiv. 18.

But hark you, Kate,
I must not *have* you henceforth question me
Whither I go, nor reason whereabout.

Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 3.

I'll kiss his foot since you will *have* it so.

Ford, Broken Heart, III. 4.

To *have* a care, to take care; be on guard; beware.

But all this while they must *have* a care of deceiving themselves, though God did restore them to their own land with abundance of joy and peace.

Stillington, Sermons, I. x.

To *have* as good. Same as to *have* as lief, but often implying a preference. See to *have* lief. [Colloq.]

You *had* as good make a point of first giving way yourself. *Goldsmith*.

To *have* as lief, to hold, regard, or consider as equally good: implying an objection to one course without expressing a preference for the other: chiefly with the preterit *had*, as in to *have* lief and in the later equivalent phrase to *have* as good. See to *have* lief.

Here woneith an old rebecke
That *hadde* almost as lief to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hire good.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 276.
If you mouth it, as many of your players do, I *had* as lief the town-crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 2.

To *have* better (or best), to hold, regard, or consider as better or more expedient (or best or most expedient): followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, or used absolutely (the alternative being implied in the context): a phrase arising from the idiom explained in to *have* lief, to *have* rather. The form with the superlative is less common. See to *have* lief.

You *had* better leave your folly. *Marlowe*.
You *had* best to use your sword better, lest I beswinge you. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso, p. 110 (ed. Dyce, 1883).

He *had* better to doe so ten times than suffer her to love the well-nos'd poet, Ovid.

B. Jonson, Poetaster (fol. 1616 a), iv. 7.
[Modern editions omit to in this passage.]

And he that would cool and refresh himself *had* better goe up to the top of the next Hill then remove into a far more Northern country.

E. Brown, Brief Account of some Travels (1673).

To *have* it out, to come to a final understanding or settlement by discussion or personal encounter.

"I never in my life seed a quire go into a study to *have* it out about the playing and singing," pleaded Leaf.

T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

To *have* lief or liever, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable; prefer: an idiom appearing also in the positive form to *have* as lief (which see), and in the similar phrases of later origin to *have* rather, to *have* better, etc.: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, and often, now usually, with the preterit *had*, which is properly the subjunctive or optative preterit with indefinite present force: I *had* lief, I should hold or regard it as preferable, etc. See lief.

But natheless yet *have* I levere to lese
My lif than of my body have a shame.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 682.

Yet *have* I levere maken hym goode chere
In honour, than myn emes lyf to lese.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 471.

Levere ich *hadde* to dyen on a knyf
Than thee offende, trewe, deere wyf.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 919.

Far liever by his dear hand *had* I die.

Tennyson, Geraint.

The phrase was also used impersonally, a dative taking the place of the nominative of the person:

Him *had* lever [var. him were lever] than all the world a lond,

So hunted him the tempest to and fro.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2413.

To *have* on, to wear; be clothed with.

Styf botes our kynge *had* on.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, VII. 77).

He saw there a man which *had* not on a wedding garment.

Mat. xxii. 11.

Many a rustic Venus . . . wondered what Mary would *have* on when she was married.

H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, xxix.

To *have* one's eye on, to have in mind.

I am very well satisfied the poet must have *had* his eye on the figure of this bird in ancient sculpture and painting, as indeed it was impossible to take it from the life.

Addison, Ancient Medals, II.

To *have* rather, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable: a phrase equivalent to, and used like, to *have* lief, and of much later origin, not being found, apparently, before the sixteenth century: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, and now only with the preterit *had*. See to *have* lief.

Poesie, which like Venus (but to better purpose), *hath* rather be troubled in the net with Mars, than enjoy the homelle quiet of Vulcan.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 61.

I *had* rather to be married to a death's head with a bone in his mouth than to either of these. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 2.

I *had* much rather have my body hackt with wounds
Than t' have a hangman fillip me.

Dekker, Match me in London (Works, ed. 1873, IV. 106).

I *had* much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.

Cowper, Task, II. 35.

This phrase, like the antecedent phrase to *have* lief, was also sometimes used impersonally, with a dative instead of a nominative of the person.

Me rather *had* my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.

Shak., Rich. II., III. 3.

To *have* to do with. See *do*, v. = *Syn.* 1. *Hold*, *Own*, etc. See *possess*.

II. *intrans.* To be: used indefinitely in certain idiomatic expressions and phrases, mentioned below.—*Had* like, was likely; came near; was on the point: followed by an infinitive.

Where they should have made head with the whole army upon the Parthians, they sent him aid by small companies: and when they were slain, they sent him others also. So that by their beatliness and lack of consideration they *had* like to have made all the army fly.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 769.

Have after! follow! let us pursue!

Hor. He waxes desperate with imagination.
Mar. Let's follow; tis not fit thus to obey him.
Hor. Have after:—To what issue will this come?
Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.

Have at, here's a blow for; here's a challenge for.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2.

If you will needs fight, gentlemen,
And think to raise new riches by your valour,
Have at ye! I have little else to do now.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, I. 3.

Have at all!, a desperate risk: a phrase taken from the practice of gamblers. *Nares*.

Her dearest knight, whom she so just may call,
What with his debts, and what with *have at all*,
Lay hidden like a savage in his den,
For feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men.

Good News and Bad News (1622).

Have done. See *do*, v. = *Have with you*, I will go along with you.

Stan. What, shall we toward the Tower? the day is spent.

Hast. Come, come, *have with you*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., III. 2.

Charles S. Stay, Careless, we want you: egad, you shall be auctioneer; so come along with us.

Careless. Oh, *have with you*, if that's the case.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3.

To *have* done with. See *do*, v. i. = *To have toward one!*, to pledge one in drinking.

Str. Here's to thee, Leocrates.

Leoc. *Have towards thee*, Philotas.

Phil. To thee, Archippus.

W. Cartwright, Royal Slave (1651).

III. *aux.* An auxiliary forming, with the past participle of the principal verb, the compound tenses of verbs (including *have*), both transitive and intransitive, sometimes with another auxiliary: as, I *have* or *had* done it; he *will have* departed by that time; you *should not have* gone. In such cases the word *have* originally had its proper meaning as a transitive verb, and was so used at first only with another transitive verb, as denoting the possession of the object in the state indicated by the past participle of the latter verb; thus, I *have received* a letter means literally I possess a letter received. The construction was afterward extended to cases in which the possessor of the object and the performer of the action are not necessarily the same, as in I *have written* a letter, and to intransitive verbs. In the same way the Latin *habere*, to have, has come to be used as an auxiliary or merely a formative element in the conjugation of the verb in the Romance languages.

havek!, *n.* A Middle English form of *hawk*!

haveled (hā'veld), *n.* [= *ODan. havele* = *Norw. havella*, a sea-duck: see *Harelda*.] The Icelandic name of the long-tailed duck. See *Harelda*.

haveless (hav'les), *a.* [*ME. haveles*, contr. of *havenles*, poor, < *AS. hafenleds*, *hafenleds* = *OD. haveleos* = *G. habelos*, *hablos*], poor, destitute, < *hafen* (= *Icel. höfn*), having, property, + *-less*, -less.] Having little or nothing; destitute.

And eke he set an ordinance
Upon a lawe of Moyses,
That though a man be *haveles*,
Yet shall he not by theft stele.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Now god defende but he be *haveles*
Of alle worship or good that may befall,
That to the werste turneth by his leudenesse
A yifte of grace.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

havelock (hav'lok), *n.* [After the British East Indian general Henry *Havelock* (1795–1857).] A white cap-cover of light washable material, with a flap hanging behind to protect the neck, sometimes worn by soldiers when exposed to the sun in hot climates.

haven (hā'vn), *n.* [*ME. haven*, *havene*, < late *AS. hafēn* (gen. *hafene*), *hafene* (gen. *hafenan*) = *D. haven* = *MLG. havene*, *havende*, *have*, *LG. haven* = *OHG. hafan*, *havan*, *haven*, *MHG. hafēn*, *haven*, *habene*, *G. hafēn* = *Icel. höfn* = *Sw. hamn* = *Dan. havn* (hence, from *LG.*, *OF. havene*, *hable*, *havle*, *F. havre*, *ML. also havana* (see *Havana*), accom. *habulum*), a haven, harbor; allied to *AS. haf*, earliest form *hafb*, pl. *hafu*, the sea, = *OFries. hef* = *MLG. haf*, *haff*, the sea, *LG. haf*, *haff*, shoal water, tide-flats, = *MHG. hap* (*hab*), also *have*, the sea, a bay, harbor, *G. haff* (after *LG.*), a bay, gulf, = *Icel. Sw. haf* = *Dan. hav*, the open sea: see *haaf*, *haff*.] 1. A harbor; a port; any place which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships, or in which ships can be sheltered by the land from wind and sea.

It was wont to ben a gret fle, and a gret *Havene* and a good; but the See hath grety wasted it and over comen it.

Manderiville, Travels, p. 164.



Havelock used in the United States Army.

haven

Joppa is a City of Palestine that was built before the Flood, and hath belonging to it a *Haven* of great Convenience. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 68.

And the stately ships go on
To their *haven* under the hill.
Tennyson, Break, Break, Break.

Hence—2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

Where I sought *haven*, there found I hap,
From danger unto death. *The Lower Discussed.*

Carlos, happy in the attachment of a brave and powerful people, appeared at length to have reached a *haven* of permanent security. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 2.

haven (hā'vū), *v. t.* [*< haven, n.*] To shelter as in a haven.

Blissfully *havened* both from joy and pain. *Keats.*

havenage (hā'vū-āj), *n.* [*< haven, n., + -age.*] Harbor-dues.

havener (hā'vū-ēr), *n.* [*< haven, n., + -er.*] The overseer of a port; a harbor-master.

These earls and dukes appointed to this end their special officers as receiver, *havener*, and customer, etc. *R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 79.

havenet (hā'vū-et), *n.* [*< haven, n., + -et.*] A small haven.

From Langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth four miles, and here is a portlet or *havenet* also for ships. *Holinshead, Descrip. of Britain*, xiv.

haven-master (hā'vū-mās'tēr), *n.* [= *D. havenmeester* = *Dan. havnemester* = *Sw. hamn-mästare*.] A harbor-master.

The *Haven Master* is an officer appointed under the charter of James I., by which the admiralty rights were acquired. His duty is to superintend the harbour, attend to the mooring of the ships, prevent all annoyances to the shipping, and see that the bye-laws are observed. *Municipal Corporation Report (1835)*, p. 2399.

haven-town, *n.* A seaport.

Having now found a *haven-town*, the soldiers were detoured to take shipping, and change their tedious land-journeys into an easy navigation. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, III. x. § 13.

haver (hav'ēr), *n.* [*< have + -er.*] 1. One who has or possesses; a possessor. [Rare.]

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shak., Cor.*, II. 2.

A prince's favour is a precious thing,
Yet it doth many unto ruin bring;
Because the *havers* of it proudly use it,
And (to their own ambitious ends) abuse it.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

We are in thus holding or thus spending . . . not only covetous, but wrongfull, or *havers* of more than our own, against the will of the right owners. *Barrow, Works*, I. xxxi.

2. In *Scots law*, the holder of a deed or writing, who is called upon to produce it judicially, in modum probationis, or for inspection in the course of a process.

haver (hav'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. haver (rare)* = *Icel. (mod.) hafir* = *Sw. hafre* = *Dan. havre*, all prob. of LG. origin, *< OLG. haboro, havoro*, MLG. *harer*, LG. *haver* = *D. harer* = OHG. *habaro*, MHG. *habere, haber*, G. *haber* (and *hafer*, after LG.), oats. The orig. E. word is *oats*.] Oats; the oat, *Avena sativa*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

haver (hā'vēr), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To talk foolishly or at random. Also *haiver*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He just *haver'd* on about it to make the mair o' Sir Arthur. *Scott, Antiquary*, xlv.

haverbread (hav'ēr-bred), *n.* [*< ME. haver-bred* (= *D. haverbrood* = G. *haferbrod* = *Dan. havrebrød* = *Sw. hafrebröd*); *< haver* + *bread*.] Bread made of oatmeal. See *haver*. [Prov. Eng.]

She gloried in her skill . . . in making Jenny go short to save to-day's baking of *haverbread*. *Cornhill Magazine*.

havercake (hav'ēr-kāk), *n.* [*< ME. havercake*; *< haver* + *cake*.] Same as *haverbread*. Also *avercake*.

Tak a hate *haver-cake*, and lay it downe, and lay thyne ere thereon als hate als thou thole it, and if ther be schepe louse or any other qwik thyngs in it, it salls some crepe owte. *M.S. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, f. 283. (*Halliwel*.)

haverdepoiset, *n.* An old form of *avardupois*.
haverel (hāv'rel), *n.* and *a.* [*< haver* + *-el*, equiv. to *-er*.] 1. *n.* One who talks foolishly or idly; a silly chattering person.
II. *a.* Silly; half-witted.

Poor *hav'rel* Will fell off the drift,
An' wandered thro' the bow-kail.
Burns, Halloween.

Also spelled *harrel*, *hareril*.
haverel (hāv'rel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *havereted* or *haverelled*, ppr. *havereling* or *haverelling*. [*< haverel, n.*] To talk idly or foolishly. Also spelled *harrel*, *harril*. [Scotch.]

2741

Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen guffawing and *haverelling* w' Jeanie. *Galt, Provost*, p. 279.

haver-grass (hav'ēr-grās), *n.* The wild oat, *Avena fatua*. [Prov. Eng.]

havermeal (hav'ēr-mēl), *n.* [= *D. havermeel* = G. *hafermehl* = *Dan. havremel*.] Oatmeal. [Scotch.]

O whar got ye that *haver-meal* bannock?
Bonny Dundee.

havers (hā'vēr), *n. pl.* [A dial. form of *havior, behavior*.] Manners; behavior.

havers (hā'vēr), *n. pl.* [*< haver*, *r.*] Foolish or idle talk. Also *hauvers*. [Scotch.]

Your fable instantly repeat us,
And dinna deave us w' your *havers*.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poema.

haversack (hav'ēr-sak), *n.* [Formerly also *havesack*; *< F. harresac*, *< G. habersack, hafer-sack*, prop. a sack for oats, *< haber, hafer*, oats, + *sack*, sack: see *haver* and *sack*.] 1. A sack for oats or oatmeal. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A bag used for holding the food that a soldier carries on his person, as one or more days' rations. It is usually carried by a belt along over the shoulder.

A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an *haver-sack*, of which he had unloaded his shoulders. *Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas*, II. 8.

3. In artillery, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the piece in loading.

Haversian (ha-vēr'zian), *a.* [*< Havers* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or discovered by Clopton Havers, a London anatomist (about 1690), who investigated the blood-vascular system of bone.—**Haversian canal**. See *canal*.—**Haversian folds**, fringes of synovial membrane found in most of the bursal and vaginal as well as in the articular synovial membranes, described by Clopton Havers as mucilaginous glands, and as the source of the synovial secretion. *H. Gray, Anat.*—**Haversian or Havers's glands**. See *gland*.—**Haversian lamella**. See *lamella*.—**Haversian spaces**. See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*.

haverstraw (hav'ēr-strā), *n.* [*< ME. haver-straa*; *< haver* + *straw*.] The straw of oats. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Take and make lee of *haverre-straa*, and wasche the hede therwith ofte, and sall do hure awaye.
M.S. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 282. (*Halliwel*.)

Gin they had to huckle down on a heap of *haver straw*. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1820, p. 146.

havil (hav'il), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small species of crab. [Eng.]

havildar (hav'il-dār), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., *< Hind. havāldār*, *< havāla*, charge, custody, care, + *-dār*, having, possessing, keeper.] The highest non-commissioned officer in a native regiment in India; a sepoy sergeant. The term is adopted in the British Indian army for a native sergeant.

Curreen Musseeh was, I believe, a *havildar* in the Company's army, and his sword and sash were still hung up, with a not unpleasant vanity, over the desk where he now presided as catechist. *Sp. Heber, Journey through the Upper Provinces of India*, I. 149.

havill, *n.* See *havil*.

having (hav'ing), *n.* [*< ME. havyng*; verbal *n.* of *have, r.*] 1. The act or state of possessing.

And, having that, do choke their service up
Even with the *having*. *Shak., As you Like it*, II. 3.

2. That which is had or owned; possessions; goods; estate.

But I pardon you for that; for, simply, your *having* in beard is a younger brother's revenue. *Shak., As you Like it*, III. 2.

Conversation is our account of ourselves. All we have, all we can, all we know, is brought into play, and as the reproduction, in finer form, of all our *havings*. *Emerson, Woman*.

3 (hā'ving). Behavior; conduct; especially, good behavior; good manners; good breeding: now usually in the plural. [Scotch.]

My poor loop-lamb, my son and heir,
Oh, bid him breed him up w' care;
An' if he live to be a beast,
To pit some *havins* in his breast!
Burns, Death of Poor Mallie.

She is may be four or five years younger than the like o' me;—bye and attour her gentle *havings*. *Scott, Redgauntlet*, letter xii.

having (hav'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *have, r.*] Covetous; grasping. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The apostles that wanted money are not so *having*: Judas hath the bag, and yet he must have more, or he will flinch it. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 249.

Martha, more lax on the subject of primogeniture, was sorry to think that Jane was so *having*. *George Eliot, Middlemarch*, xxxv.

haw

havior, **haviour**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haveour*; by apheresis from *behavior*, *q. v.*] Same as *behavior*.

The men of *haviour* and honest citizens walked in the market place in their long gowns. *North, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 129.

Her heavenly *haveour*, her princely grace,
Can you well compare? *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, April.
With the same *haviour* that your passion bears,
Go on my master's griefs. *Shak., T. N.*, III. 4.

havoc, **havoek** (hav'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. *havock, havoek*; *< ME. havok, harek, havec*, *< AS. hafoc, hafuc*, a hawk: see *hawk*, of which *havoc* is the native (AS.) form, as *hawk* is the Scand. form, *havock*, commonly *havoc* (ME. *havok*), remaining only in the deflected use (def. 2), which arises out of the phrase to cry *havoc*, that is, to cry "*havoc!*" 'to cry "*hawk!*"' appar. orig. a cry of encouragement to a hawk when loosed upon his prey, or a mere cry of excitement or warning at the beginning of the sport. Cf. the exclamation *were the hawk!* (Skelton, etc.)] 1. An early Middle English form of *hawk*, surviving till later times in the phrase to cry *havoc*.—2. General and relentless destruction.

To geue skope to all raskall and forlorne persones to make generall *havock* and spoyle of your goodes. *Grafton, Queen Mary*, an. 1.

And neuer yet did Insurrection want
Such water-colours, to impaint his cause:
Nor moody Beggars, starling for a time,
Of pell-mell *havoek* and confusion.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1 (folio 1623).

Ye gods! What *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison, Cato*, II. 1.

To cry *havoc* or *havoek*. (a) See the etymology. (b) To shout for the beginning or the continuation of a work of indiscriminate destruction or rapine.

And Cesar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Atē by his side, come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry *Havock*, and let slip the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., III. 1.

havoc, **havoek** (hav'ok), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *havocked*, ppr. *havocking*. [*< havoc, havoek, n.*] To work general destruction upon; devastate; destroy; lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave unspent, the soldiour, when he cometh there, he *havocketh* and spoyleth likewise. *Spenser, State of Ireland*.

The Weazell, . . .
Playing the Mouse in absence of the Cat,
To tame and *havoek* more than she can cate.
Shak., Hen. V., I. 2 (folio 1623).

To waste and *havoc* yonder world. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 617.

havoirt, **havourt**, *n.* Middle English forms of *aver*.

Havoire withoute possession. *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 4720.

havrel (hāv'rel), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *harerel*.

havril (hāv'ril), *v. i.* See *harerel*.

haw (hā), *n.* [*< ME. have*, earlier *hage*, *< AS. haga*, an inclosure, a yard, small field, = MD. *hage, haeghe*, a hedge, an inclosure, *D. haag*, a hedge (*> F. haie*, a hedge) (cf. *den Haag*, *s. Hague*, in full *s. Gravenhage*, in E. called *The Hague*, in F. *La Haye*, lit. the grave's or count's garden: see *grave*); = *Icel. hagi* = *Sw. hage*, a hedged field, a pasture, = *ODan. hage*, a hedged field, a pasture, *Dan. have*, a garden; also without suffix, OHG. *hag, hac*, an inclosure, MHG. *hac*, a thorn-bush, bush, hedge, inclosure, park. G. *hag*, a bush, hedge, coppice, grove, wood, fence, inclosure, = *ODan. hag*, a hedge; whence OHG. *hagan*, a bush, hedge, MHG. *hagen*, and contr. *hain*, G. *hain*, a grove, wood. Cf. L. *cingere*, gird (*> E. ceint, cincture, surcingle*, etc.), *cora*, thigh, hip; Skt. *kaṣṭhā*, a ring-shaped ornament, bracelet, *kakṣhā*, region of the girth, girdle, cincture, a circular wall, inclosed court. Closely connected with AS. *haga*, E. *haw*, are E. dial. *hag*, a hawk hedge, AS. *hege*, E. *hay*, a hedge, and AS. **hecg*, E. *hedge*: see *hay*, *hay*, and *hedge*, also *hag*, *haw*, and *haugh*.] 1. An inclosed piece of land; a hedged inclosure; a small field; a yard.

There was a polcat in his *hawe*,
That, as he seyde, his capouns hadde yslawe.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 393.

St. Mary Bothaw—hath the addition of Boathaw, or Boathaw, of neare adjoining to an *haw* or yarde, wherein of old time boates were made. *Stowe, London*, p. 181. Specifically—2. A churchyard. *Chaucer*.—3. A green plot in a valley. *Halliwel*.

To the highlands I was born,
To view the *haws* of Cromdale.
The Haws of Cromdale (Child's Ballads, VII. 235).

haw (hā), *n.* [*< ME. hawc*, *< AS. hagan*, only in pl. *hagan*, haws, also appar. as a synonym for

things of no value; equiv. to *hawberry* or *hawthorn-berry* (cf. MD. *haeghesie*); no AS. **hægberie* occurs. See *haw*¹.] 1. The fruit of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.

In somer he lyveth by *hawys*,
That on hawthorne groweth by schawys.

Sir Orpheo (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.)

2. The fruit of any of the species of *Crataegus*.

A lane noted for wild roses in summer, for nuts and blackberries in autumn, and even now possessing a few coral treasures in hips and *hawes*.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

3. The plant which bears such fruit: usually with some qualifying word denoting, for the most part, the character of the fruit. Thus, in America, the apple-haw is *Crataegus coccinea*; the hog's-haw, *C. brachyacantha*; the parsley-haw, *C. apifolia*; the pear-haw, *C. tomentosa*; the red or scarlet haw, *C. coccinea*; the summer haw or yellow haw, *C. flava*, etc.

4. The *Viburnum prunifolium*, the black haw of the United States. See *Viburnum*.—5†. Any berry.

Behold the plants and trees; they produce flowers, *hawes*, and fruit. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 357.

6†. Proverbially, a thing of no value.

Al nas [ne was, was not] wurth an *hawes*.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 534.

But al for nocht; I sette nocht an *hawes*

Of his proverbes, ne of his olde sawes.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 659.

haw³ (há), *n.* [*ME. haw*, an excrescence in the eye; perhaps a particular use of *haw²*, a berry.] 1. An excrescence in the eye; specifically, in *farriery*, a diseased or disordered condition of the third eyelid of a horse: generally in the plural, *hawes*.—2. The third eyelid, nictitating membrane, or winker of a horse.

haw⁴ (há), *v. i.* [*ME. hawen*, found only in comp. *behawen*, *bihowen*, observe, < AS. *hāwian* (or *hawian* ?), intr., look, in comp. *ge-hāwian*, *be-hāwian*, tr., look at, observe.] To look: used especially in the imperative, *haw!* or look *haw!* to call attention. [Prov. Eng.]

haw⁵ (há), *interj.* [Appar. orig. the same as *haw⁴*, as used in the imperative to call attention, but in use a var. of *ho*, *whoa*, etc., with a specialized meaning.] An exclamation used by a driver to his horses or oxen, to command them to turn to the left. See *haw⁵*, *v.*

haw⁶ (há), *v.* [*haw⁵*, *interj.* Cf. *haw⁴*.] I. *intrans.* To turn to the left: the opposite of *gee*: said of horses and cattle.

II. *trans.* To turn or cause to come to the near side: as, to *haw* oxen.

haw^{6†} (há), *a.* [*ME. hawe*, < AS. *hæwen*, blue.] Blue; azure.

Thro' and thro' the bonny ship's side,
He saw the green *haw* sea.

Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

haw⁷ (há), *interj.* [The same as *ha* as a hesitating utterance; a drawling syllable, much used by unfluent speakers, but usually ignored in writing and print, except in novels, plays, and other writings aiming at verisimilitude of speech; also written, if written at all, *huh*, and without aspiration *aw*, *ah*, *uh*, *ur*, *er*, etc.] An unmeaning syllable marking the pauses of hesitating speech. It takes various vocal forms, variously indicated in writing. See the etymology.

haw^{7†} (há), *n.* [*haw⁷*, *interj.*] An intermission or hesitation of speech marked by the unmeaning syllable *haw*.

For if through any hums and *hawes*
There haps an intervening pause.

Congreve.

haw⁷ (há), *v. i.* [*haw⁷*, *interj.*] To speak with hesitation and the interruption of drawling and unmeaning sounds: as, to *haw* and *haw*.

The skill of lying . . . were to be obtained by industry—You must not hum, nor *haw*, nor blush for 't.

Steele, Lying Lover, II. 1.

Hawaiian (hä-wi'yan), *a.* and *n.* [*Hawaii* (see def.), a native name, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the island or kingdom of Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific about 2,100 miles west-southwest of San Francisco.

II. *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Hawaii.—2. The language of Hawaii.

hawane, *n.* The fruit of the palm *Pritchardia Gaudichaudii*.

hawbuck (há'buk), *n.* [Appar. < *haw¹*, hedge, + *buck²*.] An unmannerly lout; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]

Bless my heart! excuse me, Sir Richard—to sit down and leave you standing! 'Slife, sir, sorrow is making a *hawbuck* of me.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, v.

hawcubite† (há'kü-bit), *n.* [A slang name, combining the equiv. *mohawk*, *q. v.*, with *Jaco-*

bite, another term exciting public interest at the time mentioned in the def.] One of a band of dissolute young men in London who swaggered about the streets at night during the closing years of the seventeenth century, insulting passers, breaking windows, etc.; a mohawk.

hawebake†, *n.* [*ME.*: see def.] A word of uncertain meaning, found only in the following passage. From its apparent form, it is supposed to signify the baked berry of the hawthorn—that is, coarse fare. It appears in the manuscripts sometimes as one word, sometimes as two words.

I recche noght a bene,
Though I come after him with *hawebake*;
I speke in prose, and lete him rymes make.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 95.

hawfinch (há'finch), *n.* [*haw¹* + *finch¹*.] The hawthorn-grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, a common European fringilline bird, about 6 inches long, with a very stout, turged bill, the ends of the inner secondaries obliquely curved and truncated, and the plumage much variegated.

See also cut under *Coccothraustes*. The name is extended to sundry related American grosbeaks, as the evening grosbeak, *Heperophona vespertina*, the rose-breasted grosbeak, *Zamelodia* or *Habia ludoviciana*, etc.

haw-haw¹ (há'há'), *interj.* [A heavier form of *ha-hal*, *q. v.*] An utterance accompanying loud, coarse laughter.

haw-haw¹ (há'há'), *v. i.* [*haw-haw¹*, *interj.*] To laugh loudly and heavily; guffaw.

I sat down in front of the General, and we *haw-haw'd*, I tell you, for more than half an hour.

Seba Smith, Major Downing's Letters, p. 189.

haw-haw¹ (há'há'), *n.* [*haw-haw¹*, *interj.*] A guffaw; loud, coarse laughter.

He laughed not very often, and when he did, with a sudden, loud *haw-haw*, hearty, but somehow joyless, like an echo from a rock.

R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral.

haw-haw² (há'há'), *n.* Same as *ha-ha²*.

hawk¹ (hák), *n.* [*ME. hawk*, a contraction (due to Scand. or LG.) of reg. *ME. havek*, *havec*, *havok* (see *havoc*, *havock*), < AS. *hafoc*, *hafuc*, *haafoc* = OS. *habhoc* (in comp. proper names) = Fries. *hawk* = D. *havik* = MLG. *havek*, LG. *hawk*, *hawk* = OHG. *habuch*, *habich*, MHG. *habich*, *habech*, *hebech*, G. *habicht* = Icel. *hawk* = Sw. *hök* = Dan. *høg*, a hawk; perhaps, with suffix as in Goth. *ahaks*, a dove, OHG. *kranuh*, G. *kranich*, a crane, from the root **haf* of AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, in its early sense of 'take,' 'seize,' as in L. *capere* (cf. L. *accipiter*, a hawk, usually derived from *capere*; but see *accipiter*).] 1. A diurnal bird of prey which does not habitually feed upon carrion: contrasted with *owl* and with *culture*. (a) In a strict technical sense, any species of the subfamily *Accipitrinae* or either of the genera *Accipiter* and *Astur*, having rounded wings which extend, when folded, about two thirds the length of the tail; the tail long and square or little rounded; the shank comparatively long and naked or little feathered; and the beak not toothed. Such are the sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus* of Europe, the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, and many others, found in all parts of the world. They are of medium and small size, the goshawks being among the largest, and prey for the most part on humble quarry, which they capture by chasing or raking after it, not by pouncing upon it. In this sense *hawk* is contrasted with *falcon*, *eagle*, *kite*, *buzzard*, etc. See *Accipitrinae*, and cut under *Astur*. (b) Any diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidae*, including eagles, buzzards, kites, etc. (c) Any bird used in falconry: as, a noble or ignoble *hawk*. See *falcon*.

He went on hankynge by the ryver syde
And let his *hawkes* flee.

Lytell Gentle of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 101).

Between two *hawks*, which flies the higher pitch;
Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth; . . .
I have perhaps some shallow spirit of judgment.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 4.

"What colour were his *hawks*?" she says,

"What colour were his hounds?"

Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 295).

The wild *hawk* stood with the down on his beak,
And stared, with his foot on the prey.

Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

2. With a specifying term, some bird that hawks for its prey on the wing. Thus, in the United States, the goatsuckers of the genus *Chordeiles* are commonly called *night-hawks*. The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*, is locally called *dor*, *gnat*, *moth*, *night*, and *screech-hawk*; and the swift is sometimes



Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*).

called *hawk-swallow*. See cut under *goatsucker*.—**Black hawk**, the American rough-legged hawk or black buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*, in its melanistic phase. See cut under *Archibuteo*.—**Hawk's glove**. See *glove*.—**Hawk's lure**, in *her*. See *lure*.—**Ignoble hawks**, those hawks which have no tooth and rake after the quarry. They are *Accipitrinae*.—**Make-hawk**, a trained and steady hawk flown with young birds to teach them to take the quarry.—**Noble hawks**, those hawks which have a toothed beak and plunge down upon or stoop to the quarry, as any falcon; the *Falconinae*.—**Passage hawk**, a hawk captured when on its migration. See *peregrine*.—**Red hawk**, in *falconry*, a hawk of the first year, in its young plumage.—**Sharp-shinned hawk**, the American *Accipiter fuscus*, a small true hawk with extremely slender shanks, corresponding to that which is called *sparrow-hawk* in England. [U. S.]—**To know a hawk from a hand-saw**. See *hand-saw*. (See also *fish-hawk*, *hen-hawk*, *marsh-hawk*, *pigeon-hawk*, *singing-hawk*, *sparrow-hawk*, *squirrel-hawk*.) = *Syn. Hawk*. *Falcon*. *Hawk* is the most general and indefinite name of a bird of prey. It seems to have at first distinguished the birds so designated from carrion-feeding kinds and from those that prey by night (*vultures* and *owls*), and then to have been applied to those which could be trained—that is, used in the sport of hawking or falconry. Its nearest synonym is *falcon*; and since all hawks were formerly placed in one genus, *Falco*, *hawk* and *falcon* became interchangeable book-names for most members of the family *Falconidae*. But, again, the *hawks* used in falconry were of two series, respectively designated noble and ignoble, corresponding to two technical subfamilies of *Falconidae*. The name *falcon* became, therefore, technically restricted to the former of these series, the subfamily *Falconinae*, while *hawk* was coincidentally applied to the other, *Accipitrinae*, alone.

hawk² (hák), *v. i.* [*hawk¹*, *n.*] 1. To hunt birds or small animals by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose; practise hawking; engage in falconry.

A little river . . . much frequented by fowle, and rigorously preserved for the Grand Signiors pleasure; who ordinarily *hawk* thereon.

Sandys, Travels, p. 29.

An man have not skill in the *hawking* and hunting languages now a dayes, I'll not give a rush for him.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1.

2. To fly in the manner of the hawk; soar; take prey in the air.

Now *hawks* aloft, now skims along the flood.

Dryden.

When the swallows are seen *hawking* very high, it is a good indication; the insects upon which they feed venture up there only in the most auspicious weather.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 675.

To *hawk* at, to fly at; attack on the wing.

Lord L.

Two animals should *hawk* at all discourse thus.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

I had rather see a wren *hawk* at a fly,

Than this decision.

Fletcher and another, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

hawk² (hák), *v. t.* [Due to the older noun, *hawker²*, *q. v.*; so *peddle*, from *peddler*. Cf. *huck²*.] To offer for sale by outcry in a street or other public place, or from door to door; convey through town or country for sale: as, to *hawk* brooms or ballads.

His works were *hawked* in every street.

Swift.

Thou goest still amongst them, seeing if, peradventure, thou can'st *hawk* a volume or two.

Lamb, All Fools' Day.

I hear thee not at all, or hoarse

As when a *hawker* *hawk*s his wares.

Tennyson, The Blackbird.

I come not of the race

That *hawk* their sorrows in the market-place.

Lowell, To my Fire.

hawk³ (hák), *v.* [Formerly also *hawk*; imitative, like Dan. *harke*, Sw. *harka*, W. *hochi*, hawk. Cf. also *cough*, and words there cited.] I. *intrans.* To make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

Touch. Come, sit, sit, and a song. . .

1 Page. Shall we clap into 't roundly, without *hawking*, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse?

Shak., As you like it, v. 3.

If he shou'd come before I wou'd have him, I'll come before him, and cough and *hawk* soundly, that you may not be surpris'd.

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To raise by hawking: as, to *hawk* up phlegm.

hawk³ (hák), *n.* [*hawk³*, *v.*] An effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

hawk⁴ (hák), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *hawk¹* (?).] In *building*, a small quadrangular board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold the mortar.

hawk-bell (hák'bel), *n.* A small bell made to be attached to the leg of a hawk: used in falconry. These bells are of the form of a sleigh-bell, and are fastened on the hawk by the varvets or rings.

hawkbill (hák'bil), *n.* 1. The caret, or hawk-billed sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*. It is from this turtle that tortoise-shell is obtained. Also called *hawk's-bill*. See cut under *Eretmochelys*.—2. A pair of pliers with curved nose, used to hold pieces in soldering them with a blowpipe.

hawk-billed (hâk'bild), *a.* Having a bill or beak like or likened to a hawk's: as, a *hawk-billed* turtle.

hawk-bit (hâk'bit), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, natural order *Compositae*, related to the hawkweed and dandelion. The best-known species is *L. autumnale*, called the *fall dandelion*, which has become naturalized in the United States from Europe. (See *Leontodon*.) The name has also been improperly applied to the species of *Hieracium*, in place of *hawkweed*.

hawk-boy (hâk'boy), *n.* An assistant to a plasterer, who supplies him with plaster or mortar, placing it upon the hawk.

hawk-eagle (hâk'ê'gl), *n.* A bird of the genus *Spizaetus*; one of certain crested hawks. There are numerous species, the most typical of which are South American, as *S. ornatus*, *S. bellicosus*, etc.

hawked (hâkt), *a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or hawked one unto the Persians.

Sir T. Broune, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 11.

hawker¹ (hâ'kêr), *n.* [*<* ME. **hawkere*, *<* AS. *hafecere* (once) (= MLG. *hecker*), a hawker, falconer, *<* *hafoc*, *hafec*, hawk: see *hawk*¹ and *-er*¹.] 1. One who hawks, or pursues the sport of hawking; a falconer.

Hawkers and hunters, dronkards, . . . having no other god but their belly. *Harnar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 334.

2. [*Cf.* *yacht*, lit. a chaser, hunter (strictly a chase, hunt).] A sloop-rigged vessel.

hawker² (hâ'kêr), *n.* [Also dial. *hocker*; *<* D. *houker* = G. *hocker*, *höcker*, a retailer, = Dan. *høker*, a huckster, chandler, = Sw. *hökare*, a chandler, cheesemonger: see further under *huckster*.] One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; one who travels about selling small wares; a peddler; a packman.

We must be teased with perpetual hawkers of strange and wonderful things. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

The hawkers who cried Tory pamphlets and broadsides through the streets were at once sent to the House of Correction. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., II.

hawker² (hâ'kêr), *v. t.* [*<* *hawker*², *n.*] To play the hawk; peddle. [Rare.]

But was implacable and awkward
To all that interloped and hawked.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. iii. 620.

hawkey¹ (hâ'ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*¹.

hawkey² (hâ'ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*².

hawkey³, **hawkie** (hâ'ki), *n.* [*<* Sc. (*cf.* *hawk*¹, white-faced, as a cow, also stupid); origin obscure.] 1. A cow; specifically, a black and white cow; more especially, a cow of a dark color with a white stripe on the face.

The soupe their only hawkie does afford,
That 'yont the hallan snugly chows her cud.
Burns, *Cottar's Saturday Night*.

2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

Hawkeye (hâk'î), *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the State of Iowa, which is popularly called the "Hawkeye State": said to be so called from the name of an Indian chief who once lived in that region. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

hawk-eyed (hâk'id), *a.* Having acute vision, like that of a hawk; having bold, piercing eyes.

He entered through a dim door-way, and saw a hawk-eyed woman, rough-headed and unwashed, cheapening a hungry girl's last bit of finery.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xix.

hawk-fly (hâk'fi), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Asilidae*; one of numerous hornet-



Hawk-fly, or Missouri Bee-killer (*Proctacanthus milberti*), natural size.

flies or robber-flies: so called from their predaceous habits and swiftness of flight. The adults prey on other insects and are on the whole beneficial, but some species destroy honey-bees. The larvæ live underground and are probably phytophagous. *Proctacanthus milberti* is the Missouri bee-killer; it also preys on the Rocky Mountain locust and the cotton-worm.

hawkie, *n.* See *hawkey*³.

hawking (hâ'king), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *hawk*¹, *v.*] The sport of capturing birds and small quadrupeds

by means of trained birds of the falcon kind, generically called *hawks*; falconry.

Dost thou love hawking? thou hast hawks will soar
Above the morning lark. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., II.

hawking-glove (hâ'king-gluf), *n.* A glove used in falconry, especially that worn on the left hand, upon which the hawk is carried, and which protects the hand from the claws of the bird.

hawking-pole (hâ'king-pôl), *n.* A staff used in falconry.

Now during that ninth year . . . these canes prove so bigge and strong withall that they serve for hawking-poles, and fowlers perches. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 36.

hawking-pouch (hâ'king-pouch), *n.* A bag or almoner worn by a falconer, or by a man or woman engaged in the sport of hawking. They were large enough to serve upon occasion as game-bags, but much of their space was taken up with little pockets to contain the bells, jesses, lure, and other requisites for hawking.

hawkish (hâ'kish), *a.* [*<* *hawk*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish, aquiline.

Carlyle, *Misc.*, IV. 245.

She must have been very beautiful as a young girl, but was now too fierce and hawkish looking.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, vi.

hawkit (hâ'kit), *a.* [*<* Sc.: see *hawkey*³.] 1. Having a white face: applied to cattle.

He maid a hundreth nolt [cattle] all hawkit.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 22.

2. Foolish; silly.

hawk-moth (hâk'môth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous or heterocerous insect of the family *Sphingidae*, in a broad sense; a sphinx-moth



Hawk-moth (*Sphinx carolina*), one half natural size.

or sphinx: so called from the mode of flight, which is likened to the hovering or "wind-hovering" of a hawk. The species are numerous, and are referred to several modern families and many genera.—**Death's-head hawk-moth**. See *death's-head*.—**Elephant hawk-moth**, a name of the *Metopius elenor*.—**Humming-bird hawk-moth**, *Macroglossa stellatarum*, one of the most beautiful of the diurnal species of hawk-moths, and remarkable for the loudness of the sound which its wings produce. When feeding it inserts its long proboscis into the cups of even the narrowest tubular flowers.—**Small elephant hawk-moth**, *Metopius procellus*.

hawk-nosed (hâk'nôzd), *a.* Having a nose resembling the beak of a hawk.

hawk-nut (hâk'nût), *n.* A tuber of an umbelliferous plant, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*), a native of western Europe and the British isles; also, the plant itself. The tubers are aromatic and sweetish, though somewhat acrid when raw; when boiled or roasted they become quite palatable, and resemble chestnuts in taste, whence they are called *earth-chestnuts*. Several other names are applied to them, such as *earthenut*, *hognut*, *pignut*, and *kippernut*. See *Bunium*.

hawk-owl (hâk'oul), *n.* 1. The day-owl, *Surnia ulula* or *Ulua funerea*: so called from its diurnal habits and notable rapacity. It is a rather small owl, without plumicorns, with the facial disk very



Hawk-owl (*Surnia ulula*).

imperfect, the tail long and graduated, and the plumage barred throughout. It inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

2. The short-eared owl, *Strix brachyotus* or *Asio accipitrinus*.—3. The harfang or great snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea*.

hawk-parrot (hâk'par'ot), *n.* A parrot of the genus *Deroptyus*, as *D. coronatus* or *accipitrinus*, the crested hawk-parrot of the Amazon. See *cut* under *Deroptyus*.

hawk's-beard (hâks'bêrd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Crepis*, allied to the hawkweeds and the dandelion. A few species, as *Crepis rubra*, are cultivated. See *Crepis*.

hawk's-bill (hâks'bil), *n.* 1. Same as *hawk-bill*, 1.—2. The catch or detent controlling the striking-movement of a clock.

hawk's-eye (hâks'î), *n.* A kind of plover. (*a*) The golden plover. *G. Edwards*, 1750. (*b*) The black-bellied plover. *Alex. Wilson*.

hawk-swallow (hâk'swol'ô), *n.* The common black swift of Europe, *Cypselus apus*: so called from its hawking for insects on the wing. See *cut* under *Cypselus*. [*Local*, Eng.]

hawkweed (hâk'wêd), *n.* [*<* *hawk*¹ + *weed*. *Cf.* AS. *hafoc-wyr*, E. as if **hawkwort*, supposed to be *hawkweed*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Hieracium*, natural order *Compositae*, suborder *Liguliflorae* (*Cichoriaceae*), or lettuce family, a very large genus, especially numerous on the continent of Europe.—2. A species of *Senecio*, *S. hieracifolius*. See *Senecio*.

hawm¹ (hâm), *n.* Same as *halm*.

hawm² (hâm), *v. i.* [*E. dial.*, also written *haum*; origin obscure.] To lounge; loiter; loaf.

Guzzlin' an' soakin' an' smokin' an' havemin' about 't the laanes. *Tennyson*, *Northern Cobbler*.

hawmed, *a.* [*<* *hawm*¹, = *halm*, + *-ed*²: so called in allusion to the frequently crooked stalks of jointed plants, as the cereals.] Bandy.

The Devils of Crowland with their crimp shoulders, side and gor-bellies, crooked and hawmed legges.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 530.

hawm-legged, *a.* Bandy-legged. *Nares*.

That is *hawme-legged*, legges turned outward, as some say, that hath a paire of left legges, [*L.*] *valgus*.

Withals, *Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 286.

hawse¹ (hâz), *n.* [Earlier spelling *halse*: see *halse*².] 1. That part of a vessel's bow where the holes for her cables to pass through are cut: now used chiefly in phrases describing the condition of a vessel's chains when she is moored with both starboard and port anchors down. Thus, the hawse is *clear* when both chains lead direct to their respective anchors: when the ship brings a strain on both chains, one on each bow, the hawse is said to be *open*, and if the chains are crossed or twisted together, the hawse is said to be *foul*.

2. The space between the ship and her anchors: as, he was anchored in our hawse; the brig fell foul of our hawse, etc.

"There are mischief-makers behind." "Ay? just you tell me who they are; I'll teach them to come across my hawse."

C. Reade, *Love me Little*, ix.

"Sail ho!" was cried again, and we made another sail, broad on our weather bow, and steering athwart our hawse.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 18.

Athwart hawse. See *athwart*.—**Cross in the hawse**. See *cross*¹, *n.*—**Elbow in the hawse**. See *elbow*.—**To freshen the hawse**, to veer out or heave in a short length of cable (a few feet) in order that a new portion may receive the chafe of the hawse-pipe: an expression formerly employed when hemp cables were in use.—**To moor with an open hawse**, to lay out the anchors in a line at right angles with the prevailing wind.

hawse², *v. t.* [Early mod. E., also written *halse*; *<* OF. *haulser*, *hausser*, raise, heave up, lift up, advance, earlier OF. *haucer*, *haucier*, *hauchier*, F. *hausser*, raise, lift, = Pr. *ausar*, *alzar* = Sp. *alzar*, raise, lift, etc. (*alzar velas*, set the sails), = It. *alzare*, raise, lift, etc. (*alzare le vele*, set the sails), *<* L. as if **altiare*, *<* *altus*, high: see *haut*¹, *alt*, *altitude*, etc.; and *cf.* *hausse*. In the naut. sense (in quot. from Grafton), referred by some to Icel. *hâlsa* (*segl*), 'clue up' (a sail) (see *halse*²), but this is a different thing from 'hoisting' sail, for which the Icel. terms are *vinda*, *draga*, *setja upp* (*segl*), etc. Not connected with *hoise* or *hoist*, *q. v.*] To raise.

Every thing was hawsed above the measure; amercuities were turned into fines, fines into ransomes.

Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 62.

He wayed vp his ancors, and halsed vp his sayles.

Grafton, *Chron. Rich. III.*, an. 3.

hawse², *n.* [*ME.*; *cf.* *hawse*², *v.*] Exaltation.

Alwais to labour that iournay,

Puttyng my hole hert, strength, mynde, and thought ay

To your honour, hawse, and encrease also.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 498.

hawse³ (hâz), *n.* A Scotch form of *halse*¹.

hawse-bag (hâz'bag), *n.* *Naut.*, a conical canvas bag filled with oakum, used in a head sea to stop the hawse-holes when the cables are bent. Also called *jackass*.

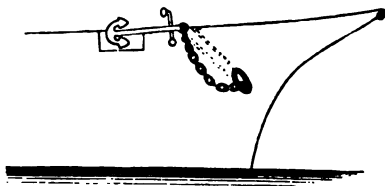
hawse-block (hâz'blok), *n.* Same as *hawse-plug*.

hawse-bolster (hâz'böl'stér), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved oak timber, usually ironed, placed under a hawse-hole as a protection from chafing by the cable.

hawse-box (hâz'boks), *n.* The hawse-hole.

hawse-buckler (hâz'buk'lér), *n.* A hinged shutter, generally of iron, placed on the outside of a hawse-hole to close it when the cable is not bent.

hawse-hole (hâz'höl), *n.* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable is



Hawse-hole with Anchor in Place on Vessel-rail.

passed.—To come through the hawse-holes, to commence a seaman's life as a common sailor: used in contradistinction to *to come through the cabin-window*—that is, to begin as an officer.

hawse-hook (hâz'hük), *n.* *Naut.*, a breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the upper deck.

hawse-piece (hâz'pēs), *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship through which a hawse-hole passes.

hawse-pipe (hâz'pip), *n.* An iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to prevent the wood from being abraded.—**Hawse-pipe bottom**, a sea-bottom of clay or soft rock perforated by worms or other marine animals. Also called *honeycomb bottom*.

hawse-plug (hâz'plug), *n.* A block of wood driven into a ship's hawse-pipe at sea, to prevent the ingress of water. Also called *hawse-block*.

hawser (hâ'zér), *n.* [Formerly written *halser*, *haulser*, *halsier* (as also *halse*); < OF. *haulser*, < *haulser*, *hauser*, raise, lift, the E. *hawser* being practically from the corresponding E. verb *hause*, *q. v.* The sense suggests a connection with E. *haul*, *hale*; but this cannot be made out.] *Naut.*, a cable; especially, a small cable, or a large rope in size between a cable and a tow-line, used in warping, etc.

Within, the waves in softer murmurs glide,
And ships secure without their *halsers* ride.

Poppe, *Odyssey*, xiii.

The anchor, slipp'd at need
With *hauiser* huge, abates their fearful speed.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, xix.

The friction of the *hauisers* was so great as nearly to cut through the bitheads, and, ultimately, to set them on fire.
Parry, *Admiral Parry*, p. 148.

hawser-laid (hâ'zér-läd), *a.* Made of three small ropes laid up into one, as, formerly, small running rigging, shrouds, etc., or, now, cables and tow-lines.

hawse-timber (hâz'tim'bér), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

hawse-wood (hâz'wüd), *n.* *Naut.*, a general name for the hawse-timbers.

hawsing-iron (hâ'zing-i'érn), *n.* A chisel used in calking.

hawsing-mallet (hâ'zing-mal'et), *n.* A mallet or beetle used with chisels, called irons, in calking.

hawsom, *n.* [G. *hansen*, sturgeon: see *hansen*.] A sturgeon.

They say that the *hawsom* fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. [251.]

hawthorn (hâ'thörn), *n.* [*ME. hawe-thorn*, *hag-thorn*, < AS. *hæthorn*, < ONorth. *haga*-



Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*). 1, a, branches with flowers and fruit; a, b, flower and fruit on larger scale; c, leaf.

thorn (= D. *haagdoorn* = MHG. *hagedorn*, G. *hagedorn*, *hagdorn*, *hagendorn* = Icel. *hagthorn* = Sw. Norw. *hagtorn*), < AS. *haga*, E. *haw*, a hedged inclosure, + *thorn*, thorn: see *haw* and *thorn*. Cf. *haythorn*. Hence the proper name *Hawthorn*, *Hawthorne*, *Hathorn*.] A thorny shrub or small tree, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, much used in hedges. It is found in the wild state throughout most of Europe, in northern Africa, and western Asia. It has been introduced into the United States: a hedge was planted with it by George Washington at Mount Vernon. It has stiff branches bearing strong thorns and deeply lobed or cut leaves. The fruit is the *haw*. The name is also applied to the genus *Crataegus* in general. See *Crataegus*. Also *hathorn*, *haythorn*, and *hedge-thorn*.

The *hawthorn* whitens; and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 90.

The *hawthorn* bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made.
Goldsmith, *Des. VII.*, l. 13.

Hawthorn china, a kind of Oriental porcelain usually classed as Chinese, though asserted by some to be from Japan. The decoration represents the flowering branches of a plum-tree without the leaves, reserved in white, the ground of dark blue being filled in around it.—**Hawthorn pattern**. (a) A common decoration of Bow porcelain. (b) A decorative pattern used in some Oriental wares. See *Hawthorn china*.

hawthorn-grosbeak (hâ'thörn-grös'bék), *n.* The hawfinch.

hawthorn-tree (hâ'thörn-trē), *n.* Same as *hawthorn*.

It was a maide of my countré,
As she came by a *hathorne-tre*,
As full of flowers as might be seen,
She merveld to se the tree so grene.
The Hawthorn Tree (Child's Ballads, l. 312).

hay (hâ), *n.* [*ME. hay*, *hey*, *heiz*, *hay*, also growing grass, < AS. *hig*, ONorth. *hög*, *heig*, *hoeg*, *hay*, also growing grass, = D. *hooi* = OHG. *heui*, *houwe*, MHG. *hou*, *hou*, *houwe*, G. *heu* (*hay*, obs.) = Icel. *hey* = Sw. Dan. *hø*, *hay*, = Goth. *hawi*, *hay*, grass; prob. orig. grass cut or to be cut, < AS. *hædwan*, E. *heir*, etc., cut: see *heir*.] Grass that has been cut; especially, grass cut and dried for use as fodder.

He smote the stede, and rode in a-monge hem, and made of hem soche martire that thei lay vpon hepes in the felde, as *hey* in a medowe. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 199.

Make us a bed o' green rushes,
And cover it o'er w' green *hay*.
Lizzie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 71).

When merry milkmaids click the latch,
And rarely smells the new-mown *hay*.
Tennyson, *The Owl*.

Between *hay* and grass, too late for one thing or source of supply, and too soon for another. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Camel's hay**. Same as *camel-grass*.—Neither *hay* nor grass, not exactly one thing or the other. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Tame hay**, hay made usually from foreign grasses, such as timothy, or from other forage-plants, as clover, lucerne, etc., which have been specially sown in meadows for the purpose. [Western U. S.]—To look for a needle in a bottle of *hay*. See *bottle*.—To make *hay*. (a) To cut and cure grass for fodder.

He assisted the farmers occasionally in the lighter labors of their farms; helped to *make hay*; mended the fences; took the horses to water. *Irrving*, *Sleepy Hollow*.

(b) To throw things into confusion; scatter everything about in disorder.

O, father, how you are *making hay* of my things!
Miss Edgeworth, *Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock*, l. 2.

Furniture, crockery, fender, fire-irons lay in one vast heap of broken confusion in the corner of the room. . . . The fellows were mad with fighting too. I wish they hadn't come here and *made hay* afterwards.
H. Kingsley, *Ravenshoe*, vii.

To make *hay* while the sun shines, to seize the favorable opportunity, as must be done with reference to sunshine in hay-making.—Wild *hay*, hay made from the native or indigenous grasses of any country. [Western U. S.]

hay (hâ), *v.* [*ME. hay*, *haye*, < AS. *hege*, a hedge, fence, < *haga*, a hedge, > E. *haw*: see *haw* and *hedge*.] 1. A hedge.

As fast I bliside and wolde fayne
Have passed the *hay*, if I myght
Have gotten ynn. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2971.

Thise holts and thise *hayes*,
That hau in wynter dede ben and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 351.

2. A net set round the haunt of an animal.

It were not meet to send a huntaman out
Into the woods with net, with gin or *hay*.
John Denny (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 164).

Subsequently, in 1508, a penalty of the same amount was imposed upon any person keeping deer *hays*, or buck-stalls, unless he had a park, chase, or forest.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, III. 271.

3. An inclosure; a *haw*.—4. [*CF. heydegys*.] A round country-dance; a dance in a ring.

Hayes, jiggs, and roundelays.
Martin's Month's Minde (1589). (*Halliwel*.)

With their winding *hays*,
Active and antic dances, to delight
Your frolic eyes.
Chapman, *Widow's Tears*, iv. 1.

To dance the *hay*, to dance in a ring; hence, to move about briskly.

Shall we goe *daunce the hay*?
Never pipe could ever play
Better shepherd's roundelay.
England's Helicon, p. 223. (*Halliwel*.)

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them dance the *hay*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

Mary is busied about many things, is dancing the *hays* between three houses.
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 122.

hay² (hâ), *v. i.* [*CF. hay*², *n.*, 2.] To lay snares for rabbits.

Prithee, content thyself.

We shall scout here, as though we went *a-haying*.
Beau. and *Fl.*, *Coxcomb*, l. 3.

hay³ (hâ), *interj.* Same as *hey*¹.

hay⁴ (hâ). [*It. hai*, you have it, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *avere*, < L. *habere*, have: see *habé*, *have*. Cf. L. *habet*, he has it, an exclamation used when a gladiator was wounded.] In *fencing*: (a) An exclamation used when one's opponent is hit.

O, it must be done like lightning, *hay*!
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 5.

(b) A home thrust.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion. . . . Ah, the immortal passado! the puncto reverso! the *hay*!
Shak., R. and J., II. 4.

haya (hâ'yâ), *n.* [African.] An arrow-poison used on the western coast of Africa. It seems to have a local anæsthetic effect, somewhat like that of cocaine, when absorbed from a mucous surface or injected hypodermically. There is evidence that its action depends at least in part upon the presence in it of the bark or other parts of *Erythrophloeum Guineense*.

hay-asthma (hâ'ast'mä), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

I escaped from the *hay-asthma* with a visit of one month.
Southey, *Letters*.

hay-bacillus (hâ'ba-sil'us), *n.* *Bacillus subtilis*: so called because it is abundantly obtained from infusions of hay. See *Bacillus*, 3.

hay-band (hâ'band), *n.* A band with which a bundle of hay is bound.

hay-bird (hâ'bérð), *n.* 1. A small bird, as a warbler or flycatcher, which uses hay in building its nest. The name is variously applied, as to the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, the European blackcap, *S. atricapilla*, and other species of the same genus in its most restricted sense; to the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix*, and chiff-chaff, *P. rufus*; to the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, etc. [Eng.]

2. The pectoral sandpiper, or grass-snipe, *Tringa maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

haybote (hâ'bót), *n.* [*CF. hay*², hedge, + *boot*, ME. *bote*, fine, reparation.] In Eng. law: (a) A fine for damaging or breaking fences. (b) Formerly, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences; hedgebote.

hay-cap (hâ'kap), *n.* A canvas cover or hood placed over a cock of hay to protect it from rain.

hay-car (hâ'kär), *n.* On American railroads, a box-car for carrying baled hay. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

hay-cart (hâ'kärt), *n.* A hay-wagon or -wain.

We met, however, with great numbers of travellers, mostly farmers with laden *hay-carts*.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 412.

haycock (hâ'kok), *n.* A small conical pile or heap of hay thrown up in a hay-field while the hay is being cured or is awaiting removal to a barn.

If the earlier season lead
To the tann'd *haycock* in the mead.
Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 90.

As they rake the green-appearing ground,
And drive the dusky wave along the mead,
The russet *hay-cock* rises thick behind,
In order gay. *Thomson*, *Summer*, l. 367.

hay-cold (hâ'köld), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

hay-cromet, *n.* A hay-rake. *Davies*.

They fell downe on their mary-bones, and lift up their *hay-cromes* unto him.

Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

hay-cutter (hâ'kut'ér), *n.* A machine for cutting hay into small pieces for use as food for cattle.

haydegys, **haydegeet**, etc., *n.* See *heyday-guise*.

haydenite (hā'dn-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. H. H. Hayden (1769–1844), a dentist, who discovered it near Baltimore in Maryland.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite.

hay-elevator (hā'el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* A mechanical hay-fork or hay-lifting and conveying apparatus, used to lift a quantity of hay from a wagon and place it in a loft.

hayesin (hā'zin), *n.* [Named after A. A. Hayes (1806–82), an American chemist.] A hydrous calcium borate related to ulexite.

hay-fever (hā'fē-vēr), *n.* A feverish attack, coming on in the summer, with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes, or conjunctivitis, bronchitis, and asthma, and caused by the pollen of various plants, especially of the ragweed. Also called *summer fever*, *summer catarrh*, *hay-cold*, *hay-asthma*, *autumnal catarrh*, *pollen-fever*, *pollen-catarrh*, and (early forms) *rose-cold* and *June cold*.

hay-field (hā'fēld), *n.* A field where grass designed to be made into hay is grown; a field where grass is being made into hay.

There from the sun-burnt hayfield homeward creeps
The loaded wain. Cowper, *Task*, l. 295.

hay-fork (hā'fōrk), *n.* A fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in lifting it, as into a cart, on to a rick, etc.

hay-hook (hā'hōk), *n.* 1. A hand-tool for pulling hay from the side of a stack or mow.—2. In *her.*, a rare bearing representing a large hook with a sort of square socket at the upper end. The point is sometimes finished with a head, as of a dog.

haying (hā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hay*¹, *v.*] The process of making hay; the work of cutting, curing, and storing grass.

hay-jack (hā'jak), *n.* A name of several warblers, as of species of *Sylvia* and *Phylloscopus*, which build nests of hay; a hay-bird. [Local, Eng.]

This style of nest-building [with the sides and bottom like open basketwork] seems to be common to all the species of the genus *Sylvia*, as now restricted, and in many districts has obtained for the builders the name of *Hay-Jack*, quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the nests together. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 558.

Black-headed hay-jack, *Sylvia atricapilla*, the black-cap.

hay-knife (hā'nif), *n.* A long knife with the blade set at right angles to the handle, or a spade-like cutting-tool with a blade, foot-rest, and curved handle, used to cut hay from the side of a haystack or haymow.

hay-loader (hā'lō'dēr), *n.* A device attached to a hay-rack or hay-wagon, for gathering up the hay from windrows or from haycocks and loading it upon the wagon. The most simple form is a crane fastened to the body of a wagon, and having a large hay-fork suspended from its arm. A more complicated machine includes a hay-rake trailing behind the wagon, and an elevator for raising the hay gathered by the rake and depositing it upon the wagon.

hay-loft (hā'lōft), *n.* In a stable or barn, a storing-place for hay.

hay-maiden, hay-maids (hā'mā'dn, -mādz), *n.* [In poet. allusion to girls in the hay-field.] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*. [Eng.]

haymaker (hā'mā'kēr), *n.* 1. One who cuts and dries grass for use as fodder; specifically, in England, one who follows the mowers and tosses the grass over to dry it.

The conversation turned commonly on the incidents of the summer; how the hay-makers overtook the mowers, or how the rain kept the labour back. Hone's *Year Book*, Oct. 8.

2. An apparatus for drying and curing hay. It consists of a long inclined shoot, through which fresh-cut grass is passed by means of a conveyer, and in which it meets a volume of hot air from a coke-furnace. It resembles the more simple fruit-driers.

3. *pl.* A kind of country-dance. Also called *haymakers' jig*.

hay-market (hā'mār'ket), *n.* A place for the sale of hay.

haymow (hā'mou), *n.* A mow or mass of hay stored in a barn.

haynselynst, *n. pl.* See *hanselines*.

hay-plant (hā'plant), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Frangos pabularia*, which grows in Tibet and adjacent mountainous countries, and is there highly valued as a forage-plant. Its value was first made known to Europeans by Moorcroft, and attempts have been made to introduce it into Europe, but generally without success. It has been thought to be the "*Silphium*" mentioned by Arrian in his account of the wars of Alexander the Great.

hay-press (hā'pres), *n.* A press for making loose hay into bales for convenience of storage and transportation; a baling-press.

hay-rack (hā'rak), *n.* A light framework of wood placed on an open wagon for the purpose

of carrying bulky material, such as hay or straw.

The deputy sheriff and then his prisoner had to climb over a hayrack and thence down to the ground. E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xvi.

hay-rake (hā'rāk), *n.* 1. A hand-rake used in raking hay.—2. A machine for raking hay into windrows; a horse-rake.

hayrick (hā'rik), *n.* A haystack.

The stable, sheds, and other outbuildings, with the hayricks and the pens for such cattle as we bring in during winter, are near the house. T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 655.

hayriff, *n.* See *hairif*.

hay-scent (hā'sent), *n.* A fern, *Nephrodium oreopteris*: so called on account of the fragrance of its fronds. It is common in northern Europe, and ranges from Norway to Spain. See *Nephrodium*.

hay-seed (hā'sēd), *n.* 1. Grass-seed. [Colloq.]—2. The redseed, brit, etc., upon which mackerel, menhaden, and other fish largely feed. [New Eng.]—3. A countryman; a rustic. [Slang, U. S.]

haysoget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *haysuck*.

hay-spreader (hā'spred'ēr), *n.* An apparatus for spreading out hay to expose it to the sun and the air.

haystack (hā'stak), *n.* [= Dan. *høstak* = Sw. *höstak*.] A large stack or pile of hay, made in the open air as a means of storing or preserving the hay. It is finished above in conical form, or in the form of a ridged roof, and the sides are generally made to project somewhat for better protection from rain.

Set fire on barns and haystacks in the night.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 1.

Haystack boiler, an old form of steam-boiler, somewhat resembling a haystack in form.—To look for a needle in a haystack, to seek for what it is almost impossible to find.

How in the world will we manage to find you afterwards? After we get into the thick of the bresh, it'll be like looking for a needle in the biggest sort of a haystack. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 200.

haysuck (hā'suk), *n.* [E. dial. also *hazock*, *hazek*, *hay-jack*, *isaac*, etc. (and *haysucker*), < ME. *haisugge*, *heisugge*, *heysoge*, < AS. *hegesugge* (mentioned once, in a list of birds, next to the wren, glossed "*cicada, vicitula*": see below), < *hege*, E. *hay*², hedge, + *sugge*, *sugga*, a certain bird, glossed "*vicitula*," "*ficitula*," i. e., L. *ficedula*, the fig-pecker, becaefico, garden-warbler. The connection of AS. *sugga* with *sigan*, *sican*, suck, is not obvious.] 1. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

Thou [the cuckoo] mortherere of the *heysoge* on the braunche,
That broughte the forth. Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 612.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*.

haysucker (hā'suk'ēr), *n.* Same as *haysuck*.

hayt, *interj.* See *hait*.

hay-tea (hā'tē), *n.* The juice of hay extracted by boiling, and used as food for cattle.

hay-tedder (hā'ted'ēr), *n.* A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun



Hay-tedder (an English form).

and air. It consists of a pair of wheels supporting a reel, which carries bars set with curved tines pointing outward. The reel is rotated by a pinion connected with a spur-wheel in the hub of one of the wheels.

haythorn (hā'thōrn), *n.* [< AS. *hagthorn*; same as *hawthorn*, which prop. represents *ONorth. hagathorn*: see *hawthorn*.] Same as *ONorth. Haytian* (hā'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hayti* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Hayti or San Domingo, a large island of the West Indies lying east of Cuba.—2. Pertaining to the republic of Hayti, comprising the western part of this island.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Hayti.

hay-tit (hā'tit), *n.* 1. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called from the hay used in its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]—2. The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*: so called from the materials of its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]

haytorite (hā'tor-īt), *n.* [< *Haytor* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A pseudomorphous mineral occurring

in crystals having the form of datolite but consisting of chalcidony. It is from the Haytor iron-mines in Devonshire, England.

hayward (hā'wārd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heyward*; < ME. *heyward*, *heyeward*, *heiwārd*, also, through OF. influence, *haward*, < AS. *hæigward* (rare), for **hægward*, < *hagu* (in comp. *hæg*-, cf. *hawthorn*, *haythorn*), *haw*, hedge, in-closure, + *ward*, keeper. Hence the proper names *Hayward*, *Heyward*, *Haward*, and also *Howard* (ME. *Howard*, var. of *Haward*), which is not, as often said, a contraction of **hogward* (cf. *Hoggart*, which represents *hogherd*, equiv. to *swineherd*.)] An official whose duty was to guard the common herd or cattle of a town and to prevent them from breaking the hedges or fences of inclosed grounds; in New England, a similar official whose special duty was to impound strays.

Have an horne and be haywardie, and ligger oute a nyghtes,
And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and theuees. Piers Plowman (C), vi. 16.

The meanest sort of men, as shepherds, heywards and such like. Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 20.

The hayward in England was the watcher of bounds, but his office in Massachusetts resembled that of the impounder and common driver more than it did that of the hedge warden of the mother country. E. Channing.

The hay-ward, who watched over the common pasture when enclosed for grass-growing, was paid by a piece of cornland at its side. J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 316.

hayz (hā'iz), *n.* [Ar.] In *astrol.*, an accidental fortitude, consisting in the situation of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime, or of a feminine nocturnal planet in a feminine sign below the horizon in the night-time. The planet is properly said to be in its own hayz or running-place.

hazard (haz'ārd), *n.* [Formerly also *hasard*; < ME. *hasard*, *hazard*, a game of chance, < OF. *hasard*, *hazard*, a game at dice, the six at dice, adventure, F. *hasard*, *hazard*, = OIt. *sara*, a game at dice, also a hazard or a nick at dice, It. (after F.) *azzardo*, *hazard*, risk, danger, < Sp. *azar*, an unforeseen disaster, unexpected accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, hazard, formerly also the ace at dice, = Pg. *azar*, ill luck, a cast at dice losing all; orig. a die, < Ar. *al-zār*, the die, < *al*, the, + *zār* (in vulgar speech), a die (Devic), < Pers. *zār*, die (Zenker). Mahn, in Webster, gives Ar. *schār*, *sār*, a die, < *sahara*, be white, shine (cf. Ar. *sehar*, dawn of day[†]).] 1. The leading game at dice. The instruments are a box and two dice. The players are a caster and any number of setters. The setter stakes his money upon the table; the caster accepts the bet if he chooses, and must cover the setter's money if required. The setter can bar any throw. The caster first calls a main—that is, he calls any of the numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. He then throws his chance. If this is 2, 3, 11, or 12, it is called *crabs* and he loses, unless the main were 7 and he throws 11, or the main were 6 or 8 and he throws 12. In these cases, and also if he throws the main, his throw is called *nick*, and he wins. If he throws neither crabs nor nick, he must continue to throw until he again throws the main or his chance; if he throws the former first, the setter wins, if the latter the caster wins. Owing to the complicated chances, a good player at hazard has a great advantage over a novice.

In Flaunders whylom was a companye
Of yonge folk that haunteden folye,
As ryot, hasard, stewes and tavernes. Chaucer, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 3.

Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a fox-chase, wise at a debate. Pope, *Moral Essays*, l. 73.

2. A fortuitous event; chance; accident.

I will stand the hazard of the die. Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 4.

Fortune
(The blind foe to all beauty that is good)
Banded you from one hazard to another. Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, v. 1.

Two plants taken by hazard were protected under separate nets. Darwin, *Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 339.

3. Risk; peril; exposure to danger; liability to do or to receive harm: as, the hazards of the sea; he did it at the hazard of his reputation.

But Fame said, take heed how you loose me, for if you do, you will run a great hazard never to meet me again, there's no retrieving of me. Howell, *Letters*, ii. 14.

The tragedies of former times,
Hazards and strange escapes. Wordsworth, *Prelude*, viii.

4. One of the holes in the sides of a billiard-table. Bailey, 1731. Hence—5. A stroke in billiards: known as *losing hazard* when the player pockets his own ball off another, and as *winning hazard* when he pockets the object-ball. [Eng.]

The object of the player . . . is to drive one or other of the balls in one or other of the pockets. . . . [This stroke] is known as a hazard. Encyc. Brit., III. 675.

6. Something risked or staked.

hazard

I do not doubt . . .
To . . . bring your latter hazard back again.
Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

7. In tennis and some similar games, that side of the court into which the ball is served. See tennis.

Another when at the racket court he had a ball struck into his hazard, he would ever and anon cry out, *Estes vous là avec vos ours?* *Howell, Forraine Travell (1642), § 3.*

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will in France, by God's grace, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shak., Hen. V., I. 2.

Chicken hazard, a game of chance with very small stakes.—To run the hazard, to do something when the consequences are not foreseen and not within the powers of calculation; risk; take the chance.—*Syn. Venture, etc. See risk, n.*

hazard (haz'ard), *v.* [= *F. hasarder*, venture; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To take the chance of; venture to do, undertake, etc.

A cunning thief . . . would hazard the winning both of first and last.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5.

Mr. Darcy would never have hazarded such a proposal, if he had not been well assured of his cousin's corroboration.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 177.

2. To take the risk or danger of; run the risk of incurring or bringing to pass: as, to hazard the loss of reputation or of a battle.

Nor is the benefit proposed to be obtained by it in any manner equal to the evil hazarded.
Clarke, Works, I. 11.
I know that by telling it I hazard a mortal enmity.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americana.

3. To imperil; expose to danger or loss: as, to hazard life for a friend; to hazard an estate recklessly.

Who chooseth me must give and hazard all he hath.
Shak., M. of V., II. 7.

I hold it better far
To keep the course we run, than, seeking change,
Hazard our lives, our heirs, and the realm.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 18.

4. To incur the danger involved in; venture.

I must hazard the production of the bald fact, . . . though it should prove an Egyptian skull at our banquet.
Emerson, Friendship.

5. To expose to the risk of; put in danger of: with *to*. [*Rare.*]

He hazards his neck to the halter.
Fuller.
—*Syn.* To jeopard, peril, imperil, endanger. See danger, and risk, *n.*

II. intrans. To try the chance; adventure; run the risk or danger.

Yet you may scape to the camp; we'll hazard with you.
Fletcher, Valentinian, IV. 4.

Pause a day or two
Before you hazard.
Shak., M. of V., III. 2.

hazardable (haz'ard-a-bl), *a.* [*< hazard + -able.*] 1. Liable to hazard or chance; exposed to danger.

How to keep the corps seven dayes from corruption by anointing and washing, without exenteration, were an hazardable peece of art, in our choicest practise.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial, III.

For Cooper's Dictionary, I will send it you as soon as I can; but it is so difficult and hazardable . . . as I cannot tell how to convey that, or anything else to thee.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 410.

2. Capable of being hazarded or risked.

hazarder (haz'ard-er), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also hazardour; < ME. hasardour, < OF. hasardour, hasardour, < hasard, hazard: see hazard, n.*] A player at dice or cards; a gamester.

It is reprove and contrarie of honour
For to ben holde a commune hasardour.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, I. 184.

Trist nout to ys wonder world that lastit bot a wile:
For it is not bot [only] wiles of wo, a hasardour that wil the [thee] gile.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 234.

hazardize, *n.* [*< hazard + -ize, -ise, as in gormandise, n., cowardice, etc.*] A hazardous situation or enterprise; danger.

Her selfe had runne into that hazardize.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

hazardous (haz'ard-us), *a.* [*< OF. hasardeux = It. azzardoso, hazardous; as hazard + -ous.*] 1. Full of or exposing to hazard or peril, or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky.

I understand you have been in sundry hot and hazardous encounters, because of those many scars and cuts you wear about you.
Howell, Letters, IV. 40.

Perhaps thou [Christ] linger'st, in deep thought detain'd Of the enterprise so hazardous and high.
Milton, P. R., III. 228.

E'en daylight has its dangers; and the walk
Through pathless wastes . . .
Is hazardous and bold.
Cooper, Task, IV. 575.

2†. Reckless; daring; inclined to run risks.

Lycurgus was in his nature hazardous, and, by the lucky passing through many dangers, grown confident in himself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

2746

Hazardous insurance, an insurance effected at a high premium on buildings or goods more than ordinarily liable to catch fire, as on wooden houses, theaters, oil- or varnish-works, petroleum, etc. When the risk is considered to be very great, such insurances are called *extra-hazardous*. — *Syn.* Perilous, unsafe, precarious, uncertain, bold, daring.

hazardously (haz'ard-us-li), *adv.* In a hazardous manner. *Bailey, 1727, Supp.*

hazardousness (haz'ard-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hazardous. *Bailey, 1727.*

hazardry (haz'ard-ri), *n.* [*< ME. hasardrie, hasardrye, < hasard, a game of chance: see hazard.*] 1. The playing of the game of hazard; dicing; gaming.

O glotonie, luxurie and hasardrye.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, I. 435.

Take a Toppe, yif thou wilt pleye,
And not at the hasardrye.
Vernon MS., fol. 310, col. 1.

Some fell to daunce; some fel to hazardry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. I. 57.

2. Rashness; temerity.

Hasty wroth, and heedlesse hazardry,
Doe breede repentaunce late, and lasting infamy.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 13.

hazard-table (haz'ard-tā'bl), *n.* A table at which games of chance are played, especially with dice.

haze (hāz), *n.* [*Formerly also hase; the earliest instances (namely, of haze, v., and hazy, a.: see quot.) are of the latter part of the 17th century. Origin unknown; there is nothing to connect the word with AS. hasu, haso, gray (applied to the dove, eagle, wolf, to smoke, to garments, etc., but not to the weather), = Icel. höss, gray (applied to the eagle, wolf, the hair of the head, etc., but not to the weather).*] The aggregation of a countless multitude of extremely minute and even ultra-microscopic particles in the air, individually invisible, but producing in the aggregate an opaqueness of the atmosphere. Unlike fog, haze is commonly observed when the lower air is in a state of unusual dryness, sometimes appearing in horizontal strata at an average altitude of about 1,500 feet, and again often diffused through the air up to a much greater height and having no definite locus. In the common form that occurs when the upper air is in a state of incipient cloudiness, the particles are very minute droplets of water with or without an admixture of smoke or dust; in other cases, the particles consist of organic or inorganic matter carried to high altitudes by convective and other ascending currents. The former has been termed *water-haze*, and usually appears gray or bluish in reflected light, and yellow, orange, or red in transmitted light; the latter is called *dust-haze*, and may be distinguished by its buff tint. — *Syn.* Mist, Fog, etc. See rain, *n.*

haze (hāz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hazed*, ppr. *hazing*. [*< haze, n.*] 1†. To drizzle.

It hazes, it misles, or rains small rain.
Ray, Collection of North. Eng. Words (ed. 1691).

2. To be or become foggy or hazy. [*Rare.*]

haze (hāz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hazed*, ppr. *hazing*. [*Formerly also hase; < OF. haser, irritate, vex, annoy, insult (Godefroy).*] *I. trans.*

1. To harass with labor; punish with unnecessary work, as a seaman.

Every shifting of the studding-sails was only to haze the crew.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 50.

2. To play mischievous or abusive tricks on; try the pluck or temper of, especially by physical persecution, as lower-class students in a college or new-comers in an establishment of any kind.

Tis the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to haze.
Poem before Iadma, quoted in College Words, p. 251.

II. intrans. To frolic; lark. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

Hazin' round with Charity Bunker and the rest of the gals.
Wise, Tales for the Marines.

hazeck (hā'zek), *n.* Same as *haysuck*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hazel (hā'zl), *n.* and *a.* [*Also hazle, early mod. E. hazel, hasil, < ME. hazel, hesil, < AS. hāsel = D. hazel(aar) = OHG. hasala, f., hasal, m., MHG. G. hasel, f., = Icel. hasl, m., hesli, n., = Sw.*

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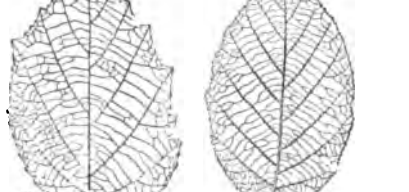
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hazel(aar) = OHG. hasala, f., hasal, m., MHG. G. hasel, f., = Icel. hasl, m., hesli, n., = Sw.

hazelle (hā'z-l), *a.* [*< hazel + -ly¹ or -y¹.*] Of the color of the hazelnut; of a light brown. [*Rare.*]

hazelnut (hā'zl-nut), *n.* [*< ME. haselnote, < AS. haselnutu (= D. hazelnoot = MLG. hasel-note = OHG. hasalnuz, G. haselnuss = Dan. haselnød), < hāsel, hazel, + hnutu, nut.*] 1. The nut of the hazel. It consists of a hard globose or ovoid pericarp inclosing a single pendulous seed composed of two equal, thick, fleshy hemispherical cotyledons with a very short superior radicle surrounded by a membranaceous testa, the whole inclosed in two large and more or less fleshy coherent bracts with foliaceous summits, in *Corylus rostrata* prolonged into a beak. The nuts are sometimes solitary, but usually more or less clustered. The nutritious and edible part, or "meat," of the nut is the fleshy cotyledons, which are very agreeably flavored. Hazelnut-oil is used in mixing paints and perfumes. It is also taken for coughs.



(a) Fossil and (b) Recent Leaf of Hazel (*Corylus Americana*).

hazelnut

Dan. hassel = *L. corulus, corylus* (for "*cosulus*") = *W. coll.* hazel. The form suggests a connection with *hare*¹, OHG. *haso*, G. *hase*; but this is uncertain.] *I. n.* A plant of the genus *Corylus*, shrubs or small trees belonging to the natural order *Cupuliferae*, or oak family, and giving name to the tribe *Coryleae*, to which the hornbeams also belong. The European hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, may become a small tree, and its wood has valuable qualities. The American hazel, *C. Americana*, is a bush, usually growing in dense thickets from which it excludes nearly all other vegetation. The beaked hazel is *C. rostrata*, the more northern of the American species. Impressions of leaves have been found in a fossil state



Hazel (*Corylus Americana*).
a, female catkin; b, female flower; c, male catkin; d, male flower.

which cannot be distinguished from the leaves of *C. Americana* and *C. rostrata*. These impressions occur in what is known to geologists as the Fort Union group, of Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary age, in the lower Yellowstone valley in Montana. The type is therefore very ancient. See *Corylus*.

Their bowes are of tough Hasill, the strings of Leather, arrows of Canes or Hasill, headed with stones or hornes, and artificially feathered. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 762.*

The younger people making holiday . . .
Went nutting to the hazels.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

II. a. [*Attrib. use of the noun.* The older adj. is *hazelen*.] 1. Made of or belonging to the hazel.

They hung me up by the heels, and beat me with hazel-sticks, as if they would have baked me, and have cozened somebody with me for venison.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 2.

2. Of a light-brown color, like the hazelnut.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes.
Shak., R. and J., III. 1.

hazel-crotches (hā'zl-krot'ch), *n.* A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*, used in dyeing yarn and woollen goods. It is also a tonic and an astringent, and has been used for flavoring beer, for making diet-drinks or jellies for invalids, and by the Swedish peasants for epidemic catarrh in cattle and sheep. Also called *hazel-rag* or *hazel-rav*. See *Sticta*. [*North. Eng.*]

hazel-earth (hā'zl-erth), *n.* Soil suitable for the hazel; fertile loam. [*Eng.*]

hazelen, *a.* [*< ME. *haslen, heslyn, < AS. hāselen, < hāsel, hazel: see hazel and -en².*] Pertaining to or composed of hazel.

Holtis and hare woddes, with *heslyne* schawes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2504.

hazeless (hāz'les), *a.* [*< haze¹ + -less.*] Without haze; free from haze.

hazel-grouse (hā'zl-grouse), *n.* A name of the European ruffed grouse, *Bonasa betulina*, from its frequenting thickets of hazel.

hazel-hen (hā'zl-hen), *n.* Same as *hazel-grouse*.

St. Beatus protected the cranes and hazel-hens which built their nests upon the Ulster mountains.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 298.

hazelly (hā'zl-i), *a.* [*< hazel + -ly¹ or -y¹.*] Of the color of the hazelnut; of a light brown. [*Rare.*]

hazelnut (hā'zl-nut), *n.* [*< ME. haselnote, < AS. haselnutu (= D. hazelnoot = MLG. hasel-note = OHG. hasalnuz, G. haselnuss = Dan. haselnød), < hāsel, hazel, + hnutu, nut.*] 1. The nut of the hazel. It consists of a hard globose or ovoid pericarp inclosing a single pendulous seed composed of two equal, thick, fleshy hemispherical cotyledons with a very short superior radicle surrounded by a membranaceous testa, the whole inclosed in two large and more or less fleshy coherent bracts with foliaceous summits, in *Corylus rostrata* prolonged into a beak. The nuts are sometimes solitary, but usually more or less clustered. The nutritious and edible part, or "meat," of the nut is the fleshy cotyledons, which are very agreeably flavored. Hazelnut-oil is used in mixing paints and perfumes. It is also taken for coughs.

hazelnut

Ther ben summe of the gretnesse of a Bene, and summe als grete as an *Hazelle Note*. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 158.

2. The plant which bears the hazelnut. See *hazel*.

hazel-oil (hā'z'l-oil), *n.* A severe beating, as with hazel rods. [Prov. Eng.]

hazel-rag, hazel-raw (hā'z'l-rag, -rā), *n.* Same as *hazel-crottles*.

hazel-tree (hā'z'l-trē), *n.* 1. Same as *hazel*.

—2. A tree, *Guevina Avellana*, of the natural order *Proteaceae*. It is found in Chili and the Chonos archipelago west of Patagonia. It is a very ornamental tree, 30 feet in height, with snow-white flowers and coral-fruit, the latter ripening at the same time with the opening of the former. It is an evergreen tree, with tough elastic wood, which is used in the construction of boats.

hazewort (hā'z'l-wert), *n.* *Asarum Europaeum*, the asarabacca. See *Asarum*. [Eng.]

hazer (hā'z'er), *n.* One who hazes.

The *hazers* in college are the men who have been bred upon dime novels and the prize-ring—in spirit, at least, if not in fact—to whom the training and instincts of the gentleman are unknown.

G. W. Curtis, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 636.

haziness (hā'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being hazy.

hazing (hā'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *haze*², *v.*] The act or practice of harassing or abusing a new-comer, as a student at college or a sailor at sea, by practical jokes or tricks.

The petty bullying of *hazing*, and the whole system of college tyranny, is a most contemptible denial of fair play.

G. W. Curtis, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 635.

hazle¹, *n.* and *a.* See *hazel*.

hazle² (hā'z'l), *v. t.* [*OF. hasler, haler, sunburn, F. hâler, sunburn, < OF. hasle, F. hâle, sunburning, the scorching heat of a summer sun.*] To make dry; parch up.

That happy wind . . . did *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge. *D. Rogers, Naaman*.

hazle³ (hā'z'l), *n.* [Perhaps named from its color, *< hazle*¹, *hazel*. Cf. *hazel-gebirge*, an important group in Austria.] In coal-mining, a tough mixture of sandstone and shale. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

hazock (hā'z'ok), *n.* Same as *haysuck*.

hazy (hā'zi), *a.* [*< haze*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Opaque with haze; obscured by light fog or smoke; dull; misty; used with reference to the state of the atmosphere, or to atmospheric effects, as in a picture: as, a *hazy* morning; a *hazy* landscape.

Indeed the sky was, in general, so cloudy, and the weather so thick and *hazy*, that he had very little benefit of sun or moon. *Cook, Voyages*, III. l. 4.

Like hidden poets lie the *hazy* streams.

T. B. Read, *Indian Summer*.

2. Lacking distinctness; obscure; vague; confused; applied to thought and expression: as, a *hazy* reasoner; a *hazy* proposition.

He was as *hazy* about the Hypostatic Union as are many laymen about the Pragmatic Sanction.

Scribner's Mag., III. 739.

H. B. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Britannic Majesty*.

H-branch (äch'branch), *n.* A double-branch pipe or T-joint united with a four-way joint, used to connect two parallel pipes with a pipe at right angles.

H. C. An abbreviation of *House of Commons*.

hdkf. A commercial contraction of *handkerchief*.

H-drill (äch'dril), *n.* A special form of rock-drill having an end the section of which resembles the letter H. See *cut under drill*.



H-Branch.

he¹ (hē), *pron.* and *n.*; now only in the masc., nom. *he*, poss. *his*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *him*, pl. (from another source) nom. *they*, poss. *their*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *them*. [The pron. of the 3d person, now commonly recognized only in the masc. sing., the pl. being supplied by another word, and the associated fem. (poss. and obj.) *her* and the neut. *it* being commonly treated as separate words; but orig. complete in all genders and cases, presenting a typical form, and retaining still the most numerous characteristics of the ancient pronominal inflection, and for that reason, and in order to explain its involved forms clearly, exhibited here with some fullness. The native and other Teut. forms are given in detail below in separate divisions; the typical form is the nom. sing. masc. *he*, *< ME. he*, *< AS. hē* = *OS. he*, *hi*, *hie* = *OFries. hi* = *MLG. he*, *LG. he*, *hei* = *D. hij* = *Goth. *his* (found only in the masc. dat. *himma*, acc. *hina*,

neut. acc. *hita*) = *Scand.* (with a suffixed demonstrative particle), *Icel. hann* = *Sw. Dan. han*, *he* (*Icel. hinn*, *Sw. Dan. hinn*, *hin*, that, the other) (for other Teut. forms, see below); *Teut. *hi*, perhaps allied to *L. hic* (*< √ *hi* + *-c*, *-ce*, a demonstrative suffix), this, this one, and to *Gr. κεινος, ἐκεινος*, that one, *ἐκεῖ*, there. A different root, not found in *AS.* and *E.* (being appar. merged at an early period in that of *he*), appears in *OS. masc. gen. is*, etc., neut. nom. *it* (gen. *is*) = *OHG. MHG. G. masc. nom. er*, *OHG. MHG. neut. ez*, *G. es*, *it*, = *Goth. masc. is* (gen. *is*, dat. *imma*, acc. *ina*), fem. gen. *izos*, etc., neut. *ita* (gen. *is*, etc.) = *L. is*, fem. *ea*, neut. *id*, *he*, *she*, *it*, that, = *Skt. i*, this, that: an Indo-Eur. demonstrative pronominal root appearing also in various inflectional and deriv. suffixes. From the same Teut. pronominal root **hi* are derived *here*¹, *hen*² (obs.), *hence*, *hethen*² (obs.), *hither*. The fem. and pl. forms of *he* began to fall away in the early part of the *ME.* period, being replaced in part by forms from other stems: see *she* and *they*. The aspirate in *he*, *her*, *him* is commonly suppressed in ordinary pronunciation after an accented monosyllable or dissyllable, a suppression which prevails throughout in the case of *it*, orig. *hit*, but is not generally acknowledged in regard to the other forms except in intentional representations of colloquial or dialectal speech, as, I told 'im so, see if 'e's in, take 'em away, etc. In formal speech the aspirate is more carefully given.] 1. *personal pron.* A personal pronoun of the third person, the form *he* being nominative singular masculine. It stands for a noun or another pronoun previously expressed, or in place of such a word not expressed when pointed out by the situation. The various forms of *he*, including those of Middle English with their Anglo-Saxon originals and their cognates, are here given according to gender and case, with quotations. Idiomatic uses applicable to all forms are then treated without regard to case.

A. Masc. sing. (a) Nom. *he*. [*Colloq. or dial. also e*, also *ha*, *a* (see *a*), *ME. he*, *heo*, *ha*, *ho*, *a*, *e*, *< AS. hē* = *OS. he*, *hi*, *hie* = *OFries. hi*, *he* = *MLG. he*, *LG. he*, *hei* = *D. hij* = *Goth. *his* (= *Icel. hann* = *Sw. Dan. han*): see further in etym. above.]

Ac wel worth Pouerte! for *he* may walke vnrobbed

Among pilours in pees, yf pacience hym folwe.

Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 1.

Let him that thinketh *he* standeth take heed lest *he* fall. 1 Cor. x. 12.

If thou beest *he* — But, O, how fallen! how changed
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton, P. L.*, l. 84.

He who from zone to zone

Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight.

Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

(b) Poss. (gen.) *his* (hiz). [*Colloq. or dial. also is*, *< ME. his*, *hys*, *is*, *ys*, *< AS. hie* = *OFries. hie* (= *OS. etc.*, *is*, from another root: see etym. above).] Of him: now always merely possessive, and preceding the noun, but originally also used objectively with certain verbs. By a confusion of the genitive suffix *-es*, *-is* with this possessive form of the personal pronoun, the suffix came in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to be often written separately as *his*: as, Artaxerxes *his* crown, etc. For this use, see under *his*². For the neuter *his*, see C (b).

Nys hele nane in God *his* [Latin in *deo ejus*, Vulgate]. Ps. iii. 2 (ME. version).

He . . . became *is* man. *Havelok*, l. 2254.

When y thanke on Jesu blod that ran down bi *ys* syde.

Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 83.

For no wickede dede

That the sire hym-self doth, by *hus* owene wil,

The sone for the syres synne sholde not be the worse.

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 237.

(c) Obj. (dat.) *him*. [*Colloq. or dial. also im*, *< ME. him*, *hym*, *< AS. him*, *hym* = *OFries. him* = *D. hem* (= *MLG. im*, *em*, *LG. em* = *OHG. imo*, *MHG. ime*, *im*, *G. ihm* = *Goth. imma*, from another root: see etym. above).] This form, originally only dative, is also used as accusative, having displaced the original form for the accusative. See (d). For the neuter *him*, see C (c).

Deth delt *him* [dat.] a dent, and drof *him* [acc.] to the erthe. *Piers Plowman* (A), xii. 104.

Whosoever bath, to *him* shall be given. *Mat. xiii. 12*.

They gave *him* to drink vinegar mingled with gall. *Mat. xxvii. 34*.

They had no such lawe, but they had another, that the King of Persia might doe what *him* liked.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

The story I had of *him* is literally true, and well known to be so in the country wherein the circumstances were transacted. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 94.

[For the proper objective *him* is often incorrectly used *he* in certain constructions where a familiar sequence seems, at the moment, to require that form.

I cannot think of any character below the flatterer, except *he* that envies him. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 208.

Conversely, *him* is often used, colloquially, for *he* in the predicate: as, It is *him*; like "It is *me*" for "It is *I*." See [2.] (d) Obj. (acc.) *him*. [A substitution of the dative form *him*, or an acronym to *him* of the earlier form, *ME. him*, *hine*, *< AS. hine* = *OFries. hini*, *hine* (also *him*, *hem*) (cf. *OS. ina* = *OHG. ina*, *MHG. ine*, *G. in*, *G. ihn* = *Goth. ina*, from another root: see etym. above).] See (c) above.

he

A palmere *he* than mette

And faire *hine* grette.

King Horn, l. 1027.

Sore *he* longed *hym* for to se, and *he* *hym* also.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

B. Fem. sing. (a) Nom. *he*, *ho*, *hoo* (now only dialectal, the form *she*, of different origin, being used in literary English). [*E. dial. also e*, *a*; *< ME. he*, *hi*, *hie*, *heo*, *hu*, *hoe*, *ho*, *hue*, *a* (also *geo*, *gho*, *goe*, *je*, these forms affording a transition to the use of *scheo*, *scho*, *sche*, *she*, whence mod. *E. she*, *q. v.*); *< AS. hēo*, *hād*, *hīe*, *hī* = *OFries. hio*, *hiu* (for other Teut. forms, see *she*).] *She*.

The maiden turned oyaín anon,

And tok the waye *he* [she] hadde er gon.

Lai le Freine (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, I).

He [Mary] chaungede cher & seide hou schoolde I gon with childe

Without felanschupe of mon?

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 83.

Wolt thou wedde this maide, yf ich wol assente,
For *hys* ys fayne of thy felanshupe, and for to be thy make

[mate]? *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 155.

(b) Poss. (gen.) *her*. [*E. dial. also er*; *< ME. her*, *hir*, *here*, *hire*, *hur*, *hure*, *ir*, *< AS. hīre*, *hīre* = *OFries. hiri* = *D. harer* (cf. *MLG. er*, *ir*, *LG. er* = *OHG. ira*, *iro*, *MHG. ire*, *ir*, *G. ihr* = *Goth. izōs*, from another root: see etym. above).]

Er ich wedde suche a wif, wo me by-tyde!

For *hys* ys freel of *hure* faith and *hikel* of *hure* speche.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 155.

With more than admiration *he* admired

Her azure veins, *her* alabaster skin,

Her coral lips, *her* snow-white dimpled chin.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 419.

(c) Obj. (dat.) *her*. [*E. dial. also er*; *< ME. her*, *hir*, *hyr*, *here*, *hire*, *hur*, *hure*, *< AS. hīre*, *hīre* = *OFries. hiri* = *D. haar* (cf. *OS. iru* = *MLG. er*, *ir*, *LG. er* = *OHG. ira*, *iro*, *MHG. ire*, *ir*, *G. ihr* = *Goth. izōs*, from another root: see etym. above).]

Gawein drough hym to the damesell, and asked *hir* of whens she was. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 643.

Glve me strength

Not to tell *her*, never to let *her* know.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

(d) Obj. (acc.) *her*. [*E. dial. also er*; *< ME. her*, *hir*, *hyr*, substituted (as also the masc. dat. for acc.) for the orig. acc., *ME. heo*, *hi* (also *hie*, *his*, *ie*), *< AS. hie*, *hi* = *OFries. hia* (for other Teut. forms, see *she*).]

Anima she hatte [is named], ac Ennye *hir* hateth.

Piers Plowman (B), ix. 7.

That thou hast *her*, it is not all my grief,

And yet it may be said I loved *her* dearly.

Shak., *Sonnets*, xlii.

C. Neut. sing. (a) Nom. *it*. [*E. dial. also hit* (rather as a corrupt aspiration of the prevalent *it* than a survival of the orig. form *hit*), early mod. *E.* also *yt*, *< ME. it*, *yt*, *et*, *hit*, *hyt*, *< AS. hit*, *hyt* = *OFries. hit* = *D. het* (cf. *OS. it* = *MLG. it*, *et*, *LG. et* = *OHG. iz*, *ez*, *MHG. ez*, *G. es* = *Goth. ita* = *L. id*, etc., from another root: see etym. above).]

Some of vs went to the lande to the village, whiche *is* right lytel worthe; *hit* is vnder the Venysians.

Sir R. Guylforde, *Pilgrimage*, p. 10.

Wealth may be an excellent thing, for it means power, it means lelsure, it means liberty.

Lowell, *Harvard Anniversary*.

(b) Poss. *its*, formerly *his*. (The poss. form *its* is first recorded in print in 1598. It is formed from *it* by the addition of the common possessive (genitive) suffix *-s*, of nouns, the nom. and obj. form *it* being also used for a time in the possessive without a suffix. The substitution arose when the orig. neut. poss. *his*, which had the same form as the masc. poss. *his*, began to be regarded as masc. only, thus giving it, when used properly as neut., the appearance of a personification. Earlier mod. *E. his*, *hys*, *< ME. his*, *hys*, *< AS. his*, in form like the masc. *his*: see A (b).]

Of beaten work shall *his* candlestick be made: *his* shaft, and *his* branches, *his* bowls, *his* knobs, and *his* flowers, shall be of the same. *Ex. xxv. 31*.

It is just so high as it is, and moones with it owne organs. *Shak.*, *A. and C.* (folio 1623), ii. 7.

Doe childe, goe to *yt* grandame, childe,

Glue grandame kingdome, and *it* grandame will

Glue *yt* a plum, a cherry, and a figge.

Shak., *K. John* (folio 1623), l. 2.

The hardest knife ill used doth lose *his* edge.

Shak., *Sonnets*, xcv.

The conscious water saw *its* God and blushed.

Crashaw, *Epigram* (trans.), (1634).

(c) Obj. (dat.) *it*. [This is a substitution for the orig. *him*, the nom. and acc. *it* being so frequent (by reason of the numerous idiomatic uses of the word) that the dative gave way to the accusative, while in the masc. and fem. the accusative gave way to the dative. Early mod. *E. him*, *< ME. him*, *hym*, *< AS. him*, etc., in forms like the masc.: see A (c).]

We haue no lymes to labore with; vr lord we *hit* thonken.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 117.

Thou art inclined to sleep; 'tis a good dulness,

And give *it* way. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, i. 2.

(d) Obj. (acc.) *it*. [*< ME. it*, *hit*, *et*, *< AS. hit*, etc., in forms like the nom. See (a) above.]

He [God] is thre persones departable; ich prone *hit* by mankynde. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 216.

But vnto *him* that brouhte *yt* yee *hit* take

Whenne yee haue done.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Ah, my liege Lord! forgive *it* unto mee,

If ought against thine honour I haue tolde.

Spenser, *Malipotmos*, l. 102.

[This neuter *it* is now generally treated as a separate word, having many idiomatic uses of its own. See *it*.]

D. Masc., fem., and neut. pl. [Obsolete or colloquial (see (c), (d) below), the form *they*, of different origin, being used in literary English.] (a) Nom. *he*, *hit*. [ME. *he*, *heo*, *hio*, *hi*, *hie*, *ha*, *huc*, etc.; < AS. *hi*, *hie*, *hig*, *heo*, *hiō* = OFries. *hīa* (in other Teut. forms from a different root, represented by *she*).] They: displaced in modern English by *they* (which see).

Alle been *he* blithe
That to my song lythe.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1.

And nuste wat folk it was, to hem he sende hys sonde,
To wyte, wether *he* [they] wolde pes, other *hoo* nolde non.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 16.

Toward Mantrible ridden *hi*.
Sir Ferunbras (ed. Ellis), II. 394.

(b) Poss. (gen.) *her*, *heret*. [Now only dial.; < ME. *here*, *hīre*, *hure*, *hāre*, *hore*, *heore*, < AS. *hīra*, *hyra*, *heora* = OFries. *hīara*.] Their: displaced in modern English by *their* (which see, under *they*).

Thenne cam Pilatus with muche people . . .
To see hou douthliche Deth sholde do and deme *here*
beyer [of both of them] ryght.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 36.

(c) Obj. (dat.) *hemt*, *emt*, *'em*. [Common in early mod. E., in which it came to be regarded as a contr. of the equiv. *them*, and was therefore in the 17th century often printed *'em*, *'em*; in present use only colloq., written *'em* (see *'em*); < ME. *hem*, *ham*, *hom*, *heom*, *heimen*, < AS. *him*, *heom* = OFries. *hīam*, *hīm*, *hīmmen*, etc. (cf. Goth. *im*, from another root: see *etym.* above).] Them. See *they*.

And [he] precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes, . . .
And with gladdie wille doth *hem* gode.

Piers Plowman (B), viii. 93.

That ys to say, alle thynges that ye wylle that men do
to zow, do ze the same to *hem*.

MS. Raul. Poet. 145. (*Halliwel*.)

(d) Obj. (acc.) *hemt*, *emt*, *'em*. [< ME. *hem*, *hom*, etc.; a substitution for the orig. *he*, *hi*, etc. (same form as the nom.), the dative having displaced the accusative here as in the singular (see A (d)).] See (c) above. Them. See *they*.

He could coin or counterfeit
New words, with little or no wit; . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. l. 113.

His friends — as Angels I received *'em*,
His foes — the Devil had suborn'd *'em*,
Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, i. 5.

In early use and in modern dialectal speech *he* is often found with reference to inanimate objects where present regular usage requires *it*. In early use this is generally due to the agreement required by the grammatical gender; in modern use it is due rather to personification or to mere mixture. An actual change of *hit* or *it* to *he* is not to be supposed.

From South to North *he* [England] ys long eigte hondred myle.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 2.

A staffe of sixe verses is very pleasant to the eare, and also serveth for a greater complement then the inferior staves, which maketh *him* more commonly to be used.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 55.

The possessive may be used without a noun following, the feminine *her*, like *our* and *your*, then taking, in modern use, an additional genitive suffix *-s*, as in *his*, namely, *hers*.

This was his desir and *hire* also.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 221.
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend.
Dryden.

A thing always becomes *his* at last who says it best, and thus makes it *his* own.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 41.

For the reflexive and emphatic form of *he*, see *himself*.
II. demonstr. pron. This one; that one.

Manye a man that may nat stonde a pul,
It likyth him at wrastelyng for to be,
And demen yit, wher [whether] *he* do bet or *he*.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 166.

III. n. 1. A male person; a man: correlative to *she*, a woman. [Now only humorous.]

Here I stand to answer thee,
Or any *he* the proudest of thy sort.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2.

One that dares step as far to gain my freedom
As any *he* that breathes.
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, i. 1.

2. A male animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the male sex: correlative to *she*, a female animal. Hence much used attributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'male', with names of animals, *he* and *she* thus prefixed supplying the place in English of the distinctive suffixes common in other tongues and used to some extent in Anglo-Saxon (compare *fox*, *fixen*, *vixen*): as, a *he*-bear, *he*-cat, *he*-goat, correlative to *she*-bear, etc. The use occurs first in Middle English, when the regular suffixes of gender, distinct in Anglo-Saxon, fell away or became confused. These prefixes are sometimes also used contemptuously with reference to persons.

They haue many *hee* and *shee*-Saints, in great veneration, with long legends of their lues.
Purphas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 444.

All the *he* and *she* scoundrels of the capital, writhed and twisted together, rush by you.
Thackeray, *Paris Sketch Book*, On Some Fashionable [French Novels].

he² (hē), *interj.* A sound made in calling, laughing, etc.: as, *He! he!* an archers' word of call.

head (hed), *n.* and *a.* [The spelling *ea* indicates the orig. long vowel; early mod. E. also *heed*, *hed*; < ME. *hed* (i. e., *hēd*), *hede*, *heed*, contr. of earlier *heved*, *hevid*, *heaved*, *haved*, < AS. *heafod* (gen. *heafdes*), the head (lit. and fig.), = OS. *hōbhid* = OFries. *hāved*, *hāfd*, *hād* = D. *hoofd* = MLG. *hōvet*, LG. *hōvet*, *hoofd* = OHG. *houbit*, MHG. *houbet*, *houpt*, also *hōubet*, G. *haupt* (dial. *haid*, *hād*, *heed*, after LG.) = Icel. *höfud* = Sw. *hufud* = Dan. *hoved* = Goth. *haubith*, the head (prob. connected with AS. *hāfe*, ME. *houve*, *howe*, Sc. *how*, a hood, = MLG. LG. *huve* = OHG. *hūba*, MHG. *hūbe*, G. *haube*, a cap, coif, hood, = Icel. *hūfa* = Dan. *hue* = Sw. *hufva*, a cap, hood, bonnet; prob. = L. *cāput*, head (> ult. E. *chief*, *capital*, *cape*, etc.).] The Gr. *kephalē*, the head, agrees with the rare and poet. AS. *hafala*, *hafela*, also written *heafela*, *heafola*, the head; but this is appar. not connected with *heafod*, head: cf. Skt. *kapāla*, a cup, the skull.] **I. n. 1.** The upper part or division of the human body, consisting of the more or less rounded skull and its integuments and contents, the organs of sight, hearing, taste, etc., with the mouth and its parts, and joined to the trunk by the neck; in an extended sense, the corresponding part of any animal's body; the front, fore, or top part or oral end of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body, as by being borne upon a neck; the end opposite the tail. In all vertebrates except the lancelets, which have no skull or brain, the head is a prominent part. In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, the head is an anterior part of the body in some way distinguished from the thorax, as by the coalescence of a number of the primitively distinct somites of the body into one segment, and the conversion of the appendages of these confluent somites into mouth-parts and organs of special sense; though the outward separation between head and thorax is often obscure or null. (See *cephalothorax*.) In the great group of worms, or anarthropodous anneloid animals, the head is simply the oral as opposed to the aboral end of the body. In molluscous animals a head is frequently recognizable by its mouth, tentacles, etc.; but in many there is no such distinction, these being called in consequence *acephalous* or *headless*. Still lower in the scale, the term *head* can be applied only, if at all, to the oral end of an animal. (See *cranium* and *skull*.) In certain *Vermes* the head is the whole mature individual excepting its generative buds, joints, or strobila: as, the head of a tapeworm.

Hou longe ssolde hor luther [lither] *heued* above hor ssoldren be?
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 126.

Both wife and barnes upon him fell
And lay upon the cors criand,
Heuid to *heuid* and hand to hand.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

There was wont to ben the *heed* of seynt John Baptist, enclosed in the Walle.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 107.

It was one of those *heads* which Guido has often painted — mild, pale, penetrating.
Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 8.

2. Mental faculty regarded as seated in the head; intelligence; understanding; will or resolution; inclination; mind.

For what thorw werre and wrake and wycked *hyfdes*,
May no preiour pees make in no place, hit semeth.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 85.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her footman put it in her head.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, II. 178.

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine head, a long head, or a good head, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding.

Addison, *The Hood*.

Of this siege M. Viollet-le-Duc gives a long and minute account, which the visitor who has a head for such things may follow, with the brochure in hand, on the fortifications themselves.

II. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 149.

3. An individual animal or person; especially, an animal or a person considered as merely one of a number: as, to charge so much a head. [In this use after a number the plural is *heads*.]

A company of giddy *heads* will take upon them to define how many shall be saved.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 628.

Thirty thousand head of swine.

Addison.

The red deer, which toward the beginning of this century amounted to about five hundred head.

Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, vi.

4. One who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; a principal person; a leader; a chief: as, the head of an army; the head of a sect or party.

Sithen ich am zoure alre *hefd* [the head of you all] ich am zoure alre hele.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 473.

The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church.

Eph. v. 23.

The Master of the College, or "Head of the House," is a D. D., who has been a Fellow. He is the supreme ruler within the college walls.

C. A. Bristed, *English University*, p. 31.

5. A conspicuous external covering or prominence on the head. (a) The covering of hair: as, a beautiful head of hair. (b) A head-dress.

I will bring down new *heads* for my sisters.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 263.

Sails with lappet-head and mincing airs
Duly at chink of bell to morning pray'rs.

Cowper, *Truth*, l. 189.

(c) The antlers of a deer.

But, sir, I assure ye, it was a buck of the first head [that is, of the fifth year].

Shak., I. L. L., iv. 2.

6. A part of a thing regarded as in some degree resembling the human head in position, form, or importance. (a) The top, especially when distinguished in some way from the rest of the thing: as, the head of a pin, of a spear, of a nail, of a mast.

He hied him to the head of the house,

To the house top of Fyvie.

Andrew Lamme (Child's Ballads, II. 196).

As much as the full moon doth [overshine] the cinders of the element, which show like pins' heads to her.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

(b) The top or upper part of a plant the leaves of which form a single more or less compact mass: as, a head of grain or of lettuce.

The wheat and barley which they sowed last winter are already in full head.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 49.

(c) In bot., a more or less globular cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers centripetal in development, as in the plane-tree, button-bush, clover, etc. By the shortening of the rays the umbel becomes a head, as in *Eryngium*, *Sanicula*, etc. In the *Compositae* the flowers are always collected into a head, but they are then situated on a conical, flat, or even concave receptacle. Gray calls such a head the *anthodium*, from the resemblance of the whole head to a single flower. In the *Characeae* Sachs applies the term *head* (*köpfchen*) to a peculiar hyaline cell situated at the central end of each of the eight manubria. See *head-cell*, and cut under *anthoclinium*. (d) The main point or part; that which constitutes the most conspicuous or most important feature.

True, I have married her;

The very head and front of my offending

Hath this extent, no more. *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 3.

(e) The fore part; hence, the foremost place; the most prominent or honorable position: as, the head of a ship (which includes the bows on both sides); the head of a procession, of a column of troops, or of a class; the head of the table; the head of a profession.

After 7 miles riding, passing thro' a wood heretofore sacred to Juno, we came to Montetascone, the head of the Falisci.

Ecelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 4, 1644.

Where Macgregor sits, there is the head of the table.

Highland proverb.

Gorizia has been for ages the head of a principality.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 9.

(f) That end of a thing which is regarded as the upper end: as, the head of a bed; the head of a street.

At the tother *hede* of the halle was, hegh vppoloffe,

A wonderfull werke wegges to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1672.

He put his hand at her bed head,

And there he found a gude grey horn.

Leesone Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

The sheets thus produced receive their first fold (in the heads) in the direction of the axis of the cylinders which carry them; the second fold (down the "back") is given by a bar.

Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 682.

(g) Of a barrel or the like, either end when closed; hence, the material with which either end is closed: as, to knock out both heads of a cask. (h) That which rises to the top, as the froth on a pot of beer.

I add to the residual partially purified goods a ley of moderate strength only (instead of the finishing ley for curd soap), and boil, taking care that no head is formed.

Watt, *Soap-making*, p. 73.

(i) That part of an abscess or a boil where it breaks or seems likely to break: often used figuratively. (j) The principal source, or one of the sources, as of a stream; the remotest point from the mouth or opening into a sea or lake, as of a creek, bay, or gulf; a source or spring in general.

Now I see

The mystery of your loneliness, and find

Your salt tears' head. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, i. 3.

Those bless'd flowers that dwell

At the rough stream's calm head, thrive and do well.

Donne, *Satires* (ed. 1819).

Whence should this flood of passion, throw, take head?

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, III. 2.

(k) The accumulation of oil in oil-tubes when the pumps are idle. (l) A reliquary in the shape of a human head. See *chef*, 3. (m) A headland or promontory, as in the names *Gay Head*, *Flamborough Head*.

Our overplus of shipping will we burn;
And, with the rest full-mann'd, from the head of Actium
Beat the approaching Cæsar.


Shak., *A. and C.*, III. 7.

At a head of land a little short they beheaded two

sachems.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 278.

(n) A special part of a tool, instrument, etc., having some analogy with the human head, as the upper or steel part of an anvil; the riser, sprue, or sillage-piece of a casting; the obverse of a coin; the capital of a column; the striking part of a hammer, in contradistinction to the helve, and the pole as distinguished from the claw or peen; the poppet of a lathe; the lathe-stock in which is the live spindle, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which contains the dead spindle; the top edge of a book; the top of a door, etc. (o) A bundle of flax measuring probably 2 feet in length, and weighing a few pounds. In Dorsetshire a head of hemp weighs 4 pounds. According to the statute of Edward I. called *Tractatus de ponderibus et mensuris*, a head of linen is 10 yards: "Chief de fustiano constat ex tredecim ulnis: caput fiondis ex decem ulnis." (p) In whaling: (1) The upper end of a piece of blubber in boarding;

the square end cut off from the main piece, and separately hauled in. (2) That part of a whale which includes the white-horse, junk, and case, as of a sperm-whale, or the whalebone and some blubber of a baleen-whale. (q) In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, the larger plates, taken collectively, of the upper shell of the caret or hawk's-bill turtle, usually thirteen in number. (r) In *musical notation*, the principal part of a note—that is, that part which indicates by its position on the staff the pitch of the tone: as, : distinguished from the *stem* or *tail*. (See *note*.)

Heads are either *open*, as in semibreves and minims, or *solid*, as in crotchets, quavers, etc. (s) In various stringed musical instruments of the lute and viol families, that part of the instrument above the neck where the tuning-pegs are inserted. It is usually carved ornamentally, especially in the older instruments. See *lute*, *viol*, *guitar*, etc. (t) In musical instruments of the drum family, the stretched membrane covering one or both of the ends, by striking which the tone is produced. The tension of the head and thus the pitch of the tone are governed by a ring around the edge, which may be raised or lowered, relaxing or tightening the membrane. See *drum*, *tambourine*.

7. In *hydros.*, the height of water above a given level, as in a pond or reservoir, considered as a measure of its quantity or force of fall: also reckoned in terms of the pressure of the water per square inch at the given level: as, a reservoir with forty feet *head* of water. See *fall*.

A mill driven by a fall of water, whose virtual *head* is ten feet. Grier, *Mechanics* Dict.

8. In *pneumatics*, the difference of pressure on a unit of base existing between two fluid columns of different densities communicating at their bases: estimated as the height of a column of the denser fluid whose pressure on a unit of its base is equal to the difference: as, the *head* which determines the velocity of flow in a chimney.—9. In *steam- and gas-engin.*, the pressure of a confined volume of steam or gas upon a unit of the interior surface of a confining vessel, estimated in terms either of weight or of the height of a column of water or mercury which would exert the same pressure upon a unit of area of its base: as, a full *head* of steam.—10. A culmination or crisis; height; force; strength; pitch. Compare *def. 6 (f)*.

Foul sin, gathering *head*,
Shall break into corruption. Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 1.

Now does my project gather to a *head*. Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me is at last grown to such a *head* that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. Addison.

11. Power; armed force.

And 'tis no little reason bids us speed,
To save our heads by raising of a *head*. Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 3.

Before I drew this gallant *head* of war,
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world. Shak., *K. John*, v. 2.

Ten thousand Cornish,
Grudging to pay your subsidies, have gather'd
A *head*. Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, i. 3.

Gin we meet a' together in a *head* the morn,
We'll be merry men. Fray of *Support* (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

12. A chief point or subject; one of a number of successive topics of discourse, or a summary thereof: as, the *heads* of a discourse or treatise. If I would study the Cannon-Law as it is used in England, I must study the *Heads* here in use. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 31.

The whole circle of travellers may be reduced to the following *heads*. Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 13.

I shall say no more on this *head*, where wishes are so barren as mine. Walpole, *Letters*, II. 420.

13. A printed or written title; a heading. In printing a *chapter-head* is the word *chapter* with its number in large type; a *running head*, the title of a book or a chapter continuously repeated at the top of the pages; a *side-head*, a title inserted in the first line of a paragraph (as, for example, the title-words in this dictionary); a *sub-head*, a second title following the main one, or the title of a minor division of a chapter or other general division.

14. In *coal-mining*: (a) A level or road driven into the solid coal for proving or working a mine. (b) The part of a face or breast nearest the roof. See *heading*, 10.—15. In *angling*, a feather or herl wound closely on the body of an artificial fly, both for ornament and to hide the butt-end of the wing where it is clipped off.—*Accollé heads*, *affronté heads*. See the adjectives.—*By the head* (*naut.*). See *by* 1.—*Cockatrice's head*, *cornute head*, *discolored head*. See the qualifying words.—*Dragon's head* and *tail*. See *dragon*.—*Dynamic head*, the head which reckoned statically would account for the pressure of a moving fluid. It is generally less than the actual head.—*Exserted head*. See *exserted*.—*For my head*. See *for*.—*Hand over head*. See *hand*.—*Head and shoulders*. (a) By force; violently: as, he was dragged *head and shoulders* into the controversy. They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*. Felton.

(b) By the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by a great deal; by much; by far; greatly: as, he is *head and*

shoulders above his fellows.—*Head first*, *head foremost*, with the head in front, as in diving or falling, or with the head bent forward, as in running; hence, hurriedly, rashly, or precipitately.—*Head of Lent*, Ash Wednesday: same as *Caput Jejuniæ*, the head of the Fast, in a homily on Ash Wednesday.

Now good frendys, that 3e schalle cum to cherche—for hit ys the *Head* & the begynnyng of alle this holy fastyng of *Lent*. Hampson, *Medii ævi Kalendarium* (Harl. MS., [2383, fol. 85 b]).

Head of the pitches, in *angling*, the place where swift, smooth water breaks into ripples or rapids.—*Head on* (*naut.*), with the head directly or in a right line toward some object: as, the ship struck *head on*.

The two vessels stood *head on*, bowing and curvetting at each other. R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 10.

Head or tail, that part of a coin bearing a head or other principal figure or the reverse: a phrase used in throwing up a coin to determine a stake or chance. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross* 1.—*Head over heels*. Same as *heels over head*. See *heel*.—*Heads and points*, with the head of one opposite the feet of another lying by the side.

On these [hurdles of reeds] round about the house they lie *heads and points* one by th' other against the fire, some covered with Mats, some with skins. Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 131.

Head to wind (*naut.*), in the situation of a ship or boat when her head is turned in the direction of the wind.—*Neither head nor foot*. Same as *neither head nor tail*.

Is it possible that this gear appertain anything to my cause? I find *neither head nor foot* in it. Gascoigne, *Supposes*, II. 1.

Neither head nor tail, neither one thing nor another; neither this thing nor that; nothing distinct or definite. [Colloq.]—*Off one's head*, crazy. [Colloq.]

At present he is *off his head*; he does not know what he says, or rather he is incapable of controlling his utterances. W. Black, *Phaeton*, xlii.

Of one's own head, spontaneously; without external influence; upon one's own responsibility; of one's own production. See *def. 2*, above.

It [the pistol] may go off of its own *head*. Sheridan.

As the Church is settled, no man may make a Prayer in Publick of his own *head*. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 90.

The child's discretion in coming to me of his own *head*, and the tenderness he showed for his parents, . . . have quite overpowered me. Steele, *Tatler*, No. 114.

Out of one's head, demented; delirious.—*Out of one's own head*, by one's own idea or invention.

It ought to be left to children to suppose that nothing is original but that which we make up, as the childish phrase is, *out of our own heads*. J. McCarthy, *Hist. Own Times*, II.

Over head and ears. See *ear* 1.—*Sinking-head*, in *foundry*, same as *dead-head*, 1 (a). This term is the one usually employed in the United States.—*Surface of equal head*, an imaginary surface over which the dynamical head is everywhere the same.—*To be by the head* (*naut.*), to draw more water forward than aft: said of a ship.—*To blow heads and points*, to run in all directions, hither and thither, spouting and blowing, in great confusion: said of whales when attacked.—*To break one's head*, to break Priscian's head, to come into one's head. See the verbs.—*To come to a head*. (a) To suppurate, as a boil. (b) To come to a crisis or consummation. Also *to draw to a head*.—*To eat one's head off*, to fling the head, to gather to a head. See the verbs.—*To get a glass in one's head*. See *glass*.—*To give head*. See *give* 1.—*To go by the head* (*naut.*), to plunge or sink head foremost; begin to sink at the head: said of a foundering ship.—*To have a bee in one's head*. See *bee* 1.—*To heap coals of fire on one's head*. See *coal*.—*To hit the nail on the head*. See *nail*.—*To lose one's head*, to fail to preserve one's presence of mind or self-control; become confused or distracted.

But yonder, whiff! there comes a sudden heat,
The gravest citizen seems to lose his *head*,
The king is scared, the soldier will not fight. Tennyson, *Princess*, Conclusion.

To make head against. (a) To withstand effectively; act or advance in spite of.

Then made he *head against* his enemies. Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. x. 38.

He was unable to *make head against* any of his sensations or desires. Goldsmith, *Richard Nash*.

(b) To resist with an opposing force; combine against.

At length the Devonshire men *made head against* a new host of Danes who landed on their coast. Dickens, *Child's Hist. Eng.*, III.

Most of these
Made *head against* him, crying, "Who is he
That he should rule us?" Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

To moor head and stern. See *moor*.—*To one's head*, to or before one's face.

Revile him to his *head*. Jer. Taylor.

To turn head, to turn one's head. See *turn*.—*To win by a head*, in *horse-racing*, to reach the winning-post the length of the head in advance of another horse.—*Upon one's own head*. Same as *of one's own head*.

This year Mr. Allerton brought over a yonge man for a minister to ye people hear, whether upon his *own head*, or at ye motion of some freinds ther. I well know not. Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 243.

Let no man, upon his own *head*, reprove the religion that is established by law. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 128.

Virtual head, the pressure at any point of a liquid divided by its (uniform) specific gravity—that is, by the product of its density into the acceleration of gravity.

= *Syn.* 4. *Commander*, *Leader*, etc. See *chief*.

II. a. 1. Being at the head; first or foremost; chief; principal: as, the *head* waters of a

river; the *head* man of a village; a *head* workman.

It's the *head* court of them all,
For in it rides the Queen. Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 270).

And here comes in the stout *head* waiter, puffing under a tray of hot vlands. T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 4.

The *head* man of Karagul, a tall old man whose long beard was dyed with henna to the colour of a fox's back, became very friendly with me. O'Donovan, *Merv*, xi.

2. Coming from in front; bearing toward the head, as of a ship: as, a *head* wind; a *head* sea.

We had a *head* wind and rough sea. B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 18.

[In many instances usage varies between writing *head* separately as an adjective and joining it by a hyphen with a noun to make a compound.]

Head boy, in England, the senior pupil in a public school or other grammar-school; the captain of the school.

A superannuated *head-boy*, whose mathematical proficiency had put more than one bewildered usher to the blush. Mrs. Gore, *Two Aristocrats*, I. 2.

Almost every gentleman who does me the honour to hear me will remember that . . . the person to whom he has looked up with the greatest honour and reverence, was the *head-boy* at his school. The school-master himself hardly inspires such an awe. . . . Joseph Addison was always his [Steele's] *head-boy*.

Thackeray, *Eng. Humourists*, Steele.

Head center. See *center* 1, 10.—*Head reach*. See *reach*.—*Head wall*, the wall in the same plane as the face of an arched bridge.

head (hed), *v.* [*< ME. heden, heveden*, behead, more commonly *beheaden*: see *behead*. In other uses the verb is modern; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To take off the head of; behead; decapitate: now rare or obsolete, except with reference to plants, fish, etc.: as, to *head* back a tree (that is, to prune it at the top, so as to promote lateral instead of upward growth); to *head* thistles; to *head* a fish.

A bowt ij myle from Rama ys the Towne of Lydia, wher Seynt George suffered martyrdom and was *hedyd*. Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 24.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way. Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 1.

In *heading* down a young tree, we cut away one-third or one-half of the length of the stem. P. Barry, *Fruit Garden*, p. 103.

2. To be or put one's self at the head of; lead; direct; act as leader of.

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governors, from him that *heads* an army to him that is master of a family. South, *Sermons*.

And see the Soldier plead the Monarch's Right,
Heading his Troops, and foremost in the Fight. Prior, *Presented to the King*.

3. To form a head to; fit or furnish with a head: as, to *head* a nail or a cask.

And I will eat these broths with spoons of amber,
Headed with diamond and carbuncle. B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

Their arrowes are made some of straight young sprigs,
which they *head* with bone, some 2 or 3 ynces long. Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 132.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were *headed*
And wing'd with flame. Tennyson, *The Poet*.

4. To make a beginning for; begin: as, to *head* a subscription-list.

Heaven *heads* the count of crimes
With that wild oath. Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

5. To go in front of, so as to keep back or from advancing; get in front of: as, to *head* a drove of cattle.

One of the outriders had succeeded in *heading* the equipage and checking the horses. Dierack, *Coningsby*, VI. 5.

6. To turn or direct in advancing; give a forward direction to: as, to *head* a boat toward the shore.—7. To oppose, check, or restrain: as, the wind *heads* the ship (that is, the wind has so changed that the ship can no longer go on her course).—8. To go round the head or source of.

They . . . *headed* a great creak, & so left the sands, & turned an other way into ye woods. Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 81.

It is shorter to cross a stream than to head it. Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 11.

To head off. (a) To stop the progress of by getting in front: as, to *head off* a running horse. (b) To prevent by some counter action: as, to *head off* a scheme.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come to or form a head, literally or figuratively.

Check
Your appetite and passions to our daughter,
Before it *heads*. Marston, *The Fawne*, II. 1.

No partial favor dropped the rain:—
Alike the righteous and profane
Rejoiced above their *heading* grain. Whittier, *Trinitas*.

2. To originate; spring; have its head or source, as a river.—3. To direct one's motion; also,

to have direction in a course; tend: as, how does the ship *head*?

About the center of the bay lies Harbor Island. We headed for it. *The Century*, XXVIII, 106.

4. To go head foremost; drive at something with the head, or head-and-head: used especially in whaling.

-*head*. A variant of *-hood*.

headache (hed'āk), *n.* [Formerly *head-ach*, *head-ake*, *hedake*, *hedache*, < ME. *hedake*, *heaved-eche*, < AS. *hedfodece*, < *heafod*, head, + *ece*, ache: see *ache*.] 1. A pain in the cranial part of the head, apparently somewhat deep-seated as compared with the sensation produced by a superficial irritation of the scalp. Apart from trauma, headaches may be produced in various ways, and they are classified mainly by their causes. The following groups may be distinguished: (a) Headaches depending on abnormal states of the blood, as in anemia; or when waste products accumulate in the blood through the inefficiency of the excretory organs, as in Bright's disease; or when the lungs, through pulmonary or cardiac fault or the closeness of rooms, fail to replace carbon dioxide with oxygen and to remove the other impurities which they should remove; or when poisons are taken into the system, as in coal-gas poisoning; or when there is absorption of poisons formed in the alimentary tract (as in constipation), or unusual fermentative processes go on in that tract; or when poisons are formed in the blood or solid tissues, as in zymotic diseases or in lithemic states. (b) Headaches dependent on exhaustion, such as those from overwork or excess of any kind, forming a part of a general neurasthenia, or after epileptic attacks. Hysterical headaches may perhaps be included here. (c) Headaches dependent on peripheral irritation, as from the alimentary canal, from the nose or pharynx, from the sexual apparatus, or from eye-strain incident to errors in refraction or insufficiencies of the muscles moving the eyeball. Some of these belong doubtless quite as properly to the preceding class. (d) Headaches dependent on hyperemia or ischemia of the brain and its envelops. The effect of change of posture on the intensity of most headaches seems to indicate that congestion or the reverse has a capacity for provoking pain in the head. But this class is one of uncertain limits. (e) Headaches from overheating, as from exposure to the sun. The headache of zymotic fevers seems to be due in part to the fever (pyrexia). (f) Megrin. (g) Headaches from gross lesions, as tumor, meningitis, or hemorrhage.

2. The corn-poppay, *Papaver Rhæas*, the odor of which is said to cause headache. Also called *head-wark*. [Eng.]—**Blind-headache**, a headache in which there is hyperæsthesia of the retina of the eye, or amblyopia, or hemianopsia, the last occurring in megrim. —**Sick-headache**, any headache accompanied with nausea.

headache-tree (hed'āk-trē), *n.* A verbenaceous shrub, *Premna integrifolia*, native of the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which have astringent properties and are used as a remedy for headache. The root is also said to furnish a cordial.

headache-weed (hed'āk-wēd), *n.* In Jamaica, a dicotyledonous monochlamydeous shrub, *Hedyosmum nutans*, belonging to the natural order *Chloranthaceæ*.

headachy (hed'ā-ki), *a.* [*< headache + -y*.] Afflicted with a headache; having pain in the head; subject to attacks of headache.

Next morning he awoke *headachy* and feverish. *Farrar*.

Mr. Lewes is constantly ailing, like a delicate *headachy* woman. *George Eliot*, in *Cross*, II, xii.

head-and-head (hed'and-hed'), *adv.* Head on; head to head: a whalers' term.

head-band (hed'band), *n.* 1. A fillet; a band for the head.

The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the *headbands*. *Isa.* lll, 20.

2. In *printing*: (a) A thin slip of iron on the tympan of a printing-press. (b) A band of decoration, usually engraved, at the head of a chapter or at the top of a page. When made, as was usual in the eighteenth century, of a combination of typographic ornaments, it was called by printers a *fac*.

3. In *bookbinding*, a sewed cord placed at the head and tail of the inner back of a well-bound book as a decoration and to make the inner back as long as the outer. A worked head-band is made by the book-sewer when sewing the book with thread and needle. The ordinary head-band is a cord of bright-colored silk attached to the inner back.

head-band (hed'band), *r. t.* [*< head-band, n.*] To attach a head-band to (the inner back of a book) in the process of binding.

After *headbanding* the book should receive a hollow back. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 396.

head-bay (hed'bā), *n.* The water-space immediately above the lock in a canal.

head-betony (hed'bet'ō-ni), *n.* A plant, *Pedicularis Canadensis*, better known as the *wood-betony* or *lousewort*.

head-block (hed'blok), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the device which supports or holds the log and carries it to the saw; specifically, the forward carriage, on which the head of the log rests.—2. A block of wood placed under the upper

ring of the fifth wheel of a carriage, and connected with the spring and the perches.—**Head-block plate**, an iron on which the head-block of a vehicle rests, and which is supported by the fore axle. It has one or two projecting plates, to which the perch-bars are attached.

headboard (hed'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board forming or placed at the head of anything, as of a cart, a grave, etc.; especially, the board which forms the head of a bedstead.

The upper rooms were all supplied with beds, one of which displayed remarkable portraits of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his spouse upon the *head-board*. *B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 388.

2. *pl. Naut.*, the berthing or close boarding between the head-rails.

headboom (hed'bōm), *n.* A jib-boom or a flying-jib boom.

headborough, headborrow (hed'bur'ō), *n.* [*< ME. headborow, hedborwe*, lit. head-pledge (ML. *plegius capitalis*), < *head*, head, + *borow*, < AS. *borh*, a pledge, security, surety: see *borough*.] In England, formerly, the head of a borough; the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary. His duties were similar to those of the officers now called *petty constables*. See *constable*, 2. Called in some counties *borsholder* (that is, *borough's elder*), and sometimes *tithing-man*.

Each borough [of Attica] . . . had its demarchia, like a constable or *head-borough*. *J. Adams*, *Works*, IV, 478.

head-boundt, *a.* Turbaned.

A valiant gentleman, a noble Dane
As e'er the country bred, endang'rd now
By fresh supply of head-bound infidels.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, I, 3.

head-case (hed'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the head.

head-cell (hed'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, the small roundish hyaline cell borne upon each of the eight manubria in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*. Also called *capitulum*.

head-chair (hed'chār), *n.* A chair with a high back, made to support the head in a convenient position.

headcheese (hed'chēz'), *n.* In *cooking*, portions of the head and feet of swine cut into fine pieces, seasoned, and, after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. Also called *brawn*.

head-chute (hed'shōt), *n.* A canvas tube or pipe leading from a ship's head down to the water's edge, for the purpose of conveying refuse matter overboard.

head-cloth (hed'klōth), *n.* 1. A canvas screen for the head of a ship.—2. A piece of stuff, broader than a fillet, used to cover the head wholly or in part, or to wind around a cap. Compare *turban*.

What's here? all sorts of dresses painted to the life; ha! ha! ha! *head-cloths* to shorten the face, favourites to raise the forehead. *Mrs. Centlivre*, *Platonic Lady*, III, 1.

3. In *upholstery*, that one of the bed-curtains which hangs behind the head of the bed from the tester.

head-coal (hed'kōl), *n.* The upper part of a seam of coal so thick that it has to be worked in two or more lifts or heads. [Eng.]

head-court (hed'kōrt), *n.* A court, of which there were formerly three in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence were fined in default of attendance. The head-courts were afterward reduced to one, and by the act of 20 George II. fines for non-attendance were abolished.—**Michaelmas head-court**, in Scotland, the annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, held at Michaelmas, for various county purposes.

head-cracker (hed'krak'er), *n.* Same as *head-spade*.

head-crinkle

(hed'kring'gl),

n. See *crinkle*.

head-dress

(hed'dres), *n.*

A covering or

decoration for

the head, as a

hat, cap, coif,

kerchief, or

veil, or any ar-

rangement of

the hair with or

without such a

covering.

A lady's *head-*

dress—a most airy

sort of blue and

silver turban, with

a streamer of

plumage on one

side.

C. Brontë, *Villette*,

XX.



Butterfly Head-dress, middle of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'architecture française.")

Are we to believe that the Morlacchi used the turban as their *head-dress* before the Ottoman came?

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 184.

Butterfly head-dress, a head-dress worn about 1475, consisting of a large veil of light material, stiffened, and probably supported by a light wire frame. See cut in preceding column.

head-earing (hed'er'ing), *n.* See *earring*¹.

headed (hed'ed), *p. a.* Furnished with a head; capitate; having a top; used chiefly in composition: as, long-headed; thick-headed.

The Attican Poets did call him [Pericles] *Schinocephalos*, as much as to say, *headed* like an onion.

North, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 133.

"He's *headed* like a buck," she said,

"And backed like a bear."

Queen Eleanor's Confession (Child's Ballads, VI, 216).

There musing sat the hoary-headed Earl.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

header (hed'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which removes the head from something; one who beheads or decapitates: obsolete except in certain special uses. (a) One who heads fish in the operation of dressing them. (b) The knife used in the operation of heading fish. (c) A form of reaping-machine which cuts off and gathers only the heads of the grain. (d) An implement for gathering clover-heads for the sake of the seed.

2. One who places a head on something, as on a nail or a pin; specifically, a cooper who puts in the heads of casks.—3. One who or that which stands at the head of something, as one who leads a mob or party.—4. In *masonry*: (a) A heavy stone extending over the thickness of a wall. (b) A brick laid lengthwise across the thickness of a wall and acting as a bond. See cut under *inbond*.—5. A plunge or dive head foremost, as into the water, or, involuntarily, from a horse or a bicycle.

No time to go down and bathe; I'll get my *header* somewhere up the stream. *Kingsley*, *Two Years Ago*, xviii.

6. One who dives head foremost. [Rare.]

There they bathed, of course, and Arthur, the Glory of *headers*.

Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty. *Clough*, *Boothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, lli.

7. In the manufacture of needles, a person whose duty it is to turn the needles all one way, preparatory to drilling.—8. A sod, brick, or stone placed with the end toward the interior in building revetments.—9. A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a boat-header.

head-fast (hed'fäst), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope at the bows of a ship, used to fasten it to a wharf or other object.

The Ships ride here so close, as it were, keeping up one another with their *Head-fasts* on shore.

Defoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, I, 64.

head-fish (hed'fish), *n.* A sunfish of the family *Molidae*.

head-frame (hed'frām), *n.* In *mining*, the structure erected over the shaft to support the head-gear. Called in England *gallows-frame*.

headful (hed'fūl), *n.* [*< head + -ful*.] As much as the head can hold.

I'll undertake, with a handful of silver, to buy a *headful* of wit at any time. *Ford*, *The Pity*, I, 2.

head-gate (hed'gāt), *n.* 1. The up-stream gate of a canal-lock.—2. Any water- or flood-gate of a race or sluice.

head-gear (hed'gēr), *n.* 1. Any covering for the head, as a hat, or an ornament for the head; a head-dress.—2. All the parts of a harness about the head, as the head-stall, bits, etc.—3. In *mining*, that part of the winding-machinery which is attached to the head-frame, and of which the most important part is formed by the sheaves or pulleys over which the hoisting-rope passes.

head-guide (hed'gid), *n.* See *guide*¹.

head-house (hed'hous), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the house or structure in which the head-frame stands, and by which it is protected and shielded from the weather.

head-hung (hed'hung), *a.* Despondent; humble.

You must not be so *head-hung*: why dost peep Under thy cloak as thou didst fear a serjeant?

Shirley, *Love in a Maze*, iv, 2.

head-hunter (hed'hun'tēr), *n.* A savage who practises head-hunting.

head-hunting (hed'hun'ting), *n.* Among certain savage tribes, the practice of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies or for use in religious ceremonies.

Head-hunting is not so much a religious ceremony among the Pakatans, Borneo, as merely to show their bravery and manliness.

St. John, quoted in *Spencer's Prin. of Sociol.*, § 360.

headily (hed' i-lī), *adv.* [*<* ME. *hedyliche*; *<* *headly* + *-ly*².] In a heady or rash manner; hastily; rashly.

Antor hasted hym to kynge Carados, and met hym so *hedyliche* with a grete spere that bothe the tymbir and stelen heede shewed through his shuldre.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 119.

Had they not been *headily* carried on by passion and prejudice, they would never have passed this rash sentence.

Tillotson, xli. 135. (*Latham*.)

headiness (hed' i-nēs), *n.* The condition or quality of being heady, in any sense of that word.

As for their *headiness*, see whether they be not prone, bold, and run headlong into all mischief.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 106.]

heading (hed' ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *head*, *v.*]

1. The act or process of providing with a head: as, the *heading* of a pin or of a barrel.—2. That which stands at the head; especially, a title; a caption: as, the *heading* of a paper.—3. Material to form a head, as timber for forming the heads of casks.—4. The foam on liquor.—5. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.—6. In *dressmaking*: (a) The upper edge of a flounce or ruffle which projects above the line stitched on the dress, etc. (b) Any narrow braid or trimming placed at the head of a flounce, ruffle, fringe, or other trimming.—7. In *lace-making*, the edge of the lace on the side sewed to the dress, whether as a part of the design or in the form of a separate braid.—8. In *fireworks*, the particular device of a rocket, especially when used as a signal: as, a star-*heading*.—9. A driftway or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, forming a gullet in which the men work.—10. In *coal-mining*: (a) In England, often used as synonymous with *head*. (b) In Pennsylvania, a cross-heading, a continuous passage for air, or for use as a manway; the place where work is being done in driving any horizontal passage. *Penn. Geol. Surv. Gloss.*—11. *pl.* In *placer-mining*, the mass of gravel above the head of the sluice.—12. In *brickwork*, a row or course of headers; a heading-course.—13. The molding above a door or a window; a head-mold.—14. Homespun cloth. *C. Haddock*. [Southern U. S.]—15. See the extract.

Tan-liquor is then run into the vat, and when the interstices are filled, the whole is crowned with a layer of bark, which tanners call a *heading*.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 306.

heading-chisel (hed' ing-chiz' el), *n.* A chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise. *E. H. Knight*.

heading-circler (hed' ing-sēr' klēr), *n.* A machine for cutting and dressing the pieces used to form the head of a cask. The stuff is clamped between two disks, shaped by a saw, and finally dressed by revolving cutters.

heading-course (hed' ing-kōrs), *n.* In *masonry*, a course which consists entirely of headers, or of stones or bricks laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall. See *English bond*, under *bond*¹.

heading-hill, *n.* A place of execution by beheading.

Huntly's gallant stalwart son
Wis heidit on thi *heidin hill*.
Battle of Corrichie (Child's Ballads, VII. 214).

They brought him to the *heading-hill*,
His horse, bot and his saddle.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 304).

heading-joint (hed' ing-joint), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a joint between two or more boards made at right angles to the fibers.—2. In *masonry*, a joint between two voussoirs in the same course. *E. H. Knight*.

heading-knife (hed' ing-nif), *n.* A knife used for heading. (a) A knife used by coopers in making the chamfer on the head of a cask. (b) A saddlers' knife used for making holes too large to be made by a punch. (c) A curriers' scraping-knife. (d) A fishermen's knife for cutting off the heads of fish.

heading-machine (hed' ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, a form of harvester by which the heads are torn off from the standing grain. See *reaping-machine*.—2. An apparatus for swaging up the heads of bolts or pins.—3. A kind of lathe for forming and trimming the heads of casks.—4. A press in which the heads of cartridges are shaped.—5. A machine for making the heads of pins.

heading-tool (hed' ing-tōl), *n.* A hand-clamp for holding the rod of metal used in forming the heads of bolts, rivets, nails, etc.

headish (hed' ish), *a.* [*<* *head* + *-ish*¹.] Headstrong; testy; flighty. [*Prov. Eng.*]

head-kerchief (hed' kēr' chif), *n.* A kerchief worn on the head, usually as a turban.

Those who had ante-emancipation costumes of flowered mousseline-de-laine gowns, black-silk aprons, and real bandanna *head-kerchiefs*, put them on for volunteer service in the dressing-room. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 363.

head-kidney (hed' kid' ni), *n.* The anterior one of three parts of the segmental organ or rudimentary kidney of a vertebrate embryo, situated in the region of the heart, and technically called the *pronephros*.

Termed the *head-kidney* or *pronephros*; and its duct is the Müllerian duct. *H. Gray*, *Anat.* (ed. 1887), p. 133.

head-knee (hed' nē), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of molded knee-timber situated beneath the head-rails, and fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, for steadying the cutwater.

head-knot (hed' not), *n.* A knot of ribbon or some similar thing worn as part of a head-dress.

headland (hed' land), *n.* [In def. 1, also *E. dial.* *headlands*, *adlands*; *<* ME. *hevedlond*, *<* AS. **hefodland* (once spelled *hafudland*, glossed *L. limites*), a boundary, headland (= *G. hauptland*, the mainland, the mother country), *<* *hefod* head, + *land*, land. For the sense 'cape,' cf. *head*, 6 (*m*), and *cape*¹.] 1. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about.

Tusser, *Five Hundred Points*.

Access was given . . . by the *headland*, at right angles to the strips, on which there was a right to turn the ploughs; the owner of the *headland* must, therefore, wait till his land till all the strips are ploughed.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 904.

2. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea or other expanse of water.

Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Flames, on the windy *headland* flare!

Tennyson, *Welcome to Alexandria*.

The bracing air of the *headland* gives a terrible appetite to those of us who, like me, have been sea-sick and fasting for forty-eight hours.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 20.

headle (hed' l), *n.* See *heddle*.

headledge (hed' lej), *n.* *Naut.*, a thwartship piece used in framing the hatchways or ladderways. See *cut* under *hatchway*.

headless (hed' les), *a.* [*<* ME. *heedless*, *hevedles*, *<* AS. *hefodlēs* (= *D. hoofdelees* = *G. hauptlos* = *Dan. hovedløs* = *Sw. huvudlös*), *<* *hefod*, head, + *-less*.] 1. Having no head; acephalous; acranial: as, the *headless* mollusks; *headless* vertebrates.

Ichabod was horror-stricken at perceiving that he [the horseman] was *headless*!—but his horror was still more increased on observing that the head, which should have rested on his shoulders, was carried before him on the pommel of the saddle.

Irving, *Sleepy Hollow*.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

They . . . made the empire stand *headless*. *Raleigh*.

3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; foolish.

It may more justly be numbered among those *headless* old-wives' tales which Plutarch so justly derideth.

Fotherby, *Atheomastix*, p. 62.

headlesshood, *n.* A variant of *heedlessness*.

headlight (hed' lit), *n.* 1. A large lamp or lantern and reflector carried on the front of a locomotive and serving to illuminate the track by night. On locomotives of European make two headlights are carried, one over each rail of the track, and they are set much lower than the headlight of an American locomotive.

2. A white light carried at a steamer's mast-head when under way. [*Rare.*]

head-line (hed' lin), *n.* 1. A line or rope attached to the head of an animal, as a bullock.—2. In *printing*, the line at the top of the page, which contains the folio or number of the page, with the title of the book (technically known as the running head), or the subject of the chapter or of the page.

headingt, headlings (hed' ling, -lingz), *adv.* [*<* ME. *hedling*, *hedding*, *hevedlynge*, and with *adv. gen. -es*, *hedlings*, *hedlynges* (= MHG. *houbeltingen*); *<* *head* + *-ling*².] Same as *headlong*.

Al the droue wente *hedlynge* in to the sea.

Wyclif, *Mat. viii. 32* (Oxf.).

The foolish multitude everywhere . . . as a raging flood (the banks broken down) runneth *headlings* into all blasphemy and devilishness.

Bp. Bale, *Select Works*, p. 508.

head-lining (hed' li' ning), *n.* A painted canvas sometimes used to form the ceiling of passenger-cars.

headlong (hed' lōng), *adv.* [*<* ME. *hedlonge*; var. of *hedling*, *q. v.*] 1. With the head foremost: as, to fall *headlong*.

[She] hit hym so hetarly with a bert wille,
That he hurilt down *hedlonges* to the hard erthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10080.

He flung her *headlong* into the mote.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 281).

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which public hate
Pursues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate.

Dryden, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, x. 86.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite; tumultuously.

We are carried away *headlong* with the torrent of our affections.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 596.

The rapid charge, the rallying shout,
Retreat borne *headlong* into rout.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, II. 17.

headlong (hed' lōng), *a.* [*<* *headlong*, *adv.*] 1. Steep; precipitous.

Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, III. 41.

To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next *headlong* steep of anarchy.

Dryden, *The Medal*, l. 122.

2. Rash; precipitate: as, *headlong* folly.

The *headlong* course that madd'ning heroes run,
How soon triumphant, and how soon undone!

Crabbe, *Works*, I. 158.

3. Rushing precipitately; precipitate; hasty.

The descent of Somerset had been a gradual and almost imperceptible lapse. It now became a *headlong* fall.

Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

The young men think nothing of a *headlong* journey from Bath to London and back again.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Sheridan*, p. 26.

headlongt, v. t. [*<* *headlong*, *adv.*] To precipitate. *Davies*.

We . . . forget the course of our own sinful ignorance that *headlongs* us to confusion.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, III. 93.

headlongly (hed' lōng-lī), *adv.* In a headlong manner; precipitately.

So snatchingly or *headlongly* driven, flew Juno.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xv., *Commentary*.

headlongwise (hed' lōng-wiz), *adv.* In a headlong manner.

Now they began much more to take stomach and indignation, in case that after Tarquinius the kingdom should not returne to them and their line, but should still run on end, and *headlongwise* fall unto such base varlets.

Holland, tr. of *Livy*, p. 29.

head-louse (hed' lous), *n.* The common louse, *Pediculus capitis*, which infests the hair of the human head. Compare *body-louse*, *crab-louse*.

head-lugged (hed' lugd), *a.* Lugged or dragged by the head.

A father, and a gracious aged man,
Whose reverence even the *head-lugg'd* bear would lick—
Most barbarous, most degenerate!

Shak., *Learn*, iv. 2.

headly (hed' li), *a.* [*<* ME. *hedly*, *havedlich*, *<* AS. *hefudlic*, capital, *<* *hefod*, head: see *head*.] 1. Principal; capital.

This wedding is broken by iche *hedly* synne.

Wyclif, *Select Works*, III. 162.

2. [In this sense found only in *Shakspeare*, in the following passage in the folio of 1623, where it is prob. a misprint for *heady*, as in all other editions.] Same as *heady*, 3.

Headly murder, spoil, and villainy. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, III. 3.

head-man (hed' man'), *n.* [*<* early ME. *hefidman*, *hevedmon*, *<* AS. *hefodman*, a chief, leader (= MHG. *houbetman*, *houptman*, *G. hauptmann* (> ult. *hetman* and *ataman*, *q. v.*) = *Dan. hovedsmand* = *Sw. höfetsman*, captain), *<* *hefod*, head, + *man*, man. Cf. *headsman*.] A chief; a leader. [Now usually written as two words.]

head-mark (hed' mār'), *n.* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species.

Head-mark, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny.

Agric. Surv., *Peebles*. (*Jamieson*.)

Galloway and Buchan, Lothian and Lochnaber, are like foreign parts; yet you may choose a man from any of them, and, ten to one, he shall prove to have the *head-mark* of a Scot. *R. L. Stevenson*, *The Foreigner at Home*.

head-master (hed' mās' tēr), *n.* The principal master of a school or seminary.

Mr. Thring claims that three hundred boys is the limit of numbers that a *head-master* can know personally.

The Century, XXXVI. 653.

head-mold (hed' mōld), *n.* 1. The skull proper, or cranium; the brain-pan.—2. In *arch.*, a molding carried around or over the head of a door or a window; a hood-mold or hood-molding.—*Head-mold shot*, a morbid condition of a newborn child in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal suture, have their edges shot over one another.

In the old London Bills of Mortality the term *head-mould shot* long stood as the vernacular for a form of hydrocephalus, or water on the brain.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 18.

head-molding (hed'môl'ding), *n.* Same as *head-mold*, 2.

head-money (hed'mun'fē), *n.* 1. A capitation-tax; a tax of so much per head.

To be taxed by the poll, to be scolded our *head-money*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., li.

2. A reward by the head or number for persons captured in war, especially at sea; also, a reward for the production of the head of an outlaw or enemy.

The laws of some states hold out special rewards to encourage the capture of vessels, especially of commissioned vessels, of their enemies. Such is the *head-money* of five pounds, due under a section of the British prize act, to all on board an armed vessel acting under public authority, for every man on board of a similar captured vessel who was living at the beginning of the engagement.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 144.

Head-money cases, three cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (112 U. S., 580), which held that an act of Congress (August 3d, 1882) imposing upon owners of vessels a duty for immigrants entering the United States was valid.

headmost (hed'môst), *a. superl.* [*< head + -most.*] Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression: as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

One steam torpedo-boat . . . managed to run the gauntlet of the guard-boats, and came through them bravely at the *headmost* Turkish ship. *N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 384.*

head-netting (hed'net'ing), *n.* An ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking of the head-rails.

head-note (hed'nôt), *n.* A note or remark placed at the head, as of a chapter or page; specifically, a brief and condensed statement introductory to a report of a legal decision, stating the principles of law to be deduced from the decision to which it is prefixed, or the facts and circumstances which bring the case in hand within the principle or rule of law or of practice which the court applied; a syllabus.

head-pan (hed'pan), *n.* [*ME. not found, < AS. hēdfodpanne* (= *D. hoofdan* = *ODan. hovedpande*), the skull, *< hēdfod*, head, + *panne*, a pan.] The brain-pan.

head-penny (hed'pen'ē), *n.* [*ME. hēdfed-penning.*] A poll-tax: usually in the plural, *head-pence*. Also called *head-silver*.

head-piece (hed'pēs), *n.* [Formerly also *head-peece*, *headpeace*; *< head + piece.*] 1. A helmet; specifically, an open helmet such as was worn after the abandonment of the armet; also, a hat; head-gear. See *morion*, *cabasset*, *burgonet*.

One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the *head-piece* of a bandit bonnet-grec.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxv.

2. The head; especially, the head as the seat of the understanding; hence, intelligence; judgment. [*Colloq.*]

A Biggen he had got about his brayne,
For in his *headpeace* he felt a sore payne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Pride comfort your poor *head-piece*, lady! 'tis a weak one, and had need of a night-cap.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

3. A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a book, or at the beginning of a chapter, etc.; a head-band.

head-plate (hed'plāt), *n.* 1. A metal strip or guard covering the joint of the top of a landau. —2. A reinforcing piece on the cantle of a saddletree. —3. In *entom.*, a horny plate on the cephalic extremity of the larvæ of certain insects.

Many larvæ are destitute of eyes — namely, all maggots with an undeveloped head, as well as many larvae with a distinct corneous *head-plate*.
Shuckard.

4. In *gun.*, a plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

head-post (hed'pōst), *n.* 1. One of the posts at the head of a four-post bedstead. —2. In the stall-partition of a stable, the post nearest the manger.

head-pump (hed'pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a small pump placed at the bow of a vessel, with the lower end communicating with the sea, used chiefly for washing decks.

headquarters (hed'kwâr'tērz), *n. pl.* 1. The quarters or place of residence, permanent or temporary, of the commander-in-chief of an army. —2. The residence of any military chief, or the place from which his orders are issued. Hence —3. The place where one chiefly resides or carries on business.

headrace (hed'rās), *n.* 1. The race or flume which leads water to a water-wheel. —2. See the extract.

The channel of supply, or *head race*, whereby water is brought to the engine.
Rankine, Steam Boiler, § 95.

head-rail (hed'rāl), *n.* [*< head + rail.*] 1. In *ship-building*, one of the elliptical rails at the head of a ship. —2. The upper horizontal member of a door-frame.

head-rail² (hed'rāl), *n.* [*< head + rail.*] A kerchief or other garment of linen for the head, worn especially by women.

head-reach (hed'rēch), *v. i.* *Naut.*, to shoot ahead, as a sailing vessel during the evolution of tacking.

head-rest (hed'rest), *n.* A rest or support of any kind for the head; specifically, in *photog.*, an adjustable apparatus, generally a metallic skeleton frame, placed behind the sitter to steady and support his head during the taking of his portrait.

head-ring (hed'ring), *n.* A decoration worn by the men of the Kafirs after marriage, consisting of a leadlet of palm secured permanently to the woolly hair, and covered with vegetable wax or other material used for dressing the hair.

head-rope (hed'rōp), *n.* [*< ME. hederap.*] 1. *Naut.*, a rope to support the head of a mast.

Thane was *hede-rappys* hewene [cut] that helde up the mastes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3669.

2. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on its upper edge, and to which the sail is sewed.

head-sails (hed'sālz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, sails set forward of the foremast.

headshake (hed'shāk), *n.* A significant shake of the head.

That you, at such times seeing me, never shall,
With arms encumber'd thus, or thus *head shake*, . . . note
That you know aught of me. *Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.*

head-sheets (hed'shēts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the sheets of the head-sails; the jib-sheets.

head-shield (hed'shēld), *n.* In *herpet.*, a cephalic plate; one of the usually definite and symmetrical plates on the top of the head of a snake or lizard.

headship (hed'ship), *n.* [*< head + -ship.*] The state or position of being a head or chief; head or chief place; hence, authority; rule; government.

As an estate of the realm the spiritually recognises the *headship* of the king, as a member of the Church Catholic it recognises, according to the medieval idea, the *headship* of the pope.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 376.

There seems no reason to doubt that Rome, in the days of her kings, had won a federal *headship* over all Latium, and that she lost that *headship* through her change from kings to consuls. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 316.*

Federal headship. See *federal*.

head-sill (hed'sil), *n.* In a saw-pit, one of the transverse pieces at each end, on which the ends of the timber rest.

head-silver (hed'sil'ver), *n.* Same as *head-penny*.

head-skin (hed'skin), *n.* A thick, tough, elastic substance, proof against the harpoon, protecting the case of the sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon.*

headsman (hedz'man), *n.*; *pl. headsman* (-men). [*< ME. heddysman* (def. 1); *< head's*, poss. of *head*, + *man*.] 1. A chief person; a head man.

Thei . . . Hynge of theire *heddyse-mene* by hundreth at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 281.

2. One who cuts off the heads of condemned persons; a public executioner.

Come, *headsman*, off with his head.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

3. A laborer in a colliery who conveys the coal from the workings to the horseway.

head-spade (hed'spād), *n.* A long-handled instrument with iron shank and cast-steel blade, belonging to the cutting-gear used by whalers in cutting in a whale. It is heavier than the cutting-spade, and is employed in cutting the bone which connects the whale's head to the body. Also called *head-cracker*.

headspring (hed'spring), *n.* Origin; source; fountainhead.

head-stall (hed'stāl), *n.* 1. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head. —2. Same as *capistrum*, 1.

head-station (hed'stā'shōn), *n.* The dwelling-house and offices on an Australian sheep- or cattle-station. [*Australia.*]

Soon they passed a *headstation*, as the homestead and main buildings of a station are invariably called.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, l. 42.

head-stick (hed'stik), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust before being sewed on. —2. In *printing*,

a straight piece of furniture placed at the head of a form, between the chase and the type.

head-stock (hed'stok), *n.* In *mach.*: (a) The framing used to support the gudgeons of a wheel. (b) In a lathe, the frame which supports the live spindle, to which the work is chucked or dogged, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which supports the dead spindle; the live head. (c) The transverse member which forms the end of the under frame of an American railroad-car.

headstone (hed'stōn), *n.* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief stone, as the corner-stone of a building, or the keystone of an arch. See *cut* under *arch*. —2. A stone, usually inscribed, set at the head of a grave.

Where Claribel low-lieeth . . .
At noon the wild bee hummeth
About the moss'd *headstone*.
Tennyson, Claribel.

head-stool (hed'stōl), *n.* A small narrow kind of pillow used to rest the neck or cheek upon during repose, and leave the hair undisturbed. Such appliances were used when large and elaborate coiffures were in vogue.

headstrong (hed'strōng), *a.* 1. Wilful; ungovernable; obstinate; bent on pursuing one's own ends.

Peace, *headstrong* Warwick! *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 3.*
She's as *headstrong* as an allegory on the banks of the Nile.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 3.

In all his dealings he was *headstrong*, perhaps, but open and above board.
Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 293.

2. Directed by or proceeding from obstinate wilfulness: as, a *headstrong* course.

Thus I'll curb her mad and *headstrong* humour.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

=*Syn.* Intractable, unruly, stubborn, dogged.

headstrongness (hed'strōng-nes), *n.* Obstinate wilfulness. [*Rare.*]

Rosinante's *headstrongness* . . . shews that a beast knows when he is weary, or hungry, better than his rider.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 6.

head-sword (hed'sōrd), *n.* Water running through an adit-level: a Cornish mining term.

head-tabling (hed'tā'bling), *n.* See *tabling*.

head-timber (hed'tim'bēr), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the upright pieces of timber which are inserted between the upper knee and the curved rail, to support the frame of the head-rails.

head-tire (hed'tir), *n.* Dress or attire for the head.

A chariot with bridles of gold, and an *headtire* of fine linen.
1 Esd. iii. 6.

Their *head-tires* of flowers, mixed with silver and gold, with some sprigs of segrets among. *B. Jonson, Chloridia.*

head-tone (hed'tōn), *n.* In *singing*, a tone so produced as to bring the cavities of the nose and head into sympathetic vibration, thus giving an impression of being made there.

head-turner (hed'tēr'nēr), *n.* A machine for shaping and leveling the heads of barrels.

head-valve (hed'valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, the delivery-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

head-veil (hed'vāl), *n.* A veil used to cover the head and usually falling behind it, as distinguished from the face-veil: such a veil is an important part of the costume of the wealthier Moslem women.

head-voice (hed'vois), *n.* In *singing*, that method of using the voice, or that portion of the singer's compass, which tends to produce head-tones.

headward, headwards (hed'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*< head + -ward, -wards.*] Toward the head. *Packard.*

head-wark (hed'wārk), *n.* [*< ME. hēdwuarke, hēdwuarke, < AS. hēdfodwarc* (= *Icel. hōfudhverkr* = *Sw. hufvudvärk* = *Dan. hovedværk*), *< hēdfod*, head, + *warc*, ache, pain.] Same as *headache*, 2.

headway (hed'wā), *n.* 1. Motion ahead or forward; force or amount of such motion; rate of progress: said specifically of a ship, but applied to all kinds of progress, literally or figuratively.

The engines (of a steamer) are first "slowed," then stopped, and finally backed, if necessary; when the *headway* ceases, the anchor is let go.

Hamersly, Naval Encyc., p. 35.

My Lord Derby and his friends seem to think Democracy has made, and is making, dangerous *headway*.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 104.

2. In *arch.*, clear space in height, as from a floor to a ceiling, or from the ground to the crown of an arch; specifically, the perpendicular distance from any step or landing of a stair to the ceiling. —3. In *coal-mining*, a cross-heading. [*North. Eng.*] —To *fetch headway*. See *fetch*.

head-word (hed'wərd), *n.* A word put as a title (and printed usually in a distinctive type) at the head of a paragraph, as the words in full-face at the beginning of the several articles in this dictionary; a title-word; a word constituting a heading or a side-head.

head-work (hed'wərk), *n.* 1. Mental or intellectual labor.

He had the perseverance, the capability for head-work and calculation, the steadiness and general forethought, which might have made him a great merchant if he had lived in a large city. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxi.

To this ideational adjustment may be referred most of the strain and "head-splitting" connected with recollecting, reflecting, and all that people call head-work. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 59.

2. In arch., the heads and other ornaments on the keystone of an arch.

head-worker (hed'wərkər), *n.* 1. One who works with his head or brain, as distinguished from one who does physical labor. Specifically — 2. One who assists in planning a robbery or burglary, by finding out where money or valuables are kept and informing the gang, for an interest in the proceeds of the plunder. [Thieves' cant.]

heady (hed'i), *a.* [*< head + -y*]. 1. Headstrong; rash; precipitate; hurried on by obstinacy or passion.

Let the immortal soule lift her eyes vpwards, not down-wards into this darke world, which is vnstable, madde, headie, crooked, alway encompassing a blinde depth. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 367.

A man of a strong heady temperament, like Villon, is very differently tempted. His eyes lay hold on all provocations greedily, and his heart flames up at a look into imperious desire. *R. L. Stevenson, François Villon*.

2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

A sort of wine which was very heady. *Boyle, This town much consists of brewers of a certaine heady ale. Evelyn, Diary*, May 19, 1672.

They [moles] are driven from their haunts by garlick for a time, and other heady smells buried in their passages. *Evelyn, Sylva*, xxvi.

New honours are as heady as new wine. *Scott, Kenilworth*, xxxii.

3. Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

Never came reformation in a flood, With such a heady curranee, scouring faults. *Shak., Hen. V.*, I, 1.

Against whose base the headie Neptune dasht His high-curle browes. *Marrston and Webster, Malcontent*, iv, 3.

head-yard (hed'yärd), *n.* Naut., one of the yards on the foremast: as, to haul around and brace up the head-yards.

heal¹ (hēl), *v.* [*< ME. helen, < AS. hēlan (= OS. hēlian = OFries. hēla = D. heelen = MLG. hēlen, heilen, LG. helen = OHG. heilan, MHG. G. heilen = Icel. heila = Sw. hela = Dan. hele = Goth. hailjan), heal, make whole, < hāl, whole: see whole, and cf. holy, hale², hail², health, etc.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To make whole or sound; restore to health or soundness; cure: as, to heal the sick.

Thet that were hurt and wounded a-bode at theire hostelles for to hele theire woundes. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.)*, iii, 499.

The rarest Simples that our fields present-vs Heale but one hurt, and healing too torment-vs. *Sylester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii, Eden.

Speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. *Mat. viii*, 8.

2. To restore to wholesome conditions; remove something evil or noxious from; purify; cleanse; strengthen.

I . . . will heal their land. *2 Chron.*, vii, 14. Thy gifts, thy love, may scarce now heal my heart — Look not so kind — God keep us well apart! *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, II, 324.

3. To remedy; remove, repair, or counteract by salutary or beneficial means: as, to heal a quarrel or a breach.

I will heal their backsliding. *Hos.*, xiv, 4. We took order that he should be dealt with by Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Welde, to be brought to see his error, and to heal it by some public explanation of his meaning. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, I, 179.

Time and tale a long-past woe will heal, And make a melody of grief. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, II, 23.

II. intrans. To grow whole or sound; return to a sound state: with reference to a wound, sometimes with *up* or *over*.

Withinne a fewe dayes he schal so hool that he schal fele him self of the stait and the strenkthe of xl yeer. *Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall)*, p. 15.

While Geraint lay healing of his hurt, The blameless King went forth. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

Healing tissue. See *tissue*.

heal¹ (hēl), *n.* [Also dial. *hale*; *< ME. hele, < AS. hēlu, hēlo, health, safety, salvation, < hāl, whole: see heal¹, v., and cf. health.*] Health; well-being.

In our chapitre praye we day and night To Christ that he the sende hele. *Chaucer, Summoner's Tale*, I, 238.

Well are they fed, well are they clad, And live in heal and weal. *Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III, 387)*.

heal² (hēl), *v. t.* [Also *heel* (see def. 2 (b)); *< ME. helen, hēlen, < AS. hēlan* (pret. *hæl*, pl. *hælon*, pp. *hōlen*) = OS. *hēlan* = OFries. *hēla* = D. *helen* = MLG. *helen* = OHG. *hēlan*, MHG. *hēln*, G. *hehlen*, cover, conceal, = L. *celare*, cover, conceal (in comp. *concelare*, > ult. E. *conceal*, q. v.), akin to *occulere*, hide (> ult. E. *occult*, q. v.), to *cella*, a hut, cell (> ult. E. *cell*, q. v.), to Gr. *καλύπτειν*, cover, conceal, etc. From the same Teut. root are E. *hall*, *hell¹*, *hell²*, *hill²*, *hull¹*, *hole¹*, *hold²*, *hollow¹*, *helm²*, etc.] 1. To hide; conceal; keep secret.

Mordre is so watson and abhominable To God, that is so just and reasonable, That he ne wol nought suffre it hiled be. *Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale*, I, 235.

I can nae langer heal frae thee, Thou art my youngest brither. *Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I, 254)*.

2. To cover, as for protection. (a) To cover or overlay, as a roof with tiles, slates, tin, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Alle the houses beth heled halles and chambres, With no lede, bote with Loue and with Leel-speche. *Piers Plouman (C)*, viii, 237.

Water with of rayne or of the welle, Then hele it feire, or se that it be soo. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 90.

(b) [In this use also spelled *heel*, being partly confused with *heel²*, orig. *heald¹*, *heeld*, incline.] To cover (the roots of trees and plants), usually in an inclined or slanting position, with soil, after they have been taken out of the ground, and before setting them permanently: generally used with *in*.

VII bushels [of seed] on an acre londe bestowe When all the dewe is off, in houres warme, And hele hem lest the nyghtes weete hem harme. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 45.

heal³ (hēl), *v.* A variant spelling of *heel²*.

healable (hē'lā-bl), *a.* [*< heal¹ + -able*]. Capable of being healed.

heal-all (hēl'āl), *n.* A plant supposed to possess great healing virtues, especially *Brunella vulgaris*, more commonly called *self-heal*. Among the other plants sometimes called by this name are *Coltsfoot Canadensis*, the horse-balm or stone-root, *Rhodiola rosea*, the roseroot, and *Scrophularia nodosa*, the figwort. — **High heal-all**, a common North American herb, *Pedicularis Canadensis*, the lousewort. See *Pedicularis*.

heald¹, *v.* and *n.* See *heeld*.

heald² (hēld), *n.* Same as *heddle*.

heal-dog (hēl'dog), *n.* [*< heal¹, v., + obj. dog*]. See *maduort*.

healer¹ (hē'lēr), *n.* [*< ME. helere (= OHG. heilari), < hēlen, heal: see heal¹, v.*] The AS. noun *hælend* (prop. ppr.) (= OS. *hēljand* = MLG. *heilant* = OHG. *heilanto*, *heilant*, MHG. *heilant*, G. *heilant*), lit. healer, was applied only to Jesus, being a translation of the name *Jesus* or of its Latin equivalent *salvator*.] One who or that which heals, cures, restores, or repairs.

This name Ihesu es noghte ells for to say one Ynglische bot heler or hele. *Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 43.

O Time! . . . comforter, And only healer when the heart hath bled. *Byron, Child Harold*, iv, 130.

healer² (hē'lēr), *n.* [*< heal² + -er*]. One whose business it is to cover houses with tiles, slates, etc. Also *hellier*, *hillier*. *Ray, South and East Country Words*. [Prov. Eng.]

healful¹ (hēl'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. heeleful, helefūl; < heal¹, n., + -ful*]. 1. Tending to heal or cure; healing. — 2. Full of health or safety.

I schalle gyue drynke to hym with watir of heelful wisdom. *Wyclif, Eccles.*, xv, 3 (Purv.).

He made the Gospelles, in the whiche is gode Doctryne and helefulle, fulle of Charitee and Sothefastnesse, and trewe preching to hem that beleven in God. *Manderiville, Travels*, p. 133.

Virtues to knowe, thaim forto haue and vse, Is thing moste heelfulle in this worlde trevly. *Babes Book (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 1.

healing¹ (hē'ling), *n.* [*< ME. heeling, < AS. hēling (= D. heeling = OHG. heilunga, G. heilung), verbal n. of hēlan, heal: see heal¹, v.*] 1. The act or process of making or becoming whole, sound, or well.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp, Surgery*.

Ourself, foreseeing casualty, . . . learnt, For many weary moons before we came, This craft of healing. *Tennyson, Princess*, iii.

2. Cure; the means of making whole.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings. *Mal. iv*, 2.

A light of healing glanced about the couch. *Tennyson, Princess*, vii.

healing¹ (hē'ling), *p. a.* Curing; curative; restorative; soothing.

Every virtuous plant and healing herb. *Milton, Comus*, I, 621.

As one who loves, and some unkindness meets, With sweet austere composure thus replied: . . . To whom with healing words Adam replied. *Milton, P. L.*, ix, 290.

Much, however, must still have been left to the healing influence of time. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

The healing art, the art of medicine.

healing² (hē'ling), *n.* [*< ME. heeling, hilinge, covering; verbal n. of heal², v.* Cf. equiv. *hill-ing*.] A covering. Specifically — (a) The covering of the roof of a building. [Prov. Eng.] (b) pl. Bed-covers. [Prov. Eng.]

healing-herb (hē'ling-ərb), *n.* A plant, *Symphitum officinale*, generally called *comfrey*.

healing-pyx (hē'ling-piks), *n.* *Eccles.*, the pyx or box which contains the sacred oil for anointing the sick.

healing-stone, *n.* A roofing-slate or -tile.

For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate, which from that use take the name of *Healing-stones*. *R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall*, fol. d.

healless¹, *a.* [*ME. heleles; < heal¹, n., + -less*]. Incapable of being made whole or well.

How myght a wight in tormente and in drede And heleles, yow sende as yet gladnesse? *Chaucer, Troilus*, v, 1503.

healm, *n.* See *halm*.

healsfangt, *n.* [*AS. lit. 'neck-taking'; < heals, the neck, E. halse¹, q. v., + fang, n., < fōn (pp. fangen), take: see fang. Cf. Icel. halsfang, embracing, halsfengja, embrace.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine or mulct of uncertain character; "the sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment, had it been in use." *Thorpe*.

healsome (hēl'sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

health (helth), *n.* [*< ME. helth, < AS. hēlth, health, healing, cure (= OHG. heilida, health) (more commonly hēlu, hēlo, health, safety, salvation: see heal¹, n.), < hāl, whole, hale: see whole, hale², hail², heal¹. The word is thus an abstract noun from whole, not from heal.*] 1. Soundness of body; that condition of a living organism and of its various parts and functions which conduces to efficient and prolonged life; a normal bodily condition. Health implies also, physiologically, the ability to produce offspring fitted to live long and to perform efficiently the ordinary functions of their species.

It is as "the outward sign of freedom, the realisation of the universal will," that health may be set at once as sign and as goal of the harmonious operation of the whole system — as sign and as goal of a realisation of life. *J. H. Stirling, Secret of Hegel*, II, 554.

2. In an extended use, the general condition of the body with reference to the degree of soundness and vigor, whether normal or impaired: as, good health; ill health; how is your health?

That health of the body is best which is ablest to endure all alterations and extremities. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, ii, 270.

3. Natural vigor of the faculties; moral or intellectual soundness.

We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; And we have done those things which we ought not to have done: And there is no health in us. *Book of Common Prayer, General Confession*.

The beautiful solemn words of the ritual had done him good, and restored much of his health. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, vi.

4. Power of healing, or giving health; capacity for restoring, strengthening, enlightening, purifying, etc.: chiefly in Scripture.

That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations. *Ps.*, lxxvii, 2.

The tongue of the wise is health. *Prov.*, xii, 18.

5. A salutation or a toast; an invocation of health and happiness for another: as, to drink a health to one.

Thou worthy lord Of that unworthy wife that greeteth thee, Health to thy person! *Shak., Lucio*, I, 1305.

Lady Margerie was the first ladye That drank to him the wine O; And aye as the healths gaed round and round, "Laddy, your love is mine O."

Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II, 53).

Well — come, give us a bottle of good wine, and we'll drink the lads' health. *Sheridan, School for Scandal*, II, 3.

Bill of health. See *bill* 3. — **Board of health**, a board of commissioners appointed by the government of the United

States or of any State, city, or town, to make regulations for preventing the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, to promote or regulate sanitary conditions in particular cases, and in other ways to care for the public health. The National Board of Health consists of several members appointed by the President, one medical officer of the army, one of the navy, one of the marine hospital service, and one officer of the department of justice. It cooperates with State and municipal boards, and reports upon and endeavors to increase their efficiency.—**Figure of health.** See *figure*.—**Health laws**, statutes regulating the general sanitary conditions by the organization of boards of health.

healthful (helth'fŭl), *a.* [*< health + -ful.*] 1. Full of or in the enjoyment of health; free from disease; healthy: as, a *healthful* body or a *healthful* condition. [In this sense *healthy* is more common.]

The virtue which the world wants is a *healthful* virtue, not a valetudinarian virtue. *Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.*

2. Serving to promote health; salubrious; wholesome; salutary: as, a *healthful* air or climate; a *healthful* diet.

Send down . . . the *healthful* spirit of thy grace. *Book of Common Prayer, Prayer for Clergy and People.*

In books, or work, or *healthful* play,
Let my first years be past, *Watts, How doth the Little Busy Bee.*

A few cheerful companions in our walks will render them abundantly more *healthful*. *V. Knox, Essays, c.*

3. Well disposed; cheerful. [Rare.]

Gave *healthful* welcome to their ship-wreck'd guests. *Shak., C. of E., i. 1.*

—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Wholesome*, etc. See *healthy*.

healthfully (helth'fŭl-i), *adv.* In a *healthful* manner; wholesomely.

healthfulness (helth'fŭl-nes), *n.* The state of being *healthful* or *healthy*; wholesomeness; salubrity.

This verse sets forth the *healthfulness* and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country. *Ep. Patrick, Paraphrases and Com., Gen. xlix. 12.*

health-guard (helth'gärd), *n.* In Great Britain, officers appointed to enforce the quarantine regulations.

healthily (hel'thi-li), *adv.* In a *healthy* condition; so as to be *healthy* or to promote health.

healthiness (hel'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being *healthy*; soundness; freedom from disease: as, the *healthiness* of an animal or a plant.

healthless (helth'les), *a.* [*< health + -less.*] 1. Infirm; sickly.

O wisdom, with how sweet an art dost thy wine and oil restore health to my *healthless* soul! *St. Gregory, Pastoral, quoted in Quarles's Emblems, iii. 3.*

2. Unwholesome; unhealthy. [Rare.]

He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, l. 1.*

healthlessness (helth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being *healthless*, sickly, or unwholesome.

A merry meeting, or a looser feast, calls upon the man to act a scene of folly and madness, and *healthlessness* and dishonour. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 704.*

health-lift (helth'lift), *n.* An apparatus for exercising the muscles by raising a weight by a direct upward lift. It is sometimes so arranged, by means of levers, that the body of the person lifting serves as the weight lifted.

health-officer (helth'of'is-er), *n.* An officer charged with the administration of the health laws and the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

healthsome (helth'sum), *a.* [*< health + -some.*] Wholesome.

healthsomeness (helth'sum-nes), *n.* Wholesomeness.

He [Cæsar] himself made so many forneyes as he thought sufficient for change of the places for *healthsomeness*. *Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 271.*

healthy (hel'thi), *a.* [*< health + -y.*] 1. Being in a sound state; possessing health of body or mind; hale; sound.

Asks what thou lackest, thought resign'd,
A *healthy* frame, a quiet mind. *Tennyson, Two Voices.*

If a *healthy* body contributes to the health of the mind, so also a *healthy* mind keeps the body well. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 58.*

2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; healthful. [In this sense *healthful* is generally preferred.]

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business. *Locke.*

And therefore that love of action which would put death out of sight is to be counted good, as a holy and *healthy* thing (one word, whose meanings have become unduly severed). *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, l. 237.*

3. Safe; prudent. [*Slang.*] = **Syn.** 1. Vigorous, hearty, robust, strong; *Healthy, Healthful, Wholesome, Salubrious, Salutary.* A distinction between *healthy* and *healthful* is nearly established. *Healthful* is applicable to the condition of body or mind; *healthful* to that which produces health. *Wholesome* is sometimes preferred to *healthful* on the ground of euphony, but commonly applies chiefly to food, as *salubrious* applies chiefly to air, climate, and the like. *Salutary* has mainly a moral significance: as, a *salutary* effect; *salutary* influence. *Healthy* and *wholesome* are often used figuratively; the others are not.

heap (hēp), *n.* [*< ME. heep, a heap, crowd, multitude, < AS. heap, a band, troop, crowd, multitude (of persons), rarely a pile (of things), = OS. hōp = OFries. hāp = D. hoop = MLG. hōp, LG. hoop, hope, also hūpe, hūpe = OHG. hūf and hūfo, MHG. hūf, hūse, and hūf, hūse, G. hūse = Icel. hōpr = Sw. hop = Dan. hob (the vowel in the Scand. words being conformed to that of the LG.), a troop, crowd, multitude. Cf. O Bulg. kupā, Russ. Pol. kupa, Lith. kaupas, a crowd, heap (Slav. and LG. p do not reg. correspond). Doublet hope, in the phrase forlorn hope: see forlorn.] 1. A great number of persons or animals; a troop; a crowd; a multitude. [In this (the original) sense now rare except colloquially.]*

Now is not that of God a ful fair grace,
That swich a lewed mannes wit shall pace
The wisdom of an *hepe* of learned men? *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 575.*

They haue hills consecrated to Idols, whither they resort in *heapes* on pilgrimage. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 445.*

2. A great number of things; a large accumulation, stock, or store of any kind; a large quantity; a great deal: as, a *heap* of money; the frost destroyed a *heap* of fruit. [Now chiefly colloquial.]

Touch. Yet was not the knight forsworn.
Cel. How prove you that, in the great *heap* of your knowledge? *Shak., As you Like it, l. 2.*

Thou now one *heap* of beauty art.
Covley, The Mistress, Clad all in White.

Heaps of comment have recently been written about Wordsworth's way of dealing with nature. *J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 110.*

3. A collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; a pile or raised mass: as, a *heap* of earth or stones. In some places a *heap* of limestone was formerly 4½ cubic yards.

There is an *heap* of Stones about the place, where the Body of hire was put of the Angles. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.*

They doe . . . raise certaine *heaps* of sand, mudde, clay, or some other such matter to repell the water. *Coryat, Crudities, l. 206.*

There is scene a ruinous shape of a shaplesse *heape* and building. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 58.*

It was a crumbling *heap*, whose portal dark
With blooming ivy-trails was overgrown. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 1.*

4. In *math.*, a collection of objects all related in the same way one to another.—A *heap*, used adverbially, a great deal; very much; exceedingly: as, he goes a *heap* too often; to like one a *heap*. Also, by abbreviation, *heap*, a locution commonly ascribed to American Indians speaking English. [Colloq.]

To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable style costs a *heap* a year. *Dod's Patent Sermons.*

He is a big man, *heap* big man.
Speech of Hole-in-the-Sky at Washington, 1868.

In a *heap*, close together. *Chaucer.*—To strike all of a *heap*, to throw into bewilderment or confusion; astonish or confound. See *ahead*. [Colloq.]

Now was I again struck all of a *heap*. However, soon recollecting myself, "Sir," said I, "I have not the presumption to hope such an honor." *Richardson, Pamela, l. 297.*

heap (hēp), *v. t.* [*< ME. hepen, < AS. heþian (= D. hoopen = OHG. hūfōn, MHG. hūfen, G. hūfen = Sw. hōpa = Dan. (op-)hobe), heap, < heþp, a heap: see heap, n.] 1. To cast, lay, or gather in a *heap*; pile; accumulate; amass: as, to *heap* stones or ore: often with *up* or *on*: as, to *heap up* treasures; to *heap on* wood or coal.*

Eke *heap uppe* everle roote of ferne and brieres,
And everle weed, as used everi where is. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.*

Though he *heap up* silver as the dust. *Job xxvii. 16.*

"One, two, three, four," said Mr. Tacker, *heaping* that number of black cloaks upon his left arm. *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.*

Her brother ran in his rage to the gate,
He came with the babe-faced lord;
Heap'd on her terms of disgrace. *Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.*

2. To round or form into a *heap*, as in measuring; give or fill with overflowing measure.

Nay, strew, with free and joyous sweep,
The seed upon the expecting soil;
For hence the plenteous year shall *heap*
The garner of the men who toil. *Bryant, Song of the Sower.*

3. To bestow a *heap* or large quantity upon.

Never had man more joyfull day then this,
Whom heaven would *heape* with blis. *Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 247.*

Heaped measure, a quantity overflowing the measuring-vessel, a cone of the commodity being formed above the top of the vessel. Such measure is used for coal, potatoes, fruit, or other articles of merchandise which do not lie compactly in the measuring-vessel.—To *heap coals of fire on one's head*. See *coal*.

heap-cloud (hēp'kloud), *n.* Same as *cumulus*, 1. I will take the case of the common cumulus or *heap-cloud*. *Nature, XXXIX. 236.*

heaper (hē'pēr), *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

heap-flood (hēp'flud), *n.* A heavy sea.

One ship that Lycius dyd shrowd with faithful Orontes
In sight of capayne was swasht with a roysterus *heape-flood*. *Stanburst, Æneid, l. 124.*

heap-keeper (hēp'kē'pēr), *n.* A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the surface. **heapmeal**, *adv.* In *heaps*; also, as if a noun, in the phrase *by heapmeal*.

They got together spices and odours of all sorts, . . . and thereon pour the same forth *by heapmeal*. *Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 71.*

heapy (hē'pi), *a.* [*< heap + -y.*] Gathered in *heaps*.

The weaker banks opprest retreat,
And sink beneath the *heapy* water's weight. *Rover, tr. of Lucan, vi.*

Where a dim gleam the paly lantern throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows. *Gay, Trivia, iii. 336.*

hear (hēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heard*, ppr. *hearing*. [*< ME. heren, heeren (pret. herde, pp. herd), < AS. hīeran, heran, hīran (pret. hīred, pp. hīred) = OS. hōrian = OFries. hēra, hōra = D. hooren = MLG. hōren, LG. hōren, hūren = OHG. hōren, MHG. G. hōren = Icel. heyra = Sw. hōra = Dan. høre (all these forms with r for orig. s) = Goth. hausjan, hear. It is hard to see the suggested connection with Gr. ἀκούειν (for *ἀκονειν, orig. *akoveiv?—cf. koōv for ἀκούειν in Hesychius), hear. Some take Teut. h-, Gr. ak-, k-, as a reduced prefix, and connect the verb with L. audire (orig. *ausdire?), hear, auscultare, listen, Goth. auso, etc., = E. ear = Gr. οὖς (ōr-, orig. *ōvaar-), ear: see acoustic, audience, audit, etc., auscultation, earl. Hence ult. hark, harken.] **I. trans.** 1. To perceive by the ear; receive an impression of through the auditory sense; take cognizance of by harkening.*

Not knowing whether nose, or ears, or eyes,
Smelt, *hard*, or saw, more saucours, sounds, or Dies. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.*
O friends! I *hear* the tread of nimble feet. *Milton, P. L., iv. 866.*

Where you stand you cannot *hear*
From the groves within
The wild-bird's din. *Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.*

2. To pay regard to by listening; give ear to; give audience to; mark and consider what is said by; listen to for the purpose of learning, awarding, judging, determining, etc.: as, to *hear* prayer; to *hear* a lesson or an argument; to *hear* an advocate or a cause, as a judge.

There is the Awtier, where our Lady *herde* the Angeles synges Messe. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 91.*
Hear my cry, O God; attend unto my prayer. *Ps. lxi. 1.*

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. *Acts xxiv. 24.*

Hear, all ye Trojans, all ye Grecian bands,
What Paris, author of the war, demands. *Pope, Iliad, iii.*

3. To listen to understandingly; learn or comprehend by harkening; hence, to learn by verbal statement or report.

Sir, do rede this letter that my lorde hath the sente, and than shalt thou *heren* his wille and his corage. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.*

He began with right a mery chere
His tale anon, and saide as ye shul *here*. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 800.*

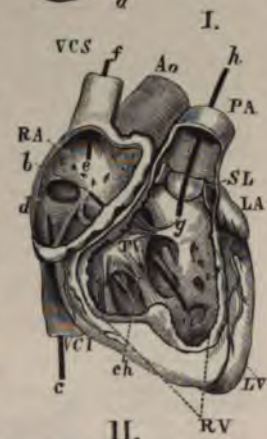
This is an hard saying; who can *hear* it? *John vi. 60.*
Toward the evening, a relation of the sheik's came from Bayreut, where, he said, he had *heard* that I walked about the city, and had observed every thing very curiously, which had alarmed the people. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 97.*

4. To be a hearer of; attend usually the ministrations of: as, what minister do you *hear*? [Colloq.]—5. To be called. [A Latinism.]

Bright effluence of bright essence increate,
Or *hear'st* thou rather (wouldst thou rather *hear* thyself called) pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton, P. L., iii. 7.*

To *hear* a bird sing. See *bird*.—To *hear* a book. See *book*.—To *hear* say, to hear a person say; learn by general report. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

mechanically. (See cuts under *Astacidae* and *Balanoglossus*.) In the process of development one or both orifices of this bulb are furnished with a valve permitting the flow of blood in one direction and preventing it in the other; and the bulb is partly divided by a constriction across it, one of the resulting parts being specially devoted to the reception of blood, as from a vein, and its transmission only into the other part, which then by contraction urges it onward, as into an artery. This is the structure of the two-chambered or *bilobular* heart of the lower vertebrates, in which the receiving-chamber is the *auricle*, the distributing-chamber is the *ventricle*, and the communication between them is the *auriculoventricular opening*. In a more complex form the bilobular heart is partly divided into right and left halves by a constriction or partition which separates the single auricle into two, the result being the three-chambered or *trilobular* heart, in which one auricle, the right, receives venous blood from the body at large, the left auricle receives aerated or arterial blood from gills or lungs, and each auricle pours its blood through its own auriculoventricular orifice into a common and single ventricle, which then sends a current of mixed venous and arterial blood to all parts of the body. Such is the type of the reptilian heart; though the right and left auricles are in fact incompletely separated from each other, retaining an interauricular opening, which in the embryos of birds and mammals is known as the *foramen ovale*. Finally, the entire separation of the auricles, and complete division of a common ventricular cavity into a right and a left ventricle by an interventricular septum or partition, result in the perfectly four-chambered or *quadrilobular* heart of all adult vertebrates above reptiles. Here the right and left sides of the heart, each consisting of an auricle and a ventricle, are entirely separate, so that no mixture of venous and arterial currents is possible. (See *Circulation of the blood*, under *Circulation*.) The ventricles are larger and more muscular than the auricles, since the former have to drive the blood through the body, while the auricles have only to inject it into the ventricles. All the orifices of the heart are more or less completely guarded by sets of valves. The right auriculoventricular valves are called *tricuspid*; the left, *mitral*: in both cases from their form in the human heart, in which three membranous valves on the right side and two on the left are operated by delicate fibrous cords (the *chordae tendineae*) and certain muscular processes from the ventricular walls (the *columnae carneae*). The orifices of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery are alike guarded by three crescentic valves, called, from their shape, the *semilunar valves*. The orifices by which veins enter either auricle either are or are not provided with valves, in different cases, or in different animals. The contraction of the muscular walls of the heart as a whole, or of any one of its chambers, is the *systole*; the corresponding and alternating dilatation of its cavities, or any one of them, is the *diastole*; the two movements together are a *pulsation* or *heart-beat*. In vertebrates the heart is situated in the thorax, between the lungs, and enveloped in a serous membrane, the *pericardium*, which is generally a closed sac with one layer, the *visceral* or *cardiac pericardium*, investing the whole surface of the organ and the roots of the great vessels which spring from it, and the other, the *parietal layer*, reflected over the surface of adjacent structures. The primitive position of the heart is always median; but in the course of its development from the embryo it generally becomes tilted over to one side, the left, as is usual in the higher vertebrates, where the point or apex of the organ lies considerably to the left, and the whole organ becomes unsymmetrical both in its own shape and in its relative position. In general the form of the heart is conoidal, with the base (the auricles) upward and forward, and the apex (the ventricles) downward or backward and sinistral. In man the heart is about 5 inches long, 3½ inches in greatest width, and 2 inches in greatest depth; it weighs 10 or 12 ounces in the male, and 8 or 10 in the female. It lies obliquely in the chest, with its broad fixed base uppermost, a little backward and to the right; its free apex downward, for-



Human Heart Dissected.

I. Left side, left auricle and ventricle laid open: *LA*, left auricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *ab*, a style passed through left ventricle into aorta; *cd*, style passed from left ventricle into left auricle, through left auriculoventricular opening, guarded by *MP*, the mitral valve; *PP*, *PV*, four pulmonary veins entering left auricle from the lungs; *PA*, pulmonary artery issuing from right ventricle, not opened; *RP*, *RA*, right auricle, scarcely seen. II. Right side, right auricle and ventricle laid open: *VCS*, superior vena cava; *VCI*, inferior vena cava, these both entering right auricle, as shown by styles *fg*, *cd*; *RP*, right ventricle, with *PA*, pulmonary artery, issuing from *RP* in course of the style *gh*, guarded by *SL*, the semilunar valves, at base of the artery; *ab*, style passed from *RP* into *RA*, through right auriculoventricular opening, guarded by *TP*, tricuspid valve; *LA*, *LV*, left auricle and left ventricle, scarcely seen; *Ao*, aorta.

ward, and to the left, so that its beating may be seen or felt at a point an inch or less to the inner side of, and about an inch and a half below, the left nipple, between the fifth and sixth ribs. All the cavities of the heart are lined with a thin smooth membrane, the *endocardium*, which also invests the valves and is directly continuous with the lining of all the vessels which enter or leave the heart. Its substance, the *myocardium*, is almost entirely muscular; the muscle is a peculiar striated one, of a deep-red color; its fibers are intricately disposed in two sets, auricular and ventricular, separated by fibrous rings which surround the auriculoventricular orifices. It is supplied with blood for its own nourishment by the right and left coronary arteries, the first branches of the aorta; they are accompanied by cardiac veins. Its nerves are derived from the cardiac plexuses, formed by the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves. Its action is involuntary. In all other mammals, and in birds, the heart is substantially the same as in man, with differences in relative size, in shape, and in the detail of its openings and valves; but in the acranial vertebrates, the lancelets, it is rudimentary. See also cuts under *Circulation*, *embryo*, *lung*, and *thorax*.

At his herte he saw a knif
For to reuen him hise lif. *Havelok*, l. 479.
Why do I yield to that suggestion
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, l. 3.

2. The human heart or breast considered as the seat of all or of some of the mental faculties; hence, in common figurative use, these faculties themselves. (a) The emotions and affections, especially moral capacity or disposition, as for love or hatred, benevolence or malevolence, pity or scorn, courage or fear, faith or distrust, etc.

Men clepen it Mount Joye; for it zevethe joye to Pilgrymes hertes, be cause that there men seen first Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 94.

The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint. *Isa.* i. 5.
All offences, my lord, come from the heart; never came any from mine that might offend your majesty. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 8.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood. *Tennyson*, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

(b) The intellectual faculties; especially, inmost or most private thought; innermost opinions or convictions; genuine or intense desire or sentiment; as, she despised him in her heart; the heart of a man is unsearchable; the devices of the heart; to set one's heart upon something.

Merlin thought wele in his herte that so sholde it not go. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.
What his heart thinks his tongue speaks. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iii. 2.

(c) Good feeling; love; kindness; sensibility; as, she is all heart; he is all head and no heart; to gain one's heart; to give the heart to God.

Miss Carolina Wilhelmína Amelia Skeggs has my warm heart. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xii.

That vivacious versatility
Which many people take for want of heart. *Byron*, *Don Juan*, xvi. 97.

Evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of heart. *Hood*, *The Lady's Dream*.

(d) Courage; spirit; determination; firmness of will; capacity for perseverance or endurance; as, to take heart; his heart failed him.

If for no man of lowe berthe durst not vndirtake no soche dedes, but yef it come of high herte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

A faint heart ne'er wan a fair ladie. *Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

"Sir," said the least, "I am almost beat out of heart."
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii., *The Hill Difficulty*.
Being so clouded with his grief and love,
Small heart was his after the Holy Quest. *Tennyson*, *Holy Grail*.

(e) The breast, as covering the heart, considered as the seat of affection.

Then let me hold thee to my heart,
And ev'ry care resign. *Goldsmith*, *Hermite*, l. 39.

Round my true heart thine arms entwine. *Tennyson*, *Miller's Daughter*.

3. The inner part of anything; the middle or center; as, the heart of a country or a town.

For it is the Herte and the myddes of all the World. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 2.

A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, i. 3.

Ye m' durst not put to sea, till he saw his men beginne to recover, and ye hart of winter over. *Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 100.

The year 1740, still grim with cold into the heart of summer, bids fair to have a late poor harvest. *Carlyle*, *Frederick the Great*, III. 7.

4. The chief, vital, or most essential part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the core.

The very heart of kindness. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, i. 1.

Veracity is the heart of morality. *Huxley*, *Universities*.

5. A person, especially a brave or affectionate person: used as a term of encouragement, praise, or endearment.

Ah, dear heart, that I were now but one half hour with you. *J. Bradford*, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 110.

Cheerly, my hearts. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, i. 5.

6. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility: as, to keep the land in heart. [Obsolete.]

That the spent earth may gather heart again. *Dryden*.
Care must be taken not to plough ground out of heart, because if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by man again. *Mortimer*.

7. Something that has the shape or form of a heart; especially, a roundish or an oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end and a corresponding indentation or depression at the other, regarded as representing the figure of a heart; especially, such a figure on a playing-card.

"This token, which I have worn so long," said Faith, laying her tremulous finger on the Heart, "is the assurance that you may." *Hawthorne*.

8. One of a suit of playing-cards marked with such a figure.

Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen,
With throngs promiscuous strow the level green. *Pope*, *R. of the L.*, iii. 79.

9. *pl.* A game of cards played with the full pack by four persons. The rules are the same as in whist, except that there are no partners and no trump, and that the tricks count nothing, but at the end of the hand the player who has taken the fewest hearts receives a counter from each of the others for each heart that other has taken. The game is also played with variations from these rules.

10. *Naut.*, a block of hard wood in the shape of a heart for the lanyards of stays to reeve through.—11. In *bot.*, the core of a tree; the solid central part without sap or albumen. See *heart-wood*.—At heart, in real character or disposition; at bottom; substantially; really: as, he is good at heart.

The Pharisee the dupe of his own art,
Self-idolized, and yet a knave at heart. *Cowper*, *Expostulation*, l. 94.

Branchial heart. See *branchial*.—Brokenness of heart. See *brokenness*.—By heart, by rote; in the memory: as, to have, get, or learn by heart.

Major Matchlock . . . served in the last civil wars, and has all the battles by heart. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 132.

Shall I, in London, act this idle part?
Composing songs, for fools to get by heart? *Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 126.

Cockles of the heart. See *cockles*.—Douglas heart, a jewel having the form of a heart, made more or less in imitation of the celebrated case in which Douglas inclosed the heart of Bruce for transport to the Holy Land. A number of such jewels of great richness have been preserved; they generally bear the arms of Bruce mingled with the arms or devices of the house of Douglas.—Feast of the Sacred Heart, a Roman Catholic feast celebrated on the Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi.—For one's heart, for one's life; if one's life were at stake.

I bade the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, i. 2.

'Heart! 'sheart! a minced oath or asseveration, contracted from *by God's heart*.

Lady P. Not mine, in good sooth.
Hot. Not yours, in good sooth! 'Heart, you swear like a comfit-maker's wife! *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 1.

'Heart! stand you away, an you love me.
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 1.

Heart alive! an exclamation of surprise or impatience. [Colloq.]

Why, what's this round box? Heart alive, John, it's a wedding-cake! *Dickens*, *Cricket on the Hearth*, p. 20.

Heart of hearts, inmost heart; warmest affections.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, ay, in my heart of heart,
As I do thee. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Like most parents, in my heart of hearts I have a favourite child. That child is David Copperfield. *Dickens*.

Heart of Mary. See *Immaculate Heart*, below.—Heart of oak, a brave heart; a courageous person.

But here is a dozen of yonkers that have hearts of oak at fourscore years.

Old Meg of Herefordshire (1609). (*Nares*.)
Heart of oak are our ships, heart of oak are our men,
We always are ready, steady boys, steady,
We'll fight, and we'll conquer again and again.

Hearts of Oak, *Universal Mag.*, March, 1760, p. 152.

Heart's content. See *content*.—Immaculate Heart, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the physical heart of the Virgin Mary, to which religious veneration is paid, as being united to her personality and a symbol of her charity and virtues. This veneration in its present form dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century.—Sacred Heart, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the physical heart of Christ, to which special devotion is offered as being not mere flesh, but united to and inseparable from the divinity of Christ, and as a symbol of his love and spiritual life. This devotion in its present form dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century, and is approved by papal decrees. A number of orders, congregations, etc., have been established in dedication to the Sacred Heart, their constitutions and principles being in the main those of the Jesuits.—Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary. See *sisterhood*.—Smoker's heart, a morbid condition of the heart produced by the continued and excessive use of tobacco, manifesting itself by disordered and inefficient action. Also called *tobacco-heart*.

The frequent existence of what is known as *smoker's heart* in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed is due to this fact [the depressing action of tobacco on the heart]. *Science*, XII. 223.

To break the heart of. See *break*, v. 1.—**To eat one's heart.** See *eat*.—**To find in one's heart,** to be willing or disposed.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could find in my heart to ask your pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing.
Sir P. Sidney.

To get by heart. See *by heart*, above.—**To have at heart,** to seek or desire earnestly.

Friends . . . who, plac'd apart
From vulgar minds, have honor much at heart.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 728.

To have in one's heart, to purpose; have design or intention.—**To have one's heart in one's mouth,** to be terrified or excited with alarm. [Colloq.]—**To lay to heart.** Same as *to take to heart*.

I wish your ladyships would lay this matter to heart in your next birthday suits. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 28.

To set one's heart at rest, to make one's self quiet; become tranquil or easy in mind.—**To set one's heart on,** to fix one's desires on; be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; desire, and strive to obtain.

If riches increase, set not your heart upon them.
Ps. lxi. 10.

To speak to one's heart, in *Scrip.*, to speak kindly to; comfort; encourage.—**To take heart,** to be encouraged.

But I had heard a cuckoo that very afternoon, and I took heart from the fact.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 774.

To take heart of grace. See *grace*.—**To take to heart,** to be much affected by; be solicitous about; have concern for.

Sir, be not wroth for nothing that he doth to me, for he is fell and proude, and therefore taketh [imperative] nothing to herte that he doth to me ne seith.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 537.

Her [Semele's] myth ought to be taken to heart amongst the Tyburnians, the Belgravians.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, II.

To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to expose one's disposition, feelings, or intentions to every one.

'Tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. Shak., Othello, i. 1.

heart (här't), v. [*ME.* *herten*; *< heart*, n. Cf. *hearten*. Cf. *courage*, v., *encourage*, ult. *< L. cor* = *E. heart*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To give heart to; encourage; hearten. [Obsolescent.]

Thoche taryng our tyme turnys hom [them] to ioy,
And hertis hom highly to hold [consider] you for faint.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4597.

I will be treble-sinew'd, hearted, breathed,
And fight maliciously. Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

2. In *masonry*, to build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly with stone and mortar.
Imp. Dict.

II. *intrans.* To form a close, compact head, as a plant; especially, to have the central part of the head close and compact: as, some varieties of cabbage *heart well*.

heartache (här'täk), n. [*ME.* not found; cf. *AS. heort-æce*, *hiort-æce*, in lit. sense, *< heorte*, heart, + *æce*, pain, ache.] 1. Pain in or of the heart. [Rare.]—2. Sorrow; anguish of the mind.

By a sleepe, to say we end
The Heart-ake, and the thousand Naturall shokes
That Flesh is heyre too.
Shak., Hamlet (folio 1623), ii. 2.

If ever I felt the full force of an honest heart-ache, it was the moment I saw her.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

heart-beat (här'tbēt), n. 1. A pulsation of the heart, including one complete systole and diastole, corresponding to that motion in the arteries called the pulse.

The heart-beats became more rapid.
Medical News, LII. 267.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a thought; an emotion, especially one that is tender or sad; a pang; a throb or throe of feeling.

All the land was full of people, . . .
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxi.

heart-bird (här'tbērd), n. [Prob. so called from the large black area on the breast.] The turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*: a gunners' name. J. E. DeKay, 1844. [New York.]

heart-block (här'tblok), n. *Naut.*, a large dead-eye formerly used for setting up the fore and aft stays of the lower masts.

heart-blood (här'tblud), n. [*< ME. herteblood*, *herteblod* (= *D. hartebloed* = *MHG. herzeblut*, *G. herzblut* = *Dan. hjerteblod* = *Sw. hjertablod*); *< heart* + *blood*.] 1. Blood contained in the cavity of the heart, as distinguished from that in the vessels.

And my harte bloode for the I bled.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Hence—2. Life; essence; something very dear, precious, or vital to one's happiness: in this sense generally *heart's blood*.

Her wretched kinsman,
That set this plot, shall with his heart-blood satisfy
Her injur'd life and honour.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 2.

heart-bond (här'tbond), n. In *masonry*, a bond in a stone wall in which two headers meet in the middle of a wall and another header covers the joint between them.

heart-bound, a. Hard-hearted; stingy. *Davies*.

The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish and letting fly to their lusts, are yet heart-bound to the poor.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 169.

heartbreak (här'tbräk), n. Overwhelming sorrow or grief. Also *heartbreaking*.

Enforced hee was to put her away; and forthwith to wed Julia, the daughter of Augustus: not without much griefe and heart-breake. Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 91.

A man of genius [Dante] who could hold heartbreak at bay for twenty years, and would not let himself die till he had done his task. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 20.

heartbreak (här'tbräk), v. t. To break the heart of. [Rare.]

I'll cross him, an' wrack him, until I heart-break him.
Burns, What Can a Young Lassie?

heartbreaker (här'tbräk'kèr), n. 1. One who or that which breaks hearts.—2. A curl; a love-lock. [Humorous.]

Like Samson's heart-breakers, it grew
In time to make a nation rue.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 253.

heartbreaking (här'tbräk'king), n. Same as *heartbreak*.

O the heartbreakings
Of miserable maids, where love's enforc'd!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, l. 2.

heartbreaking (här'tbräk'king), p. a. Causing great grief or anguish; very distressing or pitiful.

A powerful mind in ruins is the most heart-breaking thing which it is possible to conceive.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 248.

On reading this heartbreaking account I hurried to M. Clémenceau's house. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 12.

heartbroken (här'tbrō'kn), a. Deeply afflicted or grieved.

Day by day he pass'd his father's gate,
Heart-broken, and his father help'd him not.
Tennyson, Dora.

heartbrokenly (här'tbrō'kn-li), adv. With deep grief.

She arose with a smile from the ruins of her life, amidst which she had heartbrokenly sat down.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, viii.

heartburn (här'tbērn), n. An uneasy burning sensation rising into the esophagus from the stomach, due to acidity and regurgitation; cardialgia.

Heartburn exists in a very marked degree in dilatation of the stomach, being produced by the decomposition of indigestible food retained in this organ.
Quain, Med. Dict.

heartburning (här'tbēr'ning), n. 1. Heartburn.—2. Discontent; especially, envy or jealousy; enmity.

Betweene . . . [the Dutch] and the Spaniards there is an implacable heartburning. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 613.

Things of no moment, yet they cause many distempers, much heart-burning amongst us.

To this unlucky agreement may be traced a world of bickerings and heart-burnings between the parties, about fancied or pretended infringements of treaty stipulations.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 290.

heartburning (här'tbēr'ning), a. Causing discontent; especially, causing envy or jealousy.

Jealousies, strifes, and heart-burning disagreements.

heartburnt (här'tbērnt), a. Discontented. [Rare.]

I am so melancholy and so heart-burnt!
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

heart-cam (här'tkam), n. In *mech.*, a form of cam-wheel used for converting uniform rotary motion into uniform reciprocating motion. It usually assumes the form of a heart-shaped channel on the face of a disk, in which travels a guide-wheel at the end of the reciprocating arm. See *cam-wheel*, and *cut under cam*. Also called *heart-wheel*.

heart-clot (här'tklot), n. A thrombus in the cavity of the heart.

heart-clover (här'tklō'vèr), n. Same as *heart-trefoil*. See also *hart-clover*.

heart-cockle (här'tkok'l), n. Same as *heart-shell*.

heart-disease (här'tdi-zēz'), n. [The *AS.* term was *heart-cothu*, *< heorte*, heart, + *cothu*, disease.] Any morbid condition of the heart, either nervous or organic. To the latter class belong valvular lesions, endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis,

disease of the coronary arteries, and degeneration of the heart-muscle. Any of these may produce disturbance of the heart's action. Such disturbance independent of visible morbid changes is called functional or nervous.

He suddenly dropt dead of heart-disease.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

heart-ease (här'tēz), n. Same as *heart's-ease*, 1. **heart-easing** (här'tēz'ing), a. Giving quiet to the mind.

Mad that sorrow should his use control,
Or keep him from heart-easing words so long.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1782.

Come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men, heart-easing Mirth.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 13.

heart-eating (här'tē'ting), a. Preying on the heart; distressing to the mind or affections: as, *heart-eating* cares or sorrows.

hearted (här'ted), a. [*< heart* + *-ed*.] 1. Having a heart of a specified kind: generally used in figurative senses, and in composition: as, *hard-hearted*, *faint-hearted*, etc.

It may suffice us to be taught by S. Paull that there must be sects for the manifesting of those that are sound hearted.
Milton, Church-Government, l. 7.

2. Taken to heart; laid up or seated in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again,
I hate the Moor: my cause is hearted; thine hath no less reason.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Yield up, O love, thy crown, and hearted throne,
To tyrannous hate!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

3. Composed of hearts.—4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate. [Rare.]

With hearted spear-head. Lander.

heartedness (här'ted-nes), n. The state of being hearted: used in composition: as, *hard-heartedness*.

hearten (här'tn), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *harten*; *< heart* + *-en*, 3. Cf. *heart*, v.] 1. To give heart or courage to; incite or stimulate the courage of; encourage; animate.

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And hearten those that fight in your defence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

They would thus *harten* and *harden* themselves against God and Man.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Rise therefore with all speed, and come along,
Where I will see thee hearten'd, and fresh clad,
To appear, as fits, before the illustrious lords.
Milton, S. A., l. 1317.

2. To impart strength or fertility to; reinforce: as, to *hearten* land. [Rare.]

And seven yeares together did the people of the Gentiles fatten and *hearten* their vines, only with the blood of the Jewes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

It [arrack] makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to *hearten* it.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 293.

heartener (här'tnēr), n. [Formerly also *heartner*; *< hearten* + *-er*.] One who or that which heartens or encourages.

Sound,
Sterne heartners unto wounds and blood—sound loud. . .
(Cornets a flourish.) Marston, Sophonisba, v. 2.

A coward's *hart'ner* in warre,
The stirring drumme.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

heartfelt (här'tfelt), a. Felt in or prompted by the heart; profoundly felt; deeply sincere: as, *heartfelt* joy or grief; *heartfelt* congratulations or cheers.

The vote was received by the spectators with three *heartfelt* cheers.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 241.

heart-free (här'tfrē), a. Having the heart or affections disengaged; heart-whole.

A cold and clear-cut face, . . .
From which I escaped *heart-free*, with the least little touch of spleen.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

heartfully (här'tfūl-i), adv. [*< ME. hartefully*; *< *heartful* (*< heart* + *-ful*) + *-ly*.] Heartily; kind-heartedly.

Whanne I was wikke and werieste
36 herbered me full heartfully.
York Plays, p. 509.

hearth (härth or hērth), n. [Early mod. E. also *harth*; *< ME. harth*, *herth*, *herthe*, *< AS. heorh*, hearth, fireplace, fire, hence also home or house, = *OS. herth* = *OFries. LG. hirth*, *herd*, *hird* = *D. haard* = *MLG. hert*, *LG. heert*, *heerd*, hearth, = *OHG. herd*, m., *herda*, f., *MHG. hert*, hearth, *G. herd*, hearth, crater of a volcano, = *Sw. hård* (from *LG. f*), the hearth of a forge, a forge; prob. connected with *Goth. hauri*, a burning coal, pl. *haurja*, burning coals, a fire, = *Icel. hyrr*, a fire. Cf. *Lith. kurti*, heat an oven. The *OHG. herd*, *MHG. hert*, ground, earth, *G. herth*, a place where fowlers catch birds, is prob. of different origin, perhaps imported from *OHG. erda*, earth.] 1.

That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made, or upon or above which a receptacle for the fire rests: generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below an opening in the chimney, as in a fireplace. That part of the hearth of a fireplace which is within the limits of the chimney is called the *inner hearth*; its continuation beyond these limits, as by a slab of stone, is the *outer hearth*.

Baking their bread in cakes on the *hearth*.
Sandys, Traveller, p. 80.

Where glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom;
Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the cricket on the *hearth*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 82.

The fire on the *hearth* has almost gone out in New England; the *hearth* has gone out; the family has lost its center.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 1.

Thus the worship of the Lares was the foundation and the support of the adoration of the *hearth*, which was in effect its altar, and the holy fire which forever burned there.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 54.

2. The fireside; the domestic circle; the home.

Now, this extremity
Hath brought me to thy *hearth*.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

And Lamb, the frolic and the gentle,
Has vanished from his lonely *hearth*.
Wordsworth, Death of James Hogg.

Household talk, and phrases of the *hearth*.
Tennyson, Princess, ll.

3. In *metal*: (a) The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore is exposed to the flame. See *furnace*. (b) The lowest part of a blast-furnace, through which the metal descends to the crucible. See *furnace*. (c) A bloomery.—4. *Naut.*, the grate and apparatus for cooking on board ship.—5. In *soldering*: (a) An ordinary brazier or chafing-dish containing charcoal. (b) An iron box, about 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches deep, sunk in the middle of a flat iron plate or table, measuring about 4 feet by 3 feet. It is provided with an air-blast, and has a hood above, to gather smoke and gases and carry them to the chimney.

6. In *glass-manuf.* See *flattening-hearth*.—*Open-hearth furnace*. See *open-hearth*.

hearth-cinder (härth'sin'dér), *n.* Slag produced in the finery process.

hearth-cricket (härth'krik'et), *n.* The common house-cricket, *Acheta domestica* or *Gryllus domesticus*. See *cut under cricket* 1.

heart-heaviness (här't'hev'i-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits.

By so much the more shall I to-morrow be at the height of *heart-heaviness*.
Shak., As you Like It, v. 2.

heart-heavy (här't'hev'i), *a.* Sad-hearted; depressed in spirits.

hearth-ends (härth'endz), *n. pl.* Impure refuse from a lead-smelting furnace.

Ore is mixed with a portion of the fuel and lime made use of in smelting, all of which are deposited upon the top of the smelting-hearth, and are called *hearth-ends*.
Ure, Dict., III. 60.

hearth-money (härth'mun'i), *n.* Same as *hearth-tax*.

W. R. His Majesty having been informed that the revenue of the *hearth-money* is very grievous to the people, is therefore willing to agree to a regulation of it, or to the taking of it wholly away, as this house shall think most convenient.
Parliamentary Hist., William and Mary, an. 1688-89.

hearth-penny (härth'pen'i), *n.* [ME. **herth-peny*, < AS. *heorthpenig*, -penig, < *heorth*, *hearth*, + *penig*, *pening*, penny.] Same as *hearth-tax*.

hearth-plate (härth'plat), *n.* A plate of cast-iron which forms the sole of the hearth of a forge or refining-furnace.

hearth-rug (härth'rüg), *n.* A rug used or made to be used in front of a fireplace as a protection for the floor or for a carpet.

hearthstead (härth'sted), *n.* The place of the hearth. [Rare.]

The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's *hearthstead*.
Southey, Doctor, xxiv.

hearthstone (härth'stön), *n.* [*< ME. *harthstone* (once written *hartstone*); < *hearth* + *stone*.] 1. A stone forming a hearth. Hence — 2. The fireside.

The denominational relations of a household will shape the future political positions of the young men growing around the *hearthstone*, just as they did those of their fathers.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 55.

I am going to my own *hearthstone*,
Bosomed in yon green hills alone.
Emerson, Good-Bye.

3. A soft kind of stone used to whiten door-steps, scour floors, etc.

Lastly, there is the *hearthstone* barrow, piled up with *hearthstone*, bath-brick, and lumps of whitening.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, l. 29.

hearthstone (härth'stön), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hearthstoned*, ppr. *hearthstoning*. [*< hearthstone*, *n.*, 3.] To scour, as a floor, with hearthstone.

We've a woman come in twice a week to scrub, and red-brick, and *hearthstone*, and black-lead, and the rest we manage ourselves.
Hallberger's Illustrated Mag. (1876), p. 202.

hearth-tax (härth'taks), *n.* A tax on hearths or chimneys: same as *chimney-money*. It existed in England from 1662 to 1689, and was afterward reimposed for a time.

In the mean time, to gratify the people, the *hearth-tax* was remitted for ever. *Evelyn, Memoirs, March 8, 1689.*

heartily (här'ti-li), *adv.* [*< ME. hertily*, a var. of *hertely*, mod. E. (obs.) *heartily* (q. v.); now regarded as < *heart* + *-ly*.] In a hearty manner; from or with the heart; cordially; zealously; eagerly.

But I have heard that people eat most *heartily* of another man's meat—that is, what they do not pay for.
Wycherley, Country Wife, v. 1.

No man ever prayed *heartily* without learning something. *Emerson, Nature, p. 89.*

heartiness (här'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hearty.

This entertainment
May a free face put on; derive a liberty
From *heartiness*, from bounty. *Shak., W. T., l. 2.*

hearting, *n.* [*< ME. herting, harting*; verbal *n.* of *heart*, v.] Encouragement.

God graunte vs or we come agayne
Som gode *harting* ther-of to here.
York Plays, p. 123.

Certis, such *harting* haue we hadde,
We schall nozt seys or we come thore.
York Plays, p. 130.

heart-leaf (här't'léf), *n.* Same as *heart-trefoil*.

heartless (här't'les), *a.* [*< ME. herteles* (= D. *harteloos* = MHG. *herzelös*, G. *herzlos* = Dan. *hjerterløs* = Sw. *hjerlös*), < *herte*, *heart*, + *-less*.] 1. Without a heart.

I, like a *heartless* ghost,
Without the living body of my love,
Will here walk and attend her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

2. Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel: as, to treat one in a *heartless* manner.

But Leolin cried out the more upon them—
Insolent, brainless, *heartless*!
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Destitute of courage; spiritless; faint-hearted; cowardly.

Fye on you, *herteles*. *Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 88.*
He seemed breathlesse, *hartelesse*, faint, and wan.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

The girl with pallid hands
Was busy knitting in a *heartless* mood
Of solitude. *Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.*

= *Syn. 2.* See *cruel*.
heartlessly (här't'les-li), *adv.* In a heartless manner.

heartlessness (här't'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heartless; want of affection or of courage.

heartlet (här't'let), *n.* [*< heart* + *-let*.] A little heart. *Imp. Dict.*

heartling (här't'ling), *n.* [*< heart* + *-ling*.] A little heart: used in a minced oath.

My will? 'od's *heartlings*, that's a pretty jest indeed! I ne'er made my will yet, I thank heaven.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 4.

heart-liverleaf (här't'liv'er-léf), *n.* See *liverleaf*.

heartly, *a.* [*< ME. hertely* (= D. *hartelijk* = MLG. *hertelik* = MHG. *herzlich*, G. *herzlich* = Dan. *hjerterlig* = Sw. *hjerterlig*), < *herte*, *heart*: see *heart* and *-ly*.] 1. Of the heart, in the literal sense.

The hethene harageous kynge appone the hethen lygges,
And of his *hertly* hurte helyde he never.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, fol. 72. (Halliwell.)

2. Of or from the heart; hearty.

I wol seye as I can
With *hertly* wille.
Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 27.

heartly, *adv.* [*< ME. hertely, herteliche* (= D. *hartelijk* = MLG. *herteliken* = MHG. *herzlich*, G. *herzlich* = Dan. *hjerterlig* = Sw. *hjerterlig*), < *hertely*, adj.: see *heartly*, a.] Heartily.

To these kynge he come & his cause tolde,
And to haue of hor helpe *hertely* dyspyred.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1020.

The kynge be-helide Vlän, and saugh hym laugh *hertely*,
And than he required hym to telle why he dide laugh so sore.
Melton (E. E. T. S.), ll. 169.

heart-net (här't'net), *n.* The heart-shaped net or pound of a *heart-seine*.

heart-of-the-earth (här't'qv-thē-ērth'), *n.* The plant self-heal, *Brunella vulgaris*.

heart-pea (här't'pē), *n.* Same as *heartseed*.

heart-quake (här't'kwäk), *n.* Trembling of the heart; fearfulness.

It did the Grecians good to see; but *heart-quakes* shook the joints
Of all the Trojans. *Chapman, Iliad, vii. 187.*

He had been the safety of his subordinates in many an hour of danger and *heart-quake*.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 12.

heartrending (här't'ren'ding), *a.* Overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive; very distressing.

heart-robbling (här't'rob'ing), *a.* 1. Depriving of heart or thought; ecstatic.

A melting pleassance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbling* gladness.
Spenser.

2. Stealing the heart or affections; winning.

Drawn with the power of a *heart-robbling* eye. *Spenser.*

heart-root, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hartroote*, < ME. *heortrote* (= Dan. *hjerterod* = Sw. *hjerterod*, innermost heart); < *heart* + *root*.] The object of one's deepest love; a sweetheart.

Ever alaske, and woe is mee!
Here lyes my sweete *hart-roote*.
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 39).

Pray for me, mine own *heart-root* in the Lord.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 178.

heart-rot (här't'rot), *n.* A disease which produces a decay in the center or heart of trees, caused by the penetration of the mycelia of various fungi which attack the tree either at the root or above ground. As the decay is at the center of the tree, the work of destruction may go on for years before the tree shows any outward sign of disease. It usually attacks old trees, and may be produced by injudicious pruning which allows the entrance of the fungi.

heart-scald (här't'skald), *n.* Heartburn; figuratively, a feeling of shame or aversion. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Tho' cholic or the *heart-scald* tease us, . . .
It masters a' sic fell diseases.
Fergusson, Caller Water.

I put on a look, my lord, . . . that said give her a *heart-scald* of walking on such errands.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiv.

heart's-ease, heartsease (här't's'ez), *n.* [*< ME. hertes ese* (two words), in def. 1.] 1. Ease of heart; tranquillity of mind. Also *heart-case*.

I myght neuer be in *hertes ese* till I hadde yow seyn.
Melton (E. E. T. S.), III. 478.

What infinite *heart's ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy! *Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.*

2. In *bot.*: (a) A popular and poetic name of plants of the genus *Viola*, especially *V. tricolor*, the pansy, and *V. futea*, the common yellow violet of Europe. See *pansy* and *violet*. The name appears to have been transferred to these plants from the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, originally classed with the violets, being first used in the sense of "cordial" for a medicine prepared from violets, supposed to be good for troubles of the heart. (b) In some parts of the United States, the common persicary, peachwort, lady's-thumb, or smartweed, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

heartseed (här't'séd), *n.* A general name of plants of the genus *Cardiospermum* (of which name it is a translation), but more especially of *C. Halicacabum*, a beautiful vine well known in cultivation, which in the United States has received the appropriate name of *balloon-vine*, from the large, triangular, inflated fruit. See *balloon-vine*. The genus takes its name from the white heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed. It belongs to the natural order *Sapindaceae*, or soapwort family. There are about 15 species, chiefly natives of tropical America; but the *C. Halicacabum* and two other species have a wider distribution. The names *heart-pea* and *winter-cherry* are also given to these plants. In the Moluccas the seeds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. They are also used in some countries as a remedy for lumbago. The mucilaginous root is a laxative and diuretic, and is used in cases of rheumatism.

heart-seine (här't'sēn), *n.* A weir with a heart-shaped inclosure or pound, which will fish however the tide may run. [Narragansett Bay.]

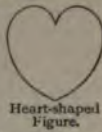
heart-service (här't'sér'vis), *n.* Service prompted by the heart; especially, zealous service to God; sincere devotion.

We should be slow . . . to deny the truth, force, and value of the *heart-service* which they [Dissenters] may and do render, and render with affectionate humility, to their Father and their God.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 57.

heart-shake (här't'shāk), *n.* A defect in timber consisting in cracks extending from the pith outward.

In timber having much *heart-shake*, there is certain to be considerable waste in its conversion, especially if we wish to reduce the log into plank and board.
Laslett, Timber, p. 25.

heart-shaped (härt'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the human heart; especially, having the conventional figure of a heart—that is, an oval figure obtusely pointed at one end, with a corresponding indentation in the other; cordate; cordiform: applied in botany to leaves, fruits, etc. In the case of leaves the base is often alone considered, lanceolate or linear leaves being often called heart-shaped. See *cordate*.



Heart-shaped Figure.

heart-shell (härt'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Isocardidae* or *Glossidae*, *Isocardia cor*: so called from the heart-shaped contour of the valves when viewed from the front. The surface is covered with dark reddish-brown epidermis; there are two parallel primary teeth in the right valve, and in the left the large outer tooth is indented and the others are thin and laminar; there is a well-developed lateral tooth. The heart-shell inhabits European seas, and is locally abundant, chiefly on sandy bottoms. By means of the foot it can fix itself firmly in the sand. It is used to some extent for food. Also called *foolscap*, *heart-cockle*, and *heart-steel*.

heart-sick (härt'sik), *a.* [Cf. AS. *heortseoc* (= Dan. *hertesyg*), in lit. sense (L. *cardiacus*), < *heorte*, heart, + *seoc*, sick.] 1. Sick at heart; deeply afflicted or depressed.

I am sick still; heart-sick.—Pisano,
I'll now taste of thy drug.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Chatham heart-sick of his country's shame!

Cowper, Task, ii. 244.

2. Indicating or expressive of heart-sickness.

The breath of heart-sick groans. Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

heart-sickening (härt'sik'ning), *a.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.

heart-sickness (härt'sik'nes), *n.* Sadness of heart; depression of spirits.

heart-sinking (härt'sing'king), *n.* Despondency; discouragement. Moore.

heart-snakeroot (härt'snāk'rōt), *n.* The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*. Also called *Canada snakeroot*.

heartsome (härt'sum), *a.* [*< heart + -some.*] 1. Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating.

Ye heartsome Choristers [redbreasts], ye and I will be Associates, and, uncared by blustering winds, Will chant together. Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

2. Merry; cheerful; lively.

At fifty-one she was a bright-eyed, handsome, heartsome soul to look upon, with a maternal manner and the laugh of a girl. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 127.

heartsore (härt'sōr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *hartsore*; < ME. *hertesor*, earlier *heortesar*; < *heart + sore*.] 1. Sore or grieved at heart.—2. Proceeding from a sore or grieved heart.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans,
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs. Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

II.† *n.* Soreness of the heart; grief.

His onely hart-sore and his onely foe.

Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 2.

heart-spoon (härt'spōn), *n.* [*< ME. hertespon*; < *heart + spoon*.] 1†. The depression in the breast-bone; also, the breast-bone.

Ther shyveren shaftes upon sheeldes thikke;
He feeleth thurgh the herte-spoon the prikke.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 1748.

I will whet my dagger on his heart-spoon that refuses to pledge me!

Scott, Kenilworth, xx.

2. The navel. [Prov. Eng.]

heart-steel (härt'stēl), *n.* Same as *heart-shell*.

heart-stirring (härt'stēr'ing), *a.* Arousing or moving the heart; inspiring; exhilarating.

heartstrings (härt'stringz), *n. pl.* Nerves or tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart; hence, strongest affections; most intense feelings of any kind.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

So may thy heart-strings hold thy heart, as thou
This more than heart of mine.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 77.

To break the heartstrings of. See *break*.

heart-struck (härt'struk), *a.* 1. Struck to the heart; shocked with fear or grief; dismayed.

Adam at the news
Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 264.

2. Fixed in the heart; ineradicable.

Kent. But who is with him?
Gent. None but the fool; who labours to out-jeat
His heart-struck injuries. Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

heart-swelling (härt'swel'ing), *a.* Causing the heart to swell; rankling in the heart.

Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate.

Spenser.

heart-trefoil (härt'trē'foil), *n.* The spotted medic, *Medicago maculata*: so called both from its obcordate leaflets and from the somewhat heart-shaped purple or flesh-colored spot on each leaflet. Also called *heart-clover*, *heart-leaf*.

heart-urchin (härt'ēr'chin), *n.* A heart-shaped sea-urchin; any spatangoid. Also called *mermaid's-head*.

heart-wheel (härt'hwēl), *n.* Same as *heart-cam*.

heart-whole (härt'hōl), *a.* 1. Not in love, or not deeply affected by that passion.

Cupid hath clapped him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole. Shak., As you Like It, iv. 1.

2. Having unbroken spirits or good courage. [Prov. Eng.]

Ay, he is weak; but yet he's heart-whole.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

heart-wood (härt'wūd), *n.* The central wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree; duramen.

The innermost layers of heart-wood contain 11 per cent. of pitch. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 680.

hearty (härt'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *harty*; < ME. *herty*, aecom. of older ME. *hertly*, *hertely*, heartily: see *heartily*, *a.*] 1. Influenced by or proceeding from the heart; heartfelt; sincere; zealous: as, to be hearty in support of a project; a hearty welcome; a hearty laugh.

I shal aske theym forveynes in as herty wyse as I can.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.

David was a "man after God's own heart," so termed because his affection was hearty towards God.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides.

Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2. Full of health; exhibiting strength; sound; strong; healthy: as, a hearty man.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

I'm devilish glad to see you, my lad; why, my prince of charioteers, you look as hearty! Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

"How is Bessie? You are married to Bessie?" "Yes, miss; my wife is very hearty, thank you."

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

3. Adapted for, affording, using, or requiring strong or abundant nourishment: as, hearty food; a hearty dinner; a hearty eater or appetite.

The journey and the sermon enabled them . . . to do ample justice to Rachel's cold fowl, ham, pasty, and cake; and again and again she pressed them to be hearty.

Glenfergus, I. 335. (Jamieson.)

So Philomede . . . stoops at once,

And makes her hearty meal upon a dunce.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 86.

4†. Bold; courageous.

Withoutyn the helpe and the hondes of herty Achilles.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1854.

Essay, that hearty prophet, confirmeth the same.

Latimer, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 356.

As the old Roman Soldiers were forbidden marriage while they received pay, lest their domestic interests should abate their courage, so the Celibate of the Clergy was strictly enjoined to make them more usefull and hearty for this design.

Stillington, Sermons, II. ii.

=Syn. 1. *Hearty*, *Cordial*, *Sincere*: real, unfeigned, unaffected, heartfelt, earnest, ardent, eager. *Hearty* means having the heart in a thing, warmly interested in favor of something, and acting so as to show this feeling; proceeding straight from the heart, and manifested outwardly. *Cordial* is rather applied to feelings cherished or felt in the heart, heartfelt, or the outward expression of such feelings: as, *cordial* love; *cordial* hatred; *cordial* desires. *Sincere* means devoid of deceit or pretense, implying that the sentiments and the outward expression of them are in consonance.

How many a message would he send,

With hearty prayers that I should mend. Swift.

He . . . with looks of cordial love,

Hung over her enamour'd. Milton, P. L., v. 12.

Weak persons cannot be sincere.

La Rochefoucauld (trans.).

2. Active, vigorous, robust, hale.

II. *n.* A seaman's familiar form of address:

as, come here, my hearties.

heart-yarn (härt'yärn), *n.* A soft yarn in the center of a rope.

hearty-hale† (härt'i-hāl), *a.* Good for the heart.

Sound Savorie, and Bazil hartie-hale.

Spenser, Muirpotnos, i. 198.

heat (hēt), *n.* [*< ME. heete, hete*, < AS. *hætu*, *hæto*, also *hæte* (= OS. *hēt* = OFries. *hēte* = OHG. *heizi* = Sw. *heta* = Dan. *hede*), heat, < *hāt*, hot: see *hot*.] The D. LG. *hitte* = OHG. *hitze*, MHG. *G. hitze* = Icel. *hiti*, heat, and Goth. *heitō*, fever, are from the same ult. root.] 1. A sensation of the kind produced by close proximity to fire. The sensation of heat is commonly described as opposite in character to that of cold; but, strictly considered,

this opposition lies not so much in these sensations themselves as in their causes and associations. Like cold, the sensation of heat probably resides only in special points of the skin, the points sensitive to heat being different in location from those which are sensitive to cold.

2. That condition of a material body which is capable of producing the sensation of heat; in physics, the corresponding specific form of energy, consisting in an agitation of the molecules of matter, and measured by the total kinetic energy of such agitation. See *energy*, 7. Heat is of two kinds—*heat proper*, resident in a body, and *radiant heat*, which, from the physical point of view, is not properly heat at all, but, like light, a form of wave-motion projected by the vibrations of the luminiferous ether. Heat was formerly believed to be caused by an indestructible material fluid, called *caloric*. It is now known to be not a substance, but the energy of molecular motion, consisting, in the case of a gas, of nearly uniform rectilinear motions, with sudden changes of direction and velocity when the molecules come near enough to one another; in the case of a liquid, of irregular wanderings of its molecules; and in the case of a solid, of orbital or oscillatory motions. This motion entirely ceases only at the absolute zero point. The temperature is in fact nothing but the amount of heat per molecule. The effects of absorbed heat upon a body are: (1) Increase of temperature—that is, increase of the heat of each molecule. To a limited extent this can be measured by the senses, but more accurately by thermometers (see *thermometer*), the thermopile, etc. (2) Expansion, or increase of volume (see *expansion*). (3) Change of state, as of a solid to a liquid (see *fusion* and *liquefaction*), or of a liquid to a gas (see *vaporization*). Thus, to transform ice at 0° C. into water (melt it), or water at 100° C. into vapor or steam, a large amount of heat is required. This heat disappears as sensible heat, and is said to become latent. *Latent heat*, however, is a misleading term, for it is not true that heat is latent as such, but only that so much heat-energy has been expended in changing the position of the molecules and overcoming their mutual attractions. If the process is reversed, this latent heat becomes sensible, as, for example, when steam is condensed in a steam-radiator. Heat also produces electrical effects (see *electricity*), and is instrumental in initiating chemical changes. Heat may be transmitted from one place to another—(1) By convection (see *convection*), when the hot body is itself moved, as in heating by hot air conveyed in flues, or by hot water carried in pipes. (2) By conduction (see *conduction*), where the heat travels slowly through the mass of the body, as when one end of an iron bar is thrust into the fire and the other end gradually becomes heated. In this case it is the molecular motion of the iron which is propagated. (3) By radiation (see *radiation*). When heat was believed to be a substance, the radiation of heat was explained, in a manner analogous to the abandoned emission theory of light (see *light*), as the actual transfer of the heat-fluid itself; now, however, radiant heat is known to be the energy of heat transferred to the luminiferous ether (see *ether*), which fills all space and also pervades all bodies. The hot body sets the ether-particles in vibration, and this vibratory motion, in the form of waves, travels in all directions and with a velocity of about 186,000 miles per second. If this radiant heat impinges upon a body, part of it may be absorbed, or, in other words, the molecules of the body may themselves be set in motion by the ether-waves. There is no essential difference between radiant heat and light, both being forms of radiant energy (see *energy*), the ether-waves differing intrinsically among themselves in wave-length only, and thus producing different effects, heating, luminous, and chemical, in the bodies upon which they impinge, according to the nature of these bodies. The rays whose heating effect is generally the greatest are of greater wave-length than those which most affect the eye (light-rays), and have longer periods of vibration. Like light-rays, they may be reflected, refracted, diffracted, and polarized. The quantity of heat of a body, or the amount of heat-energy which a body gains or loses in passing through a given range of temperature, is measured in thermal units (see *heat-unit*)—that is, by the quantity of water which it would raise through 1° C. (or 1° F.); it is given by the product of its weight into the number expressing the range in temperature multiplied by the specific heat. In ordinary speech *heat* and *temperature* are not distinguished. See *temperature*.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot: so that in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.

Since *heat* can be produced, it cannot be a substance; and since whenever mechanical energy is lost by friction there is a production of *heat*, . . . we conclude that *heat* is a form of energy.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, xciii.

In the strictest modern scientific language . . . the word *heat* is used to denote something communicable from one body or piece of matter to another.

Sir William Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 555.

3. In ordinary use, a sensibly high temperature, as the warmth of the sun, or of the body.

Men of Nubye ben Cristene: but thei ben blake as the Mowres, for grete Hete of the Sonne.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 46.

Thei were sette vnder the hawethorn in the shadowe by the broke, and let their horse pasture down the medowes while the *heete* was so grete, for it was a-boute mydday.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 522.

When she walketh apace for her pleasure, or to catch her a *heate* in the colde mornings.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

4. A heating, as of a piece of iron to be wrought by a blacksmith, or of a mass of metal to be melted in a furnace; an exposure to intense heat.

A *heat*, it may be noted, is the time occupied between charging the pig-iron and drawing the last ball of malleable iron from the furnace, and is generally of about 1½ hour in duration. *W. H. Greenwood*, *Steel and Iron*, p. 266.

The forging of a tool should be formed in as few *heats* as possible, for steel deteriorates by repeated heating. *J. Rose*, *Practical Machinist*, p. 220.

A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loaves of bread for nine *heats*, each loaf forming two rations. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII, 246.

Hence—5. Violent action; high activity; intense and uninterrupted effort: as, to do a thing at a *heat*.

With many a cruel *hete*
Gan Troylus upon his helm to bete.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1761.

Ifell was the fight, foyning of speires,
Miche harme, in that *hete*, happit to falle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10287.

Dryden, I suspect, was not much given to correction, and indeed one of the great charms of his best writing is that everything seems struck off at a *heat*, as by a superior man in the best mood of his talk.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 64.
Especially—(a) A single course in a horse-race or other contest.

On the ninth of October next will be run for upon Coles-hill Heath, in Warwickshire, a plate of six guineas value, 3 *heats*, by any horse, mare, or gelding, that hath not won above the value of 5*l*. *Adc.* quoted in *Spectator*, No. 173.

Many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden*.

As for "Manfred," the two first acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second *heats*. *Byron*, *To Murray*.

(b) A division of a race or contest when the contestants are too numerous to run at once, the race being finally decided by the winners (or winners and seconds) of each division running a final race or heat.

6. Indication of high temperature, as the condition or color of the body or part of the body; redness; high color; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces. *Addison*.

A sudden flush of wrathful *heat*
Fired all the pale face of the Queen.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

7. Vehemence; rage; violence; excitement; animation; fervency; ardor; zeal: as, the *heat* of battle or of argument; the *heat* of passion or of eloquence.

'Tis strange
That you should deal so peevishly: beshrew you,
You have put me in a *heat*.
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, ill. 2.

These Indians of Guam did speak of her [an Acapulco ship] being in sight of the Island while we lay there, which put our Men in a great *heat* to go out after her. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 303.

8. Sexual desire or excitement in animals, especially in the female, corresponding to rut in the male; the period or duration of such excitement: as, to be in *heat*.—*Absorption of heat*. See *absorption*.—*Animal heat*. See *animal*.—*Atomic or molecular heats of bodies*. See *atomic*.—*Black heat*, the condition of metal heated, but not enough to affect its color.—*Black-red heat*, the condition of metal heated so as to begin to be luminous by daylight.—*Blood-red heat*. See *blood-red*.—*Bottom heat*, heat at or rising from the bottom; specifically, in *hort.*, heat communicated beneath the roots of plants, as by fermenting and decomposing substances placed under them, or by running flues or pipes under them.—*Capacity for heat*. See *capacity*.—*Dark heat*. See *def. 2* and *dark*.—*Dead heat*, in racing, a heat in which the contestants cross the line at exactly the same time, neither one winning.—*Diffusion of heat*. See *diffusion*.—*Distribution of heat*. See *distribution*.—*Erection of heat*. See *erection*.—*Heat of combination*, the heat evolved or produced by the chemical combination of two bodies, divided by the amount of heat required to heat one degree a mass of water whose ratio to the mass of the compound is equal to that of the molecular weight of water to the molecular weight of the compound.—*Latent heat*. See *def. 2*.—*Mechanical or dynamic equivalent of heat*. See *equivalent*.—*Prickly heat*, an eruption of minute papules attended with a prickly itching; lichen tropicus; loosely, any papular eruption.—*Red heat, white heat*. (a) States of metals and, to a limited extent, of some non-metallic substances, as carbon, at high but not definitely ascertained temperatures, in which they radiate a reddish or (when heated still higher) a much whiter light. These are especially noticeable in practice in the case of iron, which at a "full red heat" becomes thoroughly malleable, and at a *white heat* assumes a more or less pasty condition (which continues through a large range of temperature), and can be welded. Hence—(b) A state of strong and one of overpowering feeling; states of strong and of most intense passion, eagerness, or other emotion.—*Sensible heat*. See *def. 2*.—*Specific heat*, the number of heat-units required to raise the unit of mass of a given substance through 1° of temperature. For solids and liquids water is taken as the standard—that is, its specific heat is unity. For gases either water or air is taken. The specific heat measures the heat-capacity of different bodies, or the amount of heat they absorb or give out in passing through a certain range of temperature. (See *calorimetry*.) The product of the specific heats of the different elements into their atomic weights is found to be nearly a constant quantity (about 6); this product is called the *atomic heat*.

The *Specific Heat* of a body is the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise that body one degree to the quantity required to raise an equal weight of water one degree.

Clerk Maxwell, *Heat*, p. 66.

The *heat of the day*, the period of highest temperature of the day; the part of the day when the temperature is oppressive.—*Welding heat*, in *metal*, that heat at which iron begins to burn with vivid sparks.—*White heat*. See *red heat*, above.

heat (hēt, *v.*; pret. and pp. *heated*, formerly and still dial. *heat* (het) or *het*. [*ME.* *heten* (pret. *hette*, pp. *het*, *hat*, *ihat*), < *AS.* *hētan* (pret. *hätte*, pp. *hāted*, **hätt*), make hot (= *D.* *heeten* = *OHG.* *heizen*, *MHG.* *G. heizen* = *Icel.* *heita* = *Sw.* *heta* = *Dan.* *hede*) (cf. *AS.* *hätian*, intr., be or become hot), < *hät*, hot: see *hot*¹, and cf. *heat*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To cause to grow warm; communicate heat to; make hot: as, to *heat* an oven or a furnace; to *heat* iron. See *heat*, *n.*, 2.

And wher the watir was *hett* to wash the flete of Cristis Discipulis.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 36.

Arth. Lo, by my troth, the instrument is cold,
And would not harm me.
Hub. I can *heat* it, boy. *Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 1.

Nebuchadnezzar . . . commanded that they should *heat* the furnace seven times more than it was wont to be *heat*. *Dan.* iii. 19 (ed. 1611).

2. To make feverish; stimulate; excite: as, to *heat* the blood.

2 *Lord*. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools.
Shak., *T. of A.*, i. 1.

Where bright Sol, that *heat*
Their bloods, doth never rise or set.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Blackness*.

3. To warm with emotion, passion, or desire; rouse into action; animate; encourage.

That on me *het*, that othir dede me colde.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 145.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast. *Dryden*.

Milton had *heated* his imagination with the Fight of the Gods in Homer, before he entered upon this Engagement of the Angels. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 333.

4. To run a heat over, as in a race.

You may ride us,
With one soft kiss, a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we *heat* an acre. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, i. 2.

II. intrans. To grow warm or hot; come to a heated condition, from the effect either of something external or of chemical action, as in fermentation or decomposition.

The first machines constructed *heated* too much.
S. P. Thompson, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 113.

heat-apoplexy (hēt'ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* Sun-stroke.

heat-economizer (hēt'ē-kon'ē-mī-zēr), *n.* A device by which the steam in a steam-engine or the hot air in an air-engine is cooled, causing it to impart its heat to a metallic body, which stores up the heat and imparts it in turn to the next charge of steam or air, thus materially reducing the waste of heat; a regenerator.

heat-engine (hēt'en'jin), *n.* An engine which transforms heat into mechanical work.

heater (hē'tēr), *n.* One who or that which heats.

Camphire swallowed is, in the dose of a very few grains, a great *heater* of the blood. *Boyle*, *Works*, V. 104.

Specifically—(a) A furnace, stove, or other device for heating, drying, or warming buildings, rooms, drying-houses, fruit-evaporators, or parts of machines, as the calendering-rolls of a paper-mill. (b) A small mass of cast-iron designed to be heated and then placed in a hollow flat-iron or in a coffee-pot, to heat the iron or keep the coffee hot. (c) In a sugar-making plant, a pan used for the first heating of the cane-juice or syrup; a heating-pan.

heater-car (hē'tēr-kār), *n.* A railroad-car constructed for the transportation in winter of fruits, vegetables, and other perishable products. *Car-Builders Dict.*

heater-plate (hē'tēr-plāt), *n.* In an oil-lamp exposed to cold, a device to conduct the heat of the flame down to the oil-reservoir, in order to keep the oil from congealing. *Car-Builders Dict.*

heater-shaped (hē'tēr-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the heater of a smoothing-iron; triangular; having one of the sides straight and the two others, which are equal and the counterparts of each other, curved. See *heater* (b).

The small *heater-shaped* shield. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 692.

heat-factor (hēt'fak'tor), *n.* The thermodynamic function; the integral of the reciprocal of the temperature relatively to the heat expended.

heat-fever (hēt'fē'vēr), *n.* Fever (pyrexia) caused by too great exposure to heat; thermic fever.

heat-focus (hēt'fō'kus), *n.* See *focus*.

heath (hēth), *n.* [*ME.* *hethe*, *heeth*, *heth*, < *AS.* *hæth* = *OD.* *heyde* = *MLG.* *heide*, *hede* =

OHG. *heida*, *MHG.* *G. heide*, a heath, also, as exclusively in *D.* *heide*, the plant so called, = *Icel.* *heidr* = *Sw.* *hed* = *Dan.* *hede*, a heath, = *Goth.* *haithi*, a heath, waste, = *W.* *coed*, a wood, = *L.* *-cētum* in *bucetum*, a pasture for cows (*bos*, a cow). The orig. sense is 'open, uncultivated land'; the plant is so named from growing on such land; cf. *heather*. Hence *heathen*, *q. v.*]
1. Open, uncultivated land; a desert tract of land; specifically, in Great Britain, an uncultivated tract of heathy or shrubby land, usually of a desolate character.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way in the sea. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 834.

Their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted *heath*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 615.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown *heath* and shaggy wood.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, vi. 2.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over *heath* andholt.
Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

2. A plant of the genus *Erica*, or, by extension, of the genus *Calluna*; any plant of the family *Ericaceae*, called by Lindley *heathworts*. The species of *Erica* are widely distributed throughout Europe and the Mediterranean region, but are most abundant in South Africa, where they cover thousands of acres and constitute one of the principal forms of vegetation. The two best-known European species are *E. cinerea*, Scotch heather or fine-leaved heath, and *E. Tetralix*, the cross-leaved heath. (See cut under *Ericaceae*.) The nearly allied genus *Calluna*, having only a single species, *C. vulgaris*, is more commonly called *heather* or *ting*. (See cut under *Calluna*.) In Great Britain heath or heather covers large tracts of waste land, and is used to thatch houses and to make brooms, and in some places for making beds. Sheep, goats, and cattle feed upon it, and bees extract a finely flavored honey from the flowers. The young shoots and flowers are said to have been formerly employed in the manufacture of beer. The species of southern Europe, *Erica arborea*, attains considerable size, and is called the *tree-heath*. From the wood of this species, and especially from that of another species of southern Europe, *E. mediterranea*, are made most of the so-called brier-wood pipes, or brier tobacco-pipes. The moor-heaths belong to a section of the genus *Erica* called *Gypsocalix* by Don, and have somewhat different flowers and a different aspect. They are very beautiful plants, and inhabit moors and calcareous districts. The Cantabrian, Irish, or Saint Dabeoc's heath is a plant of a different genus of the heath family, *Daboecia polifolia*. It is chiefly a native of Ireland, but is also found in western France, northern Spain, and the Azores. It is a dwarf, bushy, evergreen shrub, grows in dense tufts, and has racemes of purple flowers. It is also called *Irish-whorls*. The sea-heath, *Frankenia levis*, is a low, heath-like maritime shrub inhabiting the European coasts. See *Frankenia*.

3. One of several small butterflies of different genera. The large heath is *Erephile tithonus*; the small, *Caenonympha pamphilus*.

heath-bell (hēth'bel), *n.* The flower of the heath, especially of *Erica Tetralix* or *E. cinerea*. Also called *heather-bell*.

For *heath-bell*, with her purple bloom,
Supplied the bonnet and the plume.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, ill. 5.

heathberry (hēth'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *heatherberries* (-iz). [*ME.* not found; *AS.* *hæthberige*, bilberry (?), < *hæth*, heath, + *berige*, berie, berry.] Same as *crowberry*.

heath-bird (hēth'bērd), *n.* Same as *heath-cock* or *heath-hen*.

heath-clad (hēth'klad), *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath.

Sleeping on the *heath-clad* hill.
J. Cunningham, *Day, A Pastoral*.

heath-cock (hēth'kok), *n.* The male black grouse. See *blackcock*.—*Black and spotted heath-cock*. Same as *Canada grouse* (which see, under *grouse*).—*Ruffed heath-cock*. Same as *ruffed grouse* (which see, under *grouse*).

heath-corn (hēth'kōrn), *n.* The buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*.

heathcup (hēth'kup), *n.* The plant *Artanema fimbriatum*, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, an erect herb with opposite leaves, native of the East Indies and Australia, and cultivated for its large blue flowers, which are disposed in racemes at the ends of the branches.

heath-cypress (hēth'si'pres), *n.* An alpine and subalpine species of club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*, found in suitable situations throughout Europe: so called from its resembling a miniature cypress-tree, and growing on heathy ground.

heath-egger (hēth'eg'er), *n.* A bombycid moth, *Lasiocampa calluna*.

heathen (hē'then or -thēn), *n.* and *a.* [*ME.* *hethen*, < *AS.* *hæthen*, *n.* (= *OS.* *hēthin* = *OFries.* *hēthen* = *OD.* *heyden*, *D.* *heiden* = *MLG.* *heidene*, *heiden* = *OHG.* *heidan*, *MHG.* *heiden*, *G.* *heiden*, *heide* = *Icel.* *heidinn* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *heden*, a heathen, = *Goth.* **haitheins*, *m.*, *haithnō*, *f.*), a heathen; orig. and prop. an adj., 'of the

heath or open country' (but not found in this sense), < *hæth*, E. *heath* (= Goth. *haithi*, etc.), open country, being equiv. to LL. *paganus*, heathen, lit. 'of the country': see *pagan*. The resemblance to Gr. *ἔθνα*, *ἔθνη*, gentiles, 'heathen,' pl. of *ἔθνος*, a nation, is slight and accidental.] I. *n. sing. and pl.* 1. One of a race, nation, or people that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible, or such races, nations, or peoples collectively, especially when uncivilized or uncultured; one who is not a Jew, Christian, or Mohammedan; a pagan.

So many were deed and wounded of cristin and *hethen* that the felde was all couered, so that oon myght not come to a-nother but ouer deed cors.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

The Russian Ambassador still at Court behav'd himsef like a clowne, compar'd to this civil *heathen*.

Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

He (Geraint) . . . fell
Against the *heathen* of the Northern Sea,
In battle, fighting for the blameless King.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

2. In *Scrip.*, with the definite article, the gentiles; those nations or peoples that did not acknowledge Jehovah, the God of the Jews, as the true God; hence, idolaters, from the prevalence of idolatry among them.

Ask of me, and I shall give thee the *heathen* for thine inheritance.

Ps. ii. 8.

Go, and the Holy One
Of Israel be thy guide
To what may serve his glory best, and spread his name
Great among the *heathen* round.

Milton, S. A., l. 1430.

3. Any irreligious, rude, barbarous, or unthinking person or class: as, the *heathen* at home. [The plural, in all senses, is usually *heathen*; but in many instances, especially with reference to individuals, the regular plural form, *heathens*, is used.]

II. *a. Pagan; gentile*: as, *heathen* superstitions or customs.

Thi it [a child] be crystened in Crystes name, and conformed of the bishop,
It is *hethene* as to heuenward, and helpeles to the soule,
Hethene is to mene after heth and vntiled erthe.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 450.

The *heathen* emperor thinks it absurd that Christian baptism should be able to cleanse from gross sins, while it cannot remove a wart, or gout, or any bodily evil.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III, § 9.

=*Syn.* See *gentile*, *n.*
heathendom (hē'thēn-dum), *n.* [*<* ME. *hæthendōm*, < AS. *hæthendōm* (= D. *heidendom* = MLG. *heidendōm* = OHG. *heidantuom*, MHG. *heidentuom*, G. *heidendum* = Sw. Dan. *heden-dom*), < *hæthen*, heathen, + *-dōm*, E. *-dom*.] 1. The state or condition of a heathen; heathenism.

Degradation, pestilence, *heathendom*, and despair.

Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty.

2. Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails: opposed to *Christendom*.—3. Heathen nations or peoples regarded collectively.

heathenesse, *n.* See *heatheness*.

heathenhood, *n.* [ME. *hethenchod*, *hæthenhede*; < *heathen* + *-hood*.] Heathendom.

All this world is biheled mid *hethenhode*.

Old Eng. Misc., p. 91.

heathenise, *v. t.* See *heathenize*.

heathenish (hē'thēn-ish), *a.* [*<* ME. **hethenish*, < AS. *hæthenisc* (= D. *heidensch* = MLG. *heidens*, *heidensch* = OHG. *heidanisc*, MHG. *heidensch*, G. *heidensch* = Sw. *hednisk* = ODan. *heydensk*, *hedninsk*, Dan. *hedensk*), < *hæthen*, heathen, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*.] 1. Of or pertaining to gentiles or pagans; characteristic of or practised by the heathen: as, *heathenish* rites.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Under whatever disguise it [the classical drama] appeared, it was essentially *heathenish*; for, from first to last, it was mythological, both in tone and in substance.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 228.

Hence—2. Uncivilized; uncultured; rude; savage; degraded; cruel.

Lod. Here is a letter . . . imports
The death of Cassio to be undertook
By Roderigo. . .

Cas. Most *heathenish* and most gross!

Shak., Othello, v. 2.

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the Episcopal clergy.

South, Sermons.

heathenishly (hē'thēn-ish-li), *adv.* In a heathenish manner.

'Tis *heathenishly* done of 'em in my conscience, thou deserv'st it not.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, I.

heathenishness (hē'thēn-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being heathenish.

The . . . *heathenishness* and profaneness of most play books.

Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, p. 913.

heathenism (hē'thēn-izm), *n.* [*<* *heathen* + *-ism*.] 1. Heathen systems of religion or morals; pagan practice or belief; paganism.

Julian attempted to set up preachers of *heathenism*, in opposition to those of Christianity.

Secker, Works, I. xxi.

Heathenism partially, if not wholly, merged God in nature.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 26.

2. Heathenish manners or condition; the degraded or uncultured state of those who are uninfluenced by Christianity; barbarism; ignorance; irreligion: as, the *heathenism* of the slums.

heathenize (hē'thēn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heathenized*, ppr. *heathenizing*. [*<* *heathen* + *-ize*.] To render heathen or heathenish. Also spelled *heathenise*.

The continuance of these unscriptural terms, without an exact application of them in sermons and catechisms, *heathenizes* all the common people, nay, and great numbers of not unlearned persons.

Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion (1698), p. 63.

heathenly, *a.* [*<* *heathen* + *-ly*.] Heathenish.

An *heathenly* Pagan.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 176.

heathennes (hē'thēn-nes), *n.* [Archaically *heathenesse* (prob. regarded as analogous to *noblesse* and other abstract nouns with F. term. *-esse*); < ME. *hethenesse*, *hæthenesse* (for **hethenesse*: cf. *forgiveness* for **forgiveness*), < AS. *hæthennes*, < *hæthen*, heathen, + *-nes*, E. *-ness*.]

1. The state of being heathen.—2. The countries inhabited by heathens; heathendom. [Archaic.]

Therto hadde he riden, no man ferre,
As wel in Cristendom as in *hethenesse*.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 49.

zet any brother or sister deye in straunge cuntre, in cristendom or in *hethenesse*, the bretheren shollen . . . down a messe of requiem for the soule.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Neither in Christendome, nor yet in *heathennest*,
None hath see much gold as he.

Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 234).

heathenry (hē'thēn-ri), *n.* [*<* *heathen* + *-ry*.]

1. Heathenish rites and practices; heathen systems of religion or morals; heathenism.

Are you so besotted with your philosophy, and your *heathenry*, and your laziness, and your contempt for God and man, that you will see your nation given up for a prey, and your wealth plundered by heathen dogs?

Kingsley, Hypatia, vi.

In most places, even in the heart of Meccah, I met with debris of *heathenry*, proscribed by Mohammed.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 20.

2. The heathen; heathendom.

heathenship (hē'thēn-ship), *n.* [*<* *heathen* + *-ship*. Cf. MLG. *heidenschap* = OHG. *heidinschaft*, MHG. G. *heidenschaft* = Dan. *heden-skab*.] Heathenism.

But a higher importance attaches to a clause in the Northumbrian Priests' Laws, by which a person accused of the practice of any *heathenship* was bound to clear himself by the oath of compurgators, partly his kinsmen and partly native strangers.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 53.

heather (he'th'er), *n.* [Formerly also *hether*, *hather*, and (dial.) *hadder*; < *heath*, open country, + *-er*; equiv. to *heath*, used, without term., as the name of the plant.] 1. Heath: especially applied to *Calluna vulgaris*, the common heather. It differs from the other true heaths in possessing astringent properties, and is employed by both fullers and dyers. See cut under *Calluna*.

Heath is the general or common name, whereof there is owne kind called *hather*, the other *ling*.

Norden, Surveiors Dialogue (1610).

They [Indian Brachmanns] lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks doe on *hadder*, and dieted themselves sparingly.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 542.

Come o'er the *heather*, come round him gather.

What'll be King but Charlie?

Patches bright of bracken green,
And *heather* black, that waved so high,
It held the copse in rivalry.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 3.

2. The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*. [Rare.]—3. A tweed or similar fabric, usually 56 inches wide, woven of heather-wool, and presenting a color-effect like that of heather. Also called *heather mixture*.—**Silver heather**, a moss, *Polytrichum commune*. See *Polytrichum*.—To set the *heather* on fire, to kindle disturbance; bring smoldering disaffection to a blaze.

It's partly that whilk has set the *heather* on fire e'en now.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxv.

heather-ale (he'th'er-āl), *n.* A traditional drink said to have been brewed in North Britain from the bells of heather.

heather-bell (he'th'er-bel), *n.* Same as *heath-bell*.

'Tis sweet beneath the *heather-bell*

To live in autumn brown.

Leyden, Keeldar.

heather-bleat, **heather-bleater** (he'th'er-blēt, -blē'tēr), *n.* [Sc. also (obs.) *hetherblutter*, *hedderbluter*; < *heather* (appar.) + *bleat*, *bleater*, in allusion to its cry. But the first element is an accom. of a different original, the word being variously otherwise manipulated as Sc. *heron-bluter* (as if involving *heron*), *ern-bleater*, *earn-bliter*, *yern-bliter*, *-bluter* (as if involving *earn*³, eagle), E. dial. *hammer-bleat* (as if in allusion to hammering); the ME. forms not found; all ult. < AS. *hæferblāte*, *hæferblāta*, early AS. (Kentish) *hæbreblēte*, once erroneously *hæfen-blāte*, the name of a bird, glossing ML. *bicoca* and *bugium* (both words obscure: for *bugium*, see under *fieldfare*), lit. 'goat-bleater,' < AS. *hæfer*, a he-goat, buck (= L. *caper*: see *caper*¹), + *blātan*, bleat: see *bleat*.] Same as *ern-bleater*.

heather-claw (he'th'er-klā), *n.* A dew-claw.

heather-grass (he'th'er-grās), *n.* A species of grass, *Triodia decumbens*, common throughout Europe, growing on spongy, wet, cold soils, and of little economic importance. See *Triodia*. Also called *heath-grass*.

heather-lintie (he'th'er-lin'ti), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

heather-peeper (he'th'er-pē'pēr), *n.* The peewee or common sandpiper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucos*. [Local, Scotland.]

heather-wool (he'th'er-wūl), *n.* Wool or worsted yarn made for knitting and other fancy work, partly-colored or mottled in various shades, and producing work of a mixed or speckled color thought to be like that of heather.

heathery¹ (hē'th'er-i), *n.*; pl. *heatheries* (-iz). [*<* *heath* + *-ery*.] A place where heaths grow; a house in which valuable heaths are cultivated.

heathery² (he'th'er-i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heather; abounding with heather; heathy.

The antler'd monarch of the waste

Sprang from his *heathery* couch in haste.

Scott, L. of the L., l. 2.

I found the house amid desolate *heathery* hills.

Emerson, English Traits, i.

heath-fowl (hēth'foul), *n.* The moor-fowl, *Lagopus scoticus*. *Montagu*.

heath-grass (hēth'grās), *n.* Same as *heather-grass*.

heath-hen (hēth'hēn), *n.* 1. The female heath-bird; the hen of the black grouse.

O'er the trackless waste

The *heath-hen* flutters, pious fraud! to lead

The hot pursuing spaniel far away.

Thomson, Spring, l. 700.

2. One of several American grouse, as the pinated, ruffed, or Canada grouse. Also *heath-cock*. *W. Wood*, 1634; *D. Denton*, 1670. [Rare or archaic.]

heath-honeysuckle (hēth'hun'i-suk-l), *n.* The name in Australia of a flowering shrub, *Bankia serrata*, from the large amount of honey its flowers secrete.

heath-pea (hēth'pē), *n.* A tuber-bearing leguminous plant, *Lathyrus macrorhizus* (*Orobanchus tuberosus*). The tubers resemble peas, and are eaten boiled or baked. The plant is widely diffused throughout Europe. The name is said sometimes to be applied also to another vetch, *Vicia sicula* (*Orobanchus atropurpurea*).

heath-peat (hēth'pēt), *n.* Peat from the surface-soil of places abounding in heather.

heath-poult (hēth'pōlt), *n.* The pullet or young of the heath-bird.

heath-pout (hēth'pout), *n.* Same as *heath-poult*.

heath-snail (hēth'snāl), *n.* A kind of snail common in Great Britain, *Helix ericetorum*, ranging to the north of Scotland.

heath-throstle (hēth'thros'l), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*. [Local, Eng.]

heathwort (hēth'wert), *n.* In Lindley's system, any plant of the heath family, *Ericaceae*: used chiefly in the plural. See cut under *Ericaceae*.

heathy (hē'thi), *a.* [*<* *heath* + *-y*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of heath; covered or abounding with heath; adapted to the growth of heath: as, *heathy* land.

From its hill of *heathy* brown

The muirland streamlet hastens down.

J. Baillie.

O happy pleasure! here to dwell

Beside thee in some *heathy* dell.

Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

heating (hē'ting), *p. a.* Promoting warmth or heat; having the quality of imparting heat; stimulating: as, a *heating* medicine or diet.

heating-back (hē'ting-bak), *n.* A chamber at the back of a forge in which the air-blast is heated.

heatingly (hē'ting-li), *adv.* In a heating manner; so as to make or become hot or heated.

heating-pan (hē'ting-pan), *n.* 1. A pan for heating flaxseed and other seed from which oil is expressed.—2. The first pan in which sugar-cane juice or sugar-maple sap is heated, preparatory to dipping or evaporating.

heating-surface (hē'ting-sēr'fās), *n.* Same as *fire-surface*.

heating-tube (hē'ting-tūb), *n.* In a steam-boiler, a water-tube connecting at each end with a water-space, and directly exposed to the flame.

heatless (hēt'les), *a.* [*< heat + -less.*] Destitute of heat; cold.

My blood lost, and limbs stiff; my embraces
Like the cold stubborn bark, hoar, and *heatless*.
Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, III.

Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw
Thro' *heatless* skies, that round him seem to glow.
Hughes, *Ecstasy*, st. 8.

heat-potential (hēt'pō'ten'shal), *n.* The work performed by the disappearance of heat.

heat-regulator (hēt'reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* A thermostat combined with some device for controlling the draft of a furnace and regulating the fire.

heat-spectrum (hēt'spek'trum), *n.* A spectrum of a thermal radiation, considered not with reference to its effect upon the eye, but with reference to its intrinsic energy or heating power. Wherever there is a visible spectrum there is a heat-spectrum, and these two are really one and the same: only, when we speak of the visible spectrum we mean that part of the whole spectrum which affects the eye, considering each part to have an intensity proportional to that effect; while the heat-spectrum is the real spectrum in its whole extent, including both the luminous and non-luminous rays, its intensity being everywhere proportional to its heating power.

heat-spot (hēt'spot), *n.* 1. A freckle.—2. A spot on the surface of the body at which the sensation of heat can be produced.

The relative number and arrangement of *heat-spots* and cold-spots is different for different areas of the skin.
G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 413.

heat-unit (hēt'ū'nit), *n.* The unit quantity of heat; the amount of heat required to raise 1 pound of water (also 1 kilogram, or 1 gram: see *calory*) through 1 degree of temperature. Thus, 1 pound of coal, upon combustion, yields about 13,500 heat-units—that is, heat enough to raise 13,500 pounds of water through 1° F.

Heat-units per hour abstracted in ice-making.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8780.

heaume (hōm), *n.* [OF., a helm: see *helm*.] In medieval armor, a helm or helmet; specifically, a large helmet worn during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually over an inner defense, such as the coif of mail, or the basinet. It rested



a, Heaume with ailettes, end of 13th century; b, Heaume, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

upon the shoulders, the head in some cases being free to move within it, and was worn only in battle. Its great weight led to the adoption of the armet, which adapted itself to the form of the head, and allowed of movement in all directions.

heautomorphism (hē-ā-tō-mōr'fizm), *n.* [*< Gr. hēautō, m., hēautō, f., hēautō, n., a gen. form, of himself, herself, itself (contr. of ēō autō, etc.: ēō, later ō = L. sui, of himself, etc. (see sui generis); autō, gen. of autō, self (see auto-), + morphē, form.*] Automorphism.

Heautomorphism, in default of science, is ever the first resource of explanation; i. e., we judge of others by ourselves.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX, 257.

heave (hēv), *v.*; pret. *heaved* or *hove*, pp. *heaved*, *hove*, formerly *hoben*, ppr. *heaving*. [*< ME. heven, earlier hebben (pret. haf, hef, haf, pl. hoven, heven, also weak pret. hevede, hefde, pp. hoven, heven, thoven, also weak pp. heved, < AS. hebban (pres. hebbe, habbe, impv. hef, hefe, pret. hōf, pl. hōfen, pp. hafēn, hafēn), raise, lift, =*

OS. *hebbian* = OFries. *heva* = D. *heffen* = MLG. *heven* = OHG. *heffan, hevan*, MHG. *heben, heben*, G. *heben* (pret. *hob*, pp. *gehoben*) = Icel. *hefja* = Sw. *håfva* = Dan. *hæve* = Goth. *hafjan* (pret. *hōf*, pl., in comp., *hōfum*, pp. *hafans*), raise, lift; a common Teut. strong verb, √ **haf*, with pres. formative -*ja* (-*ia*), the sense 'lift' being developed from the orig. sense 'take, take hold of' (a sense appearing in the derivs. *hafst*, *heftst*, *behoof*, q. v., and in the L. cognate), = L. *capere* (pres. ind. *capio*, perf. *cēpi*, pp. *captus*), take, take hold of, seize (> ult. E. *captive*, *captiff*, *capture*, etc., *capacious*, *capable*, etc., *accept*, etc., *receive*, etc.: see *capable*, *captive*, etc.). Derivs. *heavy*, *hafst*, *heftst*, *behoof*, and perhaps *haven*: see these words.] I. trans. 1. To raise; lift; hoist.

They are the model of those men whose honours
We *heave* our hands at when we hear recited.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, I. 3.

Rise, rise, and *heave* thy rosy head
From thy coral-paved bed.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 885.

The curious custom known as *heaving*: on Easter Monday the men *heaved* the women, i. e., lifted them off the ground and kissed them.
Bickerdyke, p. 241.

Especially—2. To lift with obvious effort; raise with exertion, as something heavy or resistant.

This shoulder was ordain'd so thick to *heave*;
And *heave* it shall some weight, or break my back.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3†. To lift (a child) at baptism; baptize; also, to be sponsor for.

Bot no sawle may thithen pas,
Untyle it be als cleene als it fyrst was,
When he was *hafēn* at fount-stane,
And hys crystendom thare had tane.
Hampole, *Handlyng Synne*.

4. To weigh; heft. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To cause to swell or bulge upward; raise above the former or the surrounding level: often with *up*.

The glittering finny swarms
That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores.
Thomson, *Autumn*, l. 923.

Great gray hills *heaved up* round the horizon.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, v.

6. To elevate or elate in condition or feeling, as by the operation of some potent agency or some moving influence; exalt; promote; raise suddenly or forcibly to a higher state.

Therefore *hefe* vp your hertis; hast you to saile;
Sette furthe to the se; sitte no lengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4603.

Cicero's book, where Cato was *heaved up*
Equal with heaven. B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, III. 1.

Tradition they say hath taught them that for the prevention of growing schisme the Bishop was *heav'd* above the Presbyter.
Milton, *Church-Government*, l. 6.

Strong political excitement . . . *heaves* a whole nation on to a higher platform of intellect and morality.
W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 28.

7†. To increase.

Qua folus lang wit uten turn,
Oft his fote sal find a spurn;
Reu his ree than sal he sare,
Or heuen his harme with foll mare.
Quoted in *Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris (Gloss.).

8. To bring up or forth with effort; raise from the breast or utter with the voice laboriously or painfully: as, to *heave* a sigh or a groan.

She *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth. Shak., *Lear*, iv. 3.

Heaves abroad his cares in one good sigh.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, l. 45.

9. To throw upward and outward; cast or toss with force or effort; hurl or pitch, as with aim or purpose: as, to *heave* a stone; to *heave* the lead. [Chiefly naut. and colloq.]

I escaped upon a butt of sack, which the sailors *heaved* overboard.
Shak., *Tempest*, II. 2.

The ships at first grounded two or three miles from the shore, yet (through the Lord's great mercy) they were *heaved* by the seas near to the dry land.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 293.

10. In *geol.*, to throw or lift out of its place: said of the intersection of two veins, or of that of a cross-course with another vein. When a displacement of one or the other is caused by the intersection, one vein is said to *heave* the other out of its regular position.

A vein may be thrown out on meeting another vein, in a line which approaches either towards its inclination or its direction. The Cornish miners use two different terms to denote these two modes of rejection: for the first case they say the vein is *heaved*, for the second it is started.
Ure, *Dict.*, III. 300.

11. Naut., to draw or pull in any direction, as by means of a windlass or capstan: as, to *heave* a ship ahead (that is, to bring her for-

ward, when not under sail, by means of a cable or other appliance); to *heave up* an anchor (to raise it from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere).—*Hove apeak*. See *apeak*.—To *heave aback*, to get (a ship) in such a position, by putting the helm down or hauling in the weather-braces, or both, that the wind acts on the forward surface of the sails.—To *heave a cable short*, to haul it in until the ship lies nearly over the anchor.—To *heave a strain*, to turn the capstan or windlass till the rope hove upon bears a strain with full force at the windlass.—To *heave a vessel about*, to put her on the other tack.—To *heave a vessel down*, to careen her for repairs by means of tackles from her masthead to the shore or to a hulk.

The ship also was so leaky that I doubted it would be necessary to *heave her down* at Batavia, which was another reason for making the best of our way to that place.
Cook, *Voyages*, II. III. 7.

To *heave in stays*, in tacking, to bring (a ship's head) to the wind.—To *heave out*, to raise (the keel) out of the water by careening, in order to repair or clean it.—To *heave the gorge*. See *gorge*.—To *heave the lead*. See *lead*.—To *heave the log*, to ascertain a ship's rate of sailing by the log and glass. See *log*.—To *heave taut*, to turn a capstan, etc., till the rope or chain becomes strained.—To *heave to*, to bring the head of (a vessel) to the wind; stop the headway of.

We passed through a large fleet of merchantmen *hove-to* under shelter of Cape de Gat.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xxviii.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Hoist*, *lift*, etc. See *raise*.

II, intrans. 1. To be raised, thrown, or forced up; rise; swell up; bulge out.

Where ground bears naturally store of chamocks, the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayry-women cannot keep from *heaving*.
Aubrey's *Wills*, MS. *Royal Soc.*, p. 300. (Halliwell.)

So high as *heaved* the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep.
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 288.

It is of little use to expect clover as a permanent crop in wet soils, or those subject to *heave* by the annual winter frosts.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 132.

2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, the earth in an earthquake, etc.

Dead calm in that noble breast
Which *heaves* but with the *heaving* deep.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xl.

The minister's . . . mind was . . . tossed to and fro on that stormy deep of thought, *heaving* forever beneath the conflict of windy dogmas.

O. W. Holmes, *Elsie Venner*, xvii.

On the fourth [day] the wind fell, leaving the ship dismasted and *heaving* on vast billows.
R. L. Stevenson, *Master of Ballantrae*, II.

3. To pant, as after severe exertion; labor.

He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side.
Dryden.

The Church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliffe's day.
Atterbury.

4. To make an effort to vomit; retch.—5†. To mount.—6†. To labor heavily; toil.

But theron was to *heaven* and to doone.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 1289.

Heave ho! an exclamation used by sailors when heaving anchor, etc. Hence—With *heave and ho*, with slow steady exertion.

They seem in punishing but slow,
Yet pay they home at last with *heave and how*.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, [xxxvii. 89.]

To *heave at*, to aim at; regard with hostile intent.

They did not wish government quite taken away; only the king's person they *heaved at*: him, for some purpose, they must needs have out of the way.
Bp. Andrews, *Sermons*, IV. 12.

In vain have some *heaved* at this office, which is fastened to the state with so considerable a revenue.
Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, V. iv. 8.

To *heave at the capstan*. See *capstan*.—To *heave in sight*, to rise into the plane of vision; become visible while approaching or being approached, as a ship or other object at sea; come into view.

A dark line seemed to cross the western sky
Afar and faint, and with the growing light
Another land began to *heave* in sight.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 180.

I was, no doubt, known for a landsman by every one on board as soon as I *hove* in sight.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 2.

To *heave to*, to bring a vessel to a standstill; make her lie to. See under *lie*.—To *heave together*, to make a fishing-trip in partnership; be partners. [Fishermen's slang.]

heave (hēv), *n.* [*< heave, v.*] 1. An act of heaving; a lifting, throwing, tossing, or retching exertion.

But after many strains and *heaves*,
He got upon the saddle eaves.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. l. 411.

2. An upward movement or expansion; swell or distention, as of the waves of the sea, of the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, of the earth in an earthquake, etc.; a forcible uplifting.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound *heaves*;
You must translate. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.*
Mongst Forests, Hills, and Floods, was ne'er such *heave*
and above

Since Albion wielded arms against the son of Jove.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 55.

There was no motion save the never-resting *heave* of
the ocean swell. *Froude, Sketches, p. 67.*

3. A rise of land; a knoll. [*Scotch.*]

Crossing a certain *heave* of grass.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

4. In *mining*, a dislocation or displacement of a part of a vein, in consequence of its intersection by another vein or cross-course, or by a simple slide, fracture, or jointing of the country-rock. But it occasionally happens that a vein is "hove" when there is no sign of a cross-vein or joint at the place where the continuity of the vein is broken.

Surface displacement has been termed the *heave* of a fault.
Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 303.

5. *pl.* A disease of horses. See *heaves*.—*Heave of the sea*, the power exerted by the swell of the sea in advancing, retarding, or changing the course of a vessel.

heaven (hev'n), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also heven*; < ME. *heven*, < AS. *heofon*, *heofen*, *hefon*, earlier *heben* = OS. *hebban* = MLG. *heben* = Icel. *hi-finn*, *heaven*. The Icel. form is more commonly *himinn*, mod. *himin* = Goth. *himins*, *heaven*, the same, but with different suffix *-in*, as OS. *himil* = OFries. *himul* = D. *hemel* = OHG. MHG. *himel*, G. *himmel* = Sw. Dan. *himmel*, *heaven*, also in OHG., D., Icel., etc., ceiling, canopy (so early AS. *heben-hūs*, glossed by L. *lacunar*, ceiling), pointing to a prob. orig. meaning 'covering', represented by E. *hamel*, *q. v.* The forms with *f* or *b* and those with *m* are prob. orig. identical, but the reason of the change is not clear. The word *heaven* is often erroneously explained as orig. the pp. of *heave*, the sky being regarded as that which is 'heaved' up; but the AS. *hafen*, *hefen*, pp. of *hebban*, *heave*, is very different phonetically from *heofon*, *heaven*, and the two words must be of different origin. This supposed relation of *heaven* to *heave* appears reversed and modified in the actual relation of *lift*, the air, the sky, with *lift*, raise.] 1. The expanse of space surrounding the earth, and appearing above and around us as a great arch or vault, in which the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the firmament; the celestial regions: often used in the plural.

Hit was neuer herd, as I hope, sith *heaven* was o' loft
[aloft].

In any coste where ye come but ye were clene victorius.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1101.

I never saw
The *heavens* so dim by day.

Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

Deepening thro' the silent spheres,
Heaven over *Heaven* rose the night.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

'Tis very sweet to look into the fair
And open face of *heaven*, to breathe a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue firmament.

Keats, Sonnet.

2. Sky as typical of climate; a zone or region.

From vases in the hall
Flowers of all *heavens*, and lovelier than their names,
Grew side by side. *Tennyson, Princess, Prolog.*

3. The celestial abode of immortal beings; the place or state of existence of blessed spirits beyond the sphere of or after departure from the earthly life. In Christian theology heaven is regarded as the region or state of endless happiness enjoyed by angels and faithful departed spirits in the immediate presence of God. The Hebrews supposed three heavens—the air, the starry firmament, and the abode of God. The Cabalists described seven heavens, each rising in happiness above the other, the highest being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Hence, *to be in the seventh heaven* is to be supremely happy. The heaven of the Mohammedans is remarkable for the sensual delights it has in store for the faithful. The ancient Greeks and Latins regarded heaven as the abode of the greater gods; and the spirits of the great and good were supposed to find their place of bliss in the Elysian Fields (which see, under *Elysian*).

But zit there is a place that men clepen the Scole of
God, where he was wont to teche his Disciples, and tolde
hem the Prevtyces of *Hevene*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

And in the myddys of the Tower ys the place wher our
blyssyd Savyor Crist Jhu ascendid vnto *heym*.

Torkington, Dialogue of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

I knew a man in Christ . . . caught up to the third
heaven.

Above
Live the great gods in *heaven* and see
What things shall be. *Swinburne, Félise.*

4. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being; God; Providence.

He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom *Heaven* delights to hear,
And loves to grant, relieve him from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shak., All's Well, iii. 4.*

Dear Cous, said Hermes in a Fright,
For *Heav'n* sake keep your Darts: Good Night.

Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

Heaven is very kind in its way of putting questions to
mortals. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 15.*

5. *pl.* The celestial powers; heavenly beings.

In love, the *heavens* themselves do guide the state.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

6. Supreme exaltation or felicity; consummate happiness; a state of bliss.

For if *heaven* be on this erthe and ese to any soule,
It is in cloistere or in scole be many skilles I fynde.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 300.

It is a *heaven* upon earth to have a man's mind move in
charity, rest in Providence, and turn on the poles of truth.

Bacon.

Stand up, and give me but a gentle look
And two kind words, and I shall be in *heaven*.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Balm of heaven. See *balm*.—**Crystalline heavens.**

See *crystalline*.—**Good heavens!** an exclamation of astonishment, remonstrance, or censure. [*Colloq.*]—**Heaven of heavens**, the highest heaven; the abode and seat of divinity.

Behold, heaven and the *heaven of heavens* cannot contain thee; how much less this house which I have built!

2 Chron. vi. 18.

Host of heaven. See *host*.—**Queen of heaven.** See *queen*.

heaven (hev'n), *v. t.* [*< heaven, n.*] To place in or as if in heaven; make supremely happy or blessed; beatify. [*Rare.*]

He *heavens* himself on earth, and for a little pelf cozens himself of bliss.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, l. 194.

We are happy as the bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills. *G. Massey.*

heaven-born (hev'n-börn), *a.* Born of or sent by heaven.

Oh *heaven-born* sisters [the Muses]! source of art!
Who charm the sense or mend the heart.

Pope, Chorus in Tragedy of Brutus.

Hail, ye heroes! *heaven-born* band!
J. Hopkinson, Hail, Columbia.

heaven-bred (hev'n-bred), *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poetry.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

heaven-bright (hev'n-brit), *a.* [*CF. AS. heofon-beorht, < heofon, heaven, + beorht, bright.*]

Bright as heaven; gloriously bright. [*Poetical.*]

heaven-built (hev'n-bilt), *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heaven-built* wall.

Pope, Odyssey, l. 8.

heaven-directed (hev'n-di-rek'ted), *a.* 1. Pointing to the sky.

Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 261.

2. Guided or directed by celestial powers: as, *heaven-directed* efforts.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, *heaven-directed*, to the poor.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

heaven-fallen (hev'n-fâ'ln), *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven-fallen, in station stood.

Milton, P. L., x. 535.

heaven-gifted (hev'n-gif'ted), *a.* Bestowed by heaven.

To grind in brazen fetters under task
With this *heaven-gifted* strength.

Milton, S. A., l. 36.

heavenhood (hev'n-hûd), *n.* [*< heaven + -hood.*]

Heavenly character; fitness for heaven; sanctification. [*Rare.*]

We may not expect to see . . . the ripe, rich fruits of *heavenhood* clustered around the subterranean root of faith.

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 63.

heavenish (hev'n-ish), *a.* [*< ME. hevenish; < heaven + -ish.*]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the sidereal heavens.

By *hevenysh* revolutionoun.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 30.

2. Pertaining to the celestial abodes; heavenly.

So aungellyke was hir natif beaute,
That lyke a thyng immortal semede she,
As doth an *hevenysh* parfit creature,
That down was sent in scornynge of Nature.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 104.

heavenize (hev'n-iz), *v. t.* [*< heaven + -ize.*]

To bring to a heavenly condition or disposition.

If thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts.
Ep. Hall, Soliloquies, § 80.

heaven-kissing (hev'n-kis'ing), *a.* Touching or seeming to touch the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a *heaven-kissing* hill.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

heavenlike (hev'n-lik), *a.* Heavenly.

Being menne farre above the common sorte, or, as you woulde saye, *heavenlyke* felowes. *J. Udall, On Mark viii.*

heavenliness (hev'n-li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heavenly.

Goddess of women, sith your *heavenliness*
Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent
To our dim eyes. *Sir J. Davies, Dancing.*

heavenly (hev'n-li), *a.* [*< ME. hevenly, heofonlich, < AS. heofonlic, < heofon, heaven: see heaven and -ly.*]

1. Of or pertaining to heaven, in either the physical or the spiritual sense; celestial: as, *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* peace; the *heavenly* throng.

The *heavenly* lights hid their faces from beholding it, and clothed themselves with blacke as bewailing the worlds funeral.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

The teachings of science, instead of narrowing, enlarge the *heavenly* horizons.

N. A. Rev., CXL 327.

2. Fit for or characteristic of heaven; supremely blessed, excellent, or beautiful; angelic: as, a *heavenly* voice; a *heavenly* temper.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Good my lord,
You are full of *heavenly* stuff, . . . you have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shak., Hen. VIII, iii. 2.*

Oft with *heavenly* red her cheek did glow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 329.

=**Syn.** 1. Ethereal, celestial. — 2. Godlike, divine, spiritual, blissful, beatific, seraphic, cherubic.

heavenly (hev'n-li), *adv.* [*< ME. hevenly, < AS. heofonlice, < heofonlic, a., heavenly: see heavenly, a.*]

1. In a manner as of heaven.

This sayd, she turned with rose colour *heavenly* be-glittered.

Stanhurst, Æneid, l. 376.

O, she was *heavenly* true! *Shak., Othello, v. 2.*

You are so *heavenly* good, no man can reach you.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, l. 1.

2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

The hour before the *heavenly*-harness'd team
Begins his golden progress in the east.

Shak., l. Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Our *heavenly*-guided soul shall climb.

Milton, Time, l. 19.

heavenly-minded (hev'n-li-mînd'ed), *a.* Having the thoughts and affections fixed on heavenly objects.

heavenly-mindedness (hev'n-li-mînd'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heavenly-minded.

Deep spirituality and *heavenly-mindedness*, a humble and self-denying walk before God.

Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xi.

heaven-tree (hev'n-trē), *n.* A mythical tree or vine which figures in some primitive beliefs as affording the means of ascent from underground regions to the surface, or from the surface to the sky. Forms of this myth are found in Malacca, Borneo, Celebes, New Zealand, and Polynesia.

There was a *heaven-tree*, where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles.

Quoted in *E. B. Tylor's Early Hist. Mankind* (3d ed.), p. 357, note.

heavenward, **heavenwards** (hev'n-wârd, -wârdz), *adv.* [*ME. heveneward; < heaven + -ward, -wards.*]

Toward heaven.

Thus *heavenward* all things tend. For all were once Perfect, and all must be at length restor'd.

So God has greatly purpos'd. *Cowper, Task, vi. 818.*

heave-offering (hēv'of'ēr-ing), *n.* In the Levitical law, a voluntary offering which when presented before the Lord was 'heaved' or elevated by the priest, and became the portion of the priests and their families. The term is also sometimes applied to offerings received for the priests but not actually heaved or elevated. Hence the Hebrew word *terumah*, which is rendered *heave-offering* 22 times, is elsewhere in the Old Testament rendered 'offering' (28 times), 'oblation' (19 times), 'gifts' (once, Prov. xxix. 4), and 'is offered' (once, Ezek. xlviii. 12). It is used of the tithes of the tithes paid by the Levites to the priests (Num. xviii. 26-29), of offerings for the fabric, vessels, etc., of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv., xxxv., xxxvi., etc.), of territory reserved to the priests (Ezek. xlv. 1, xlviii. 8-21), of the offering of a half-shekel or didrachma of atonement-money once a year (Ex. xxx. 13-16: compare Mat. xvii. 24), etc.

Thou shalt sanctify the breast of the wave offering, and the shoulder of the *heave offering*, which is waved, and which is heaved up, of the ram of the consecration, even of that which is for Aaron, and of that which is for his sons.

Ex. xxix. 27.

heaver (hē'vēr), *n.* One who or that which heaves or lifts. Specifically—(a) One of a class of men employed about docks to take goods from vessels: generally used in composition: as, *coal-heaver*. (b) *Naut.*, a smooth round wooden staff, generally from two to three feet long, used for twisting or heaving tight a rope or strap.

heaves (hēvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *heave*, *n.*] A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

heave-shoulder (hēv'shōl'dér), *n.* In the Levitical law, the portion (the right shoulder) of an animal presented as a thank- or peace-offering that fell to the priests: so called because offered with a gesture of heaving or elevation. The heave-shoulder was the portion assigned to the officiating priest, as the wave-breast was to other priests.

heave-shouldered, *a.* High-shouldered. *Darvies.*

Captains that wore a whole antient in a scarf, which made them goe *heave-shouldered*.

Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

heave-thigh (hēv'thi), *n.* In the Levitical sacrificial system, the thigh used as a heave-offering.

heavily (hev'i-li), *adv.* [*< ME. hevily, < AS. hefiglice, heavily, grievously, < hefiglic, a., heavy, < hefig, heavy: see heavy¹.*] 1. In a heavy manner; with great weight or burden.

The sunless sky,
Big with clouds, hangs *heavily*.
Shelley, *Written among the Euganean Hills*.

A large, *heavily* sparred, handsome schooner, lying to at the south end of Aros. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Merry Men*.

Hence—2. With oppression or difficulty; grievously; dejectedly; tediously.

But there weren summe that boren it *hevily* withynne hemself and seiden, wherto is this losse of oynement maad? *Wyclif*, *Mark* xiv.

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?

Shak., *Rich.* III., I. 4.

The evening passed off *heavily*.
Greville, *Memoirs*, Sept. 9, 1818.

3. Densely; thickly: as, *heavily* bearded; *heavily* timbered.

heaviness (hev'i-nes), *n.* [*< ME. hevinesse, < AS. hefignes, < hefig, heavy: see heavy¹ and -ness.*]

1. The state or quality of being heavy; weight; burden; gravity.—2. A heavy state of mind; grief; sorrow; dependency; sluggishness; languidness; oppression; tediousness.

In this manner dide Grascien hem counforte, and his son Banyns, to a-voide [remove] the *hevinesse* of the two quenes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 381.

It makith a man list, iocunde, glad, and merie, and puttith away *hevinesse*, angre, malencoly, and wraththe. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

If any man be at *hevinesse* with any of his bretheryne for any maner [of] trespass, he schal not pursen him in no maner of courte. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 279.

heaving (hē'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *heave*, *v.*] Upheaval; swell; rising; panting; palpitation.

'Tis such as you—
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*—such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, II. 3.

Wave with wave no longer strives,
Only a *heaving* of the deep survives,
A telltale motion!
Wordsworth, *Evening Voluntaries*, III.

heaving-days (hē'ving-dāz), *n. pl.* Easter Monday and Tuesday: so called from the custom of lifting the women from the ground and kissing them at that time. See quotation from Bickerdyke under *heave*, *v. t.*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

heaving-line (hē'ving-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a small line, generally about half an inch in diameter and from 5 to 10 fathoms long, with a small lead weight at one end, employed on steamships and tow-boats to throw to the shore or to another vessel, so that the end of a hawser may be hauled ashore or to the other vessel by it.

heavisome (hev'i-sum), *a.* [*< heavy¹ + -some.*] Dark; dull; drowsy. [Prov. Eng.]

heavily, *n.* [*ME. hevylte; irreg. < heavy¹ + -ty.*] Heaviness; sadness.

The teres ful of *hevylte*. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, I. 1736.

heavy¹ (hev'i), *a.*; compar. *heavier*, superl. *heaviest*. [*< ME. hevyl, hevyl, < AS. hefig (= OS. hebhig = OHG. hebig, hepig, hevig, MHG. hebec = Icel. höfigr, höfugr, heavy). < hebban (impv. hef, hefe, pp. hafen), heave, lift: see heave.*] 1. Hard to heave or lift; having much weight or gravity; ponderous: as, a *heavy* load.

The stone was but little, yet so *heavie* that I was very hardly able to lift it up with all my strength.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 173.

Never *heavier* man and horse
Stemmed a midnight torrent's force.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, I. 29.

2. Having much weight in proportion to bulk; dense in substance or texture; of high specific gravity, absolutely or relatively: as, the *heavy* metals; a *heavy* silk or paper; water is *heavier* than oil.

Is not lead a metal *heavy*, dull, and slow?

Shak., *L. L. L.*, III. 1.

3. (a) Of great volume, force, intensity, etc.; of unusual amount or bulk: used of things: as, a *heavy* fall of rain; a *heavy* sea; *heavy* sleep; a *heavy* meal; a *heavy* order for goods.

In cold December fragrant chaplets blow,
And *heavy* harvests nod beneath the snow.
Pope, *Dunciad*, I. 78.

A *heavy* snow had fallen the day previous, and the track was completely filled. *B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 150.

Hark! that *heavy* sound breaks in once more.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, III. 22.

(b) Acting, operating, or affected in a large way; doing or suffering something to a great extent or amount: used of persons: as, a *heavy* dealer in stocks; a *heavy* buyer.

The *heaviest* customers were the coffee planters.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 775.

4. Exceptionally dense in substance or quality, as a fluid; specifically, not properly raised or leavened, as bread; having much body or strength, as wine or beer; thick or viscid, as an oil; loaded with moisture or vapors, as the air; oppressive or producing languor, as an odor.

When red hath set the beamless sun,
Through *heavy* vapors dank and dun.

Scott, *Marmion*, IV., Int.

Some tastes and smells appear less extensive than complex flavours, like that of roast meat or plum pudding on the one hand, or *heavy* odours like musk or tuberose on the other.

W. James, *Mind*, XII. 2.

When what is termed "whole wheat flour"—that is, the entire substance of the grain, excepting only the outer bran—is baked, it is known that the resulting loaf is . . . liable to be somewhat *heavy* and sodden.

Encyc. Brit., III. 254.

5. Having comparatively much breadth or thickness; coarse; thick: as, a *heavy* line in drawing; a *heavy* scar.

What a fascinating creature he was, with his little black mustache, almost as *heavy* as a pencil mark.

T. B. Aldrich, *Ponkapog to Pesh*, p. 77.

6. Lacking lightness or brightness; without cheerfulness or interest; dull, stupid, wearisome, or depressing: as, a *heavy* countenance; a *heavy* book or style.

Thomas sayde than with *heavy* chere:
"Lufly lady, nowe late me bee."

Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

Then will ye curse the *heavy* hour
That ever your love was born.

Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 215).

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke.

Swift.

Large women, offensively dressed, sit about the veranda, and give a *heavy* and company air to the drawing-rooms.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 245.

7. Dull or sluggish; without animation, activity, or briskness of movement: as, a *heavy* gait; a *heavy* market.

Behold the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear *heavy*, that it cannot hear.

Isa. lix. 1.

Trembling like the treble of a lute under the *heavy* finger of a farmer's daughter. *Middleton*, *The Black Book*.

8. Obstructive; clogging or hindering passage or progress: as, a *heavy* road or track; *heavy* soil; his debts are a *heavy* drag upon him.

The roads were *heavy*, the night misty.

It was the depth of winter. The cold was severe, and the roads *heavy* with mire.

Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

9. Weighed or bowed down as with a burden; oppressed, physically or mentally: as, eyes *heavy* with sleep; a *heavy* heart.

My suster is so *heavy* and pensif of oure mys-happes that right seilden she maketh eny mery chere to me.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 6.

He . . . began to be sorrowful, and very *heavy*.

Mat. xxvi. 37.

Not willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty.

Bacon, *Hist. Hen.* VII.

Each heart as *heavy* as a log.

Cowper, *Yearly Distress*.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids *heavy* and red.

Hood, *Song of the Shirt*.

10. Hard to bear or endure; burdensome; oppressive; afflicting; severe: as, a *heavy* pain; a *heavy* reckoning; *heavy* penalties.

The kyng was dede, whiche was a *heavy* case.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1302.

My Lord, it is the *heaviest* News that ever was sent me.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 7.

But, O, the *heavy* change, now thou art gone!

Milton, *Lycidas*, I. 37.

11. Difficult of accomplishment; hard to do or perform; hard to fulfil or discharge: as, a *heavy* task or undertaking.

Curious inditing and hard sentence is ful *heavy* atones for swich a child to lern.

Chaucer.

This thing is too *heavy* for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone.

Ex. xviii. 18.

It was a *heavy* task to the two girls to have to entertain her.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xxvii.

12. Sober; serious; relating or pertaining to the representation of didactic or somber parts: as, the *heavy* father; the *heavy* villain; the piece has much *heavy* business. [Theatrical cant.]—13. *Milit.*, same as *heavy-armed*: as, *heavy* cavalry (meaning cuirassiers and the like).—A *heavy* hand. See *hand*.—*Heavy* artillery. See *artillery*.—*Heavy* earth. Same as *baryta*.—*Heavy* glass. See *glass*.—*Heavy* marching order, the condition of troops fully equipped for field-service.—*Heavy* metal. (a) Guns or shot of large size. Hence—(b) Commanding ability, mental or bodily; great power or influence: as, he is a man of *heavy* metal. [Colloq.]—*Heavy* oil. Same as *dead-oil*.—*Heavy* on or in hand. See *hand*.—*Heavy* side, in a grindstone and similar objects, a preponderance in weight of one side of the stone or wheel over the other.

This speed gives rise, with large stones, to so much momentum as to endanger their being split, if there should be the smallest flaw in the stone, or that from neglect it acquires a *heavy* side.

O. Byrne, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 419.

Heavy wet, a potation of strong ale or ale and porter mixed. (Slang, Eng.)—**Hot and heavy**. See *hot*.—**The heavies**. (a) *Milit.*, the heavy cavalry. (b) *Theat.*, those who play heavy parts. See *def.* 12. [Cant.] (c) People who are heavy. [Colloq.]

You are one of the *heavies*, but I think we can outfit you [with a strong horse]. *The Century*, XXXVII. 900.

heavy¹ (hev'i), *v.* [*< ME. hevien, < AS. hefigian, make heavy, become heavy, < hefig, heavy.*] I. *trans.* To make heavy; grieve.

And turnede agen eftsoone and found hem slepinge,
for her yghen weren *hevyed*, and they knewen not what they schulden answer to him.

Wyclif, *Mark* xiv.

Thow seiste how it is the be-fallen, and yet thou art of feire age, and me *hevyeth* sore the to sle.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 308.

II. *intrans.* To become heavy or sad.

The kyng fro day to day he *hevyed* more and more,
Nerhand his endyng sekenes greued him sore.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 65.

heavy² (hē'vi), *a.* [*< heav-es + -y¹.*] Having the disease called heaves: as, a *heavy* horse.

heavy-armed (hev'i-ärmd), *a.* Bearing heavy arms or armor: as, *heavy-armed* troops.

heavy-handed (hev'i-han'ded), *a.* 1. Clumsy; awkward; not dexterous.—2. Oppressive; downbearing: as, *heavy-handed* tyranny.

heavy-headed (hev'i-hed'd), *a.* Having a heavy head; dull; stupid.

We are dull soldiers,

Gross *heavy-headed* fellows; fight for victuals!

Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, v. 4.

heavy-hearted (hev'i-här'ted), *a.* Heavy at heart; sad; mournful.

heavy-laden (hev'i-lä'dn), *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are *heavy laden*, and I will give you rest.

Mat. xi. 28.

heavy-pine (hev'i-pīn), *n.* A name of the *Pinus ponderosa*. See *pine¹*.

heavy-spar (hev'i-spär), *n.* Sulphate of barium; also, carbonate of barium; loosely, carbonate or sulphate of strontium.

heavy-stone (hev'i-stōn), *n.* The name originally given to cerite, from its density. Also called *heavy-stone* of Bastnäs.

heavy-tailed (hev'i-täld), *a.* Having a heavy tail: used specifically in the phrase *heavy-tailed duck*, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *J. T. Sharpless*, 1833.

heavy-weight (hev'i-wät), *n.* 1. A person whose weight exceeds the average; specifically, a boxer or other contestant whose weight places him in the highest of the four grades or classes of contestants recognized by sporting men, the others being *middle-weight*, *light-weight*, and *feather-weight*.—2. A person of weight or importance; one of much influence.

Heb. An abbreviation of *Hebrews*.

hebdomad (heb'dō-mad), *n.* [= Sp. *hebdómada* = Pg. *hebdómada* = It. *ebdomada*, < L. *hebdomas* (-mad-), < Gr. ἑβδομάς (-μαδ-), a number of seven, a week, < ἑβδομος (= L. *septimus*), seventh, < ἑπτά = L. *septem* = E. *seven*.] 1. The number seven; the idea of seven, or the quality of being seven in number.—2. The sum of seven things; a collection of seven persons or things; specifically, a group of seven days; a week.

But in that tyme I Daniel was so heuey by thre *hebdomads* of dayes that I ate no delicate meatis.

Joye, *Expos. of Daniel*, x.

Hebraize (hē'brā-iz), *v.* [*Gr. ἑβραΐσμι*, *Hebrew*: see *Hebrew*.] *I. trans.* To adapt to the Hebrew form or manner; express in Hebrew idioms.

II. intrans. 1. To conform to the Hebrew rites, manners, or language.—2. To exhibit a tendency to Hebraism; follow Hebraism as an ideal of mind and conduct. See *Hebraism*, 2.

We have fostered our Hebraizing instincts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delicacy and flexibility of thinking, too exclusively.

M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v.

Also spelled *Hebraise*.

Hebrew (hē'brē), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Ebreu*; < ME. *Hebrew*, *Ebreu* (= D. *hebreu*), < OF. *hebreu*, *hebreu*, F. *hebreu* = Sp. *Pg. hebreo* = It. *ebreo* (cf. D. *hebreer* = G. *hebräer* = Dan. *hebræer* = Sw. *hebré*, *n.*), < LL. *Hebraeus*, *n.*, LL. and L. *Hebraeus*, *a.*, < Gr. ἑβραῖος, *a.* and *n.*, < Aramaic *'ebriyā*, < Heb. 'ibri, pl. 'ibrim, a Hebrew, referred to the eponymous 'Eber, Eber or Heber, the traditional ancestor of the Hebrews. 'Eber means the further bank of a river, making the Hebrews, according to Jewish tradition, the men from the other side of the Euphrates, or, according to a mod. explanation, dwellers in a land of rivers.] *I. n.* 1. A member of that branch of the Semitic family of mankind descended, according to tradition, from Heber, the great-grandson of Shem, in the line of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew.

To whom Jacob succeeded in the promised blessing: who with his sonnes and familie went downe into Egypt, where his posteritie multiplied exceedingly, and were called sometime *Ebreues* of their ancient pedigree.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

Of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an *Hebreu* of the *Hebreus*.

Phil. iii. 5.

2. The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the northern or Canaanite divisions of the Semitic family of languages. It is the language of the books of the Old Testament, and became extinct as a vernacular tongue three or four centuries before the Christian era; but it is even now used for speaking and writing by well-educated Hebrews all over the world, and has an extensive modern literature.

And the Table above his Heved, that was a Kote and an half long, on the whiche the Title was written, in *Ebreu*, *Grece*, and *Latyn*, that was of Olyve.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

Ezra, pressing on their hands, raised himself, and uttered in *Hebrew* the confession of the Divine Unity, which for long generations has been on the lips of the dying Israelite.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxx.

Epistle to the Hebrews, one of the books of the New Testament, addressed to Christians of Hebrew birth dwelling in Rome, or perhaps in Palestine or Alexandria. Its chief object is to present a parallel between the symbolism of the Old Testament dispensation and the life-work of Christ. The author is unknown—perhaps Barnabas, or less probably Apollos. The authorship has been often ascribed to the apostle Paul, but this view is contrary to the weight of authority of the early church, and is opposed by the mass of modern scholars. A probable date of composition is about A. D. 65. Abbreviated *Heb.*—*Rabbinical* or *modern Hebrew*, the language used by the rabbins in their writings. Its basis or body is the Hebrew and Chaldaic, with various alterations in the words of these two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, and the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, and others from the modern tongues.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; Hebraic: as, the *Hebrew* language or rites.

The *Hebrew* liturgy, like others, has its transitions of litany, lyric, proclamation, dry statements, and blessing.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

Hebrew calendar. See *calendar*.—**Hebrew character**, the form of letters in which the Hebrew language is written.—**Hebrew-character moth**, *Tæniocampa gothica*, an orthosid: so named from its markings.—**Hebrew manna.** See *manna*.

Hebrewess (hē'brē-es), *n.* [*Gr. ἑβραῖα* + *-ess*.] An Israelitish woman. Jer. xxxiv. 9.

In common with every *Hebrewess*, she [Salome] embroidered fit for that bride who was to be brought unto the king in raiment of needlework.

E. S. Sheppard, Counterparts, xxxiv.

Hebrewist (hē'brē-ist), *n.* [*Gr. ἑβραῖος* + *-ist*.] Same as *Hebraist*, 1.

Hebrew-marked (hē'brē-märkt), *a.* Marked as if with Hebrew characters: applied to a lizard, *Liolanius signifer*.

Hebrician (hē-brish'an), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *Hebricus*], Hebrew, + *-ic-ian*, after *Grecian*.] One skilled in the Hebrew language; a Hebraist.

It is fully written in meeter, as all learned *Hebricians* agree, although the rules be not yet fully found.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Not to make learned *Hebricians*, but to teach such young men as choose to learn it the Hebrew alphabet.

C. F. Adams, A College Fetich, p. 22.

Hebridae (hē'brī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fieber, 1860), < *Hebrus* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous Hemiptera, containing the single genus *Hebrus*. Also *Hebrides*.

Hebridal (hē'brī-däl), *a.* Same as *Hebridean*.—**Hebridal sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*.

Hebridean, Hebridian (hē-brid'ē-an, -i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἑβρίδες*, an alteration, said to have arisen from an accidental misprint, of the L. name *Hebrides* (Pliny), in Gr. ἑβρίδες (Ptolomy).] *I. a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, a group of islands off the west coast of Scotland, to which they belong.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hebrides (hē'brī-dēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Hebrida*.

Hebridian, a. and *n.* See *Hebridean*.

Hebrus (hē'brus), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1833).] A genus of true bugs, representing the family *Hebridae*, common to Europe and America. There are four United States species, as *H. americana*.

he-cabbagetree (hē'kab'āj-trē), *n.* An arborescent composite plant, *Senecio Leucadendron*, confined to the island of Saint Helena, where it forms a conspicuous part of the vegetation of the central ridge at elevations of from 1,900 to 2,600 feet.

Hecate (hek'ā-tē), *n.* [ME. *Echate*; < L. *Hecātē*, < Gr. Ἑκάτη, a name identical with Ἑκάτη, an epithet of Artemis (Diana), fem. of Ἑκάτης, an epithet of Apollo, lit. far-shooting, far-darting (involving a solar allusion), < ἑκάς, far, afar, far off.] *I. In Gr. myth.*, a goddess akin to Artemis, of Thracian origin, combining the attributions of Demeter or Ceres,



The Triple Hecate. (Relief from Aegina, in collection of Prince Metternich.)

Rhea, Cybele, Artemis or Diana, and Persephone or Proserpine, with whom, as a goddess of the infernal regions, she was to some extent identified, and in this character was represented as practising and teaching through her emissaries sorcery and witchcraft.

Enter Hecate, meeting the three witches.

1 Witch. Why, how now, Hecate? You look angrily.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

[In every instance in Shakspeare except one, and in one instance in Milton, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hek'at.]

2†. The moon personified.

But let not Echate this craftie espie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

3. [NL.] In zoöl., a genus of *Vermes*.

Hecatæan (hek'ā-tē'an), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Hecate.

No, no, 'twas neither Hecatæan spite,

Nor charm below, nor pow'r above, . . .

That thus transform'd our god of love.

Quarles, Emblems, ii. 9.

hecatoomb (hek'ā-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. ἑκατόμβη*, < Gr. ἑκατόμβη, a great public sacrifice, prop. of one hundred oxen, but used in the earliest records in a general sense, < ἑκατόν, a hundred: see *cent* and *hundred*.] In classical antiq., a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts of one kind; hence, any great sacrifice of victims; any great slaughter of persons or animals.

Thy Altars

Smoking with Hecatombs of slaughter'd Bulls.

Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Oh, Love,

Thou proudly-blind destruction, I would send thee

Whole hecatombs of hearts, to bleed my sorrows.

Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

Hecatombæon (hek'ā-tōm-bē'on), *n.* [*Gr. ἑκατομβαιών*, the first month of the Attic year, in which sacrifices were offered to the gods, < ἑκατόμβη, a sacrifice, hecatomb: see *hecatoomb*.] The first month of the Attic year, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last half of July and the first half of August. Also spelled *Hekatombaion*.

In Hekatombaion hecatombs were offered to Apollo, the summer god.

Encyc. Brit., ix. 114.

hecatoompodon (hek'ā-tōm'pē-don), *n.* [*Gr. ἑκατομπεδόν*, < Gr. ἑκατόμβη, a hundred feet long, < ἑκατόν, a hundred, + πούς (pod-, in deriv. also ped-) = E. foot, q. v.] A building 100 feet in length or width; particularly, the cella of the great temple of Athena, the Parthenon, at Athens. See cut under *cella*.

hecatonstylon (hek'ā-ton-stī'lon), *n.* [*Gr. ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + στυλος, pillar, column.] A building having a hundred columns.

hecatonarchy (hek'ā-ton'tār-ki), *n.* [Irreg. (after *heptarchy*) < Gr. ἑκατόν, hundred, + ἀρχή, rule.] The rule or government of a hundred.

What would come to pass if the choice of a governor or governors were referred to the thousands and millions of England? Beware a Heptarchy again, beware a Hecatonarchy.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, li. 202.

hecatoomb (hek'ā-ton-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + τόμος, a tome, volume.] An aggregate of a hundred volumes; any large collection or pile of books. [Rare.]

The Gospell faithfully preach'd to the poore, the desolate parishes visited and duly fed, loyterers throwne out, wolves driven from the fold, had beene a better confutation of the Pope and Masse than whole Hecatombs of controversies.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

hecatoophyllous (hek'ā-tō-phil'us), *a.* [*Gr. ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + φύλλον, leaf.] In bot., having the leaves composed of a hundred or more leaflets. [Rare.]

heccot, *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

The sharp-neb'd hecco stabbing at his brain.

Drayton, The Owl.

hech (hech), *interj.* [A var. of *heigh*, *hey*.] An exclamation of surprise or grief: also used as a verb. [Scotch.]

There war monie a lady fair

Siching and crying, "Och how!" . . .

What need ye hech! and how! ladies,

What need ye how! for me.

Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 326).

hecht (hecht), *v.* A Scotch form of *height*.

There was an ancient ciltie hecht Cartage.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 13.

The Miller he hecht her a heart leal and loving.

Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

heck¹ (hek), *n.* [*Gr. ἑκ*; a var. of *hack²*, the unassibilated form of *hatch¹*, q. v.] 1. A door with an open or latticework panel, or having its upper part hinged independently of the lower part.—2. A latticed gate.—3. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—4. A contrivance for catching fish, made in the form of a latticework or grating: as, a salmon-heck.—5. In weaving, one of two or more vertical frames with gratings having eyes for receiving the warp-threads, each eye receiving one thread of the warp, and the alternate vertical motion of the gratings separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. [Rare.]—6. A latch or bolt for fastening a door. [Rare.]—

heck² (hek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The bend or winding of a stream. [Prov. Eng.]

heckberry (hek'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *heckberries* (-iz). Same as *hackberry*.

heck-box (hek'box), *n.* In weaving, a box suspended between the travers on which the bobbins of warp-yarn are mounted and the warping-frame on which the yarns are wound, and made to slide up and down between two upright posts. It separates the warp-threads into two less or alternate sets, one set for each heald or heddle. Also called a *jack*.

heckfar, heckfor, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal variants of *heifer*. Hulot, 1552.

heckle (hek'l), *n.* [Also, with different vowel, *hackle³*, q. v., and assibilated *hetchel*, *hatchel*, q. v.; < ME. *hekele*, *hechele*, < D. *hekel* = MHG. *hachel*, *hechel*, G. *hechel* = Sw. *häckla* = Dan. *hegle*, a heckle; connected with and nearly a dim. of D. *haak* = MHG. *hake*, G. *hake*, *haken* = Sw. *hake* = Dan. *hage* = E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake¹*, *hake²*, *hatch¹*, *heck¹*, and *hook*.] An instrument for cleaning, sorting, and straightening raw flax and hemp: same as *hatchel*.

Some layde to pledge

Their hatchet and their wedge,

Their hekel and their reke.

Skelton, Elynour Rummyng.

He was a hedge unto his friends,

A heckle to his foes, lady.

Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 206).

heckle (hek'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heckled*, ppr. *heckling*. [Also, with different vowel, *hackle³*, q. v., and assibilated *hetchel*, early mod. E. *heckell*, *hetchyll*; from the noun.] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp; hatchel.

There must be planting, cutting down, bundling, watering, rippling, braking, wingling, and heckling of hemp.

Honell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14.

2. To question, especially in a severe or antagonistic manner, as a parliamentary candidate in Great Britain.

Robert never felt his wits so much stretched and sharpened as when after the lecture LeStrange was putting

questions and objections with an acrid subtlety and persistence. . . . Robert bore his *heckling*, however, with great patience and adroitness.

Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xli.

heckle-cell (hek'l-sel), *n.* A cell having minute hard, horny projections of its cell-wall, by which it adheres to other cells. An epidermal cell is an example.

heckler (hek'lër), *n.* One who heckles or uses a heckle.

he-clam (hē'klam), *n.* A kind of sea-worm, as species of *Nereis*; a clam-worm, as *N. virens*, believed by fishermen to be the male of the long clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Maine, U. S.]

hectare (hek'tār), *n.* [*< F. hectare, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + L. area, area: see area, are2.*] In the metric system, a superficial measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters, or 2.4711 acres.

hectastyle (hek'ta-stil), *a.* An improper form of *hectastyle*.

hectic (hek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *hectick*, *ectick*, *ettick*; *< ME. etik, etyk, < OF. etique, F. hecticque = Sp. hélico = Pg. hectico = It. etico* (cf. D. G. hektisch = Sw. Dan. hektisk), *< ML. *hecticus, < Gr. ἑκτικός, habitual, hectic, consumptive* (Galen), *< ἔξω (ἐκ-), a state or habit of body or of mind, condition, < ἔχειν (fut. ἔξειν, √ *έχ), have, hold, intr. be in a certain state, = Skt. √ sah, prevail, endure.*] **I. a. 1.** Habitual; marking a particular habit or condition of body: applied to fever of the form presented in phthisis, characterized by marked diurnal remissions and exacerbations, and accompanied with flushed cheeks, hot skin, and emaciation.

His thin cheek assumed a deadly hue,
And all the rose to one small spot withdrew:
They call'd it *hectic*: 'twas a fiery flush,
More fix'd and deeper than the maiden blush.

Crabbe, Works, I. 133.

2. Pertaining to or affected with such fever; feverish; consumptive; as, a *hectic* flush.

The *hectic* heat
Of Oswald's blood doubled their pulses' pace.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, II. 5.

But for some years before its author's death it dwindled away so much, and fell into such an *hectic* state, that the few friends of it feared its decease was very near.

I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 105.

Hectic infantile fever. See *fever1*.

II. n. 1. A hectic fever; a wasting away, attended by heightened color.

Do it, England;
For like the *hectic* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3.

2. A hectic flush.

The poor Franciscan made no reply; a *hectic* of a moment pass'd across his cheek, but could not tarry—Nature seemed to have done with her resentments in him.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 10.

The coronal which autumn gives,
The brief, bright sign of ruin near,
The *hectic* of a dying year!

Whittier, Mogg Megone, II.

hectical (hek'ti-kal), *a.* [*< hectic + -al.*] Same as *hectic*.

It grieved them nevertheless, nor was the less a fever for being *hectical*. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

hectically (hek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a hectic manner; constitutionally; consumptively.

He was for some years *hectically* feverish.

Johnson, Ascham.

hectocotyle (hek'tō-kot-il), *n.* Same as *hectocotylus*, 2.

hectocotylization (hek'tō-kot'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< hectocotyliz(ed) + -ation.*] The process or result of being hectocotylized; the state, quality, or condition of a hectocotylus: applied both to the modification of the arm of the male cephalopod, which converts it into a reproductive organ, and to the fertilization of the female by this means. Also spelled *hectocotylisation*.

hectocotylized (hek'tō-kot'i-lizd), *a.* [*< hectocotylus + -ize + -ed2.*] 1. Changed into a hectocotylus, as an arm of certain cephalopods.

The male Cephalopods are distinguished from the females by the asymmetry of their arms, one or more of which, on one side, are peculiarly modified, or *hectocotylized*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 454.

2. Affected by a hectocotylus; impregnated, as a female cephalopod when she receives the detached male arm.

Also spelled *hectocotylised*.

hectocotylus (hek'tō-kot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, def. 1), *< Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + κοτύλη, a small cup: see cotylé.*] 1. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a spurious genus of parasitic organisms, the same as the *Trichocephalus* of Delle Chiaje;

in reality, the detached male arm of a cephalopod, attached to the female, and mistaken for a parasite.—**2.** In *biol.*, the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cephalopods, as the argonaut, which becomes detached and is deposited within the mantle-cavity of the female for the purpose of conveying the sperm-cells to her. Also *hectocotyle*. See *cut* under *Argonautida*.

hectogram, hectogramme (hek'tō-gram), *n.* [*< F. hectogramme, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + γράμμα, repr. F. gramme, E. gram: see gram2.*] In the metric system, a weight of 100 grams, or 1,543.2349 grains.

hectograph (hek'tō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + γράφειν, write.*] A copying process in which the writing or drawing to be copied is made on smooth paper in aniline ink, and is then pressed upon a slab coated with gelatin, to which a part of the ink is thus transferred, and from which a number of duplicate impressions can be made; also, the special appliances, collectively, by means of which this is done. Also spelled *hektograph*. [Trade-name.]

hectograph (hek'tō-gráf), *v. t.* [*< hectograph, n.*] To copy by means of a hectograph.

hectographic (hek'tō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< hectograph + -ic.*] Pertaining to or made with the hectograph.

hectoid (hek'toid), *a.* [*< hect(ic) + -oid.*] Of a hectic appearance; resembling hectic fever.

The skin was red with a *hectoid* flush.

W. A. Hammond, Nervous System, I. xvi.

hectoliter, hectolitre (hek'tō-lē-tèr), *n.* [*< F. hectolitre, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + λίτρα, a pound, > F. litre: see liter.*] In the metric system, a unit of capacity equal to 100 liters, 22.009 imperial gallons, or 26.4 United States gallons.

hectometer (hek'tō-mē-tèr), *n.* [*< F. hectomètre, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + μέτρον, measure, > F. mètre, E. meter, a particular measure of length: see meter2.*] In the metric system, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or 328 feet 1 inch.

hector (hek'tor), *n.* [*< L. Hector, < Gr. Ἡέκτωρ, in Homer's Iliad a brave Trojan warrior, prop. adj. Ἡέκτωρ, holding fast, an epithet of Zeus, of anchors, of a net, etc., < ἔχειν, hold: see hectic.*] 1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

Thus the *hectors* use to do, and to give the lie at adventure, when they have a mind to try a man's courage.

Marvell, Works, II. 109.

2. One who teases or vexes.

hector (hek'tor), *v.* [*< hector, n.*] **I. trans.**

1. To treat with insolence; threaten; bully.

Our King did openly say, the other day in the Privy Chamber, that he would not be *hectored* out of his right and preeminency by the King of France, as great as he was.

Pepys, Diary, II. 98.

2. To find fault with; fret at; chide; scold.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper. Arbuthnot, John Bull.

They had hard times when they were little, . . . and were *hectored* and worried when they ought to have been taking some comfort.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 245.

=*Syn.* To fret, worry, annoy, beset, provoke, irritate.

II. intrans. To play the bully; bluster; be turbulent or insolent.

But when huffing and *hectoring* must be looked upon as the only badges of gallantry and courage, what can recommend the exercise of patience against the disgrace of it?

South, Works, X. iv.

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. Swift.

Hectorian, Hectorean (hek'tō-ri-an, -rē-an), *a.* [*< Hector (see def.) + -ian, -ean.*] Relating or pertaining to or like Hector of Troy.

In vain I charg'd him soon to quit the plain,
And warn'd to shun *Hectorean* force in vain.

Pope, Iliad, xviii. 18.

hectorism (hek'tor-izm), *n.* [*< hector + -ism.*] The disposition or practice of a hector or bully. [Rare.]

hectorly (hek'tor-li), *a.* [*< hector + -ly1.*] Resembling a hector; blustering; insolent.

Those who seek glory from evil things, . . . from presumptuous transgression of God's law (*hectorly* profaneness and debauchery), . . . are not only vain-glorious, but impudent.

Barrow, Works, III. xxxi.

hectostere (hek'tō-stēr), *n.* [*< F. hectostère, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + στερεός, solid, > F. stère, E. stere, as a measure of solidity.*] In the metric system, a measure of solidity containing 100 cubic meters, and equivalent to 3,531.4 English cubic feet.

Hecuba (hek'ū-bū), *n.* [NL., *< L. Hecuba, < Gr. Ἡέκابه, daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam,*

king of Troy.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. Schumacher, 1817.

hedt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *head*.

he'd. A contraction of (a) *he had*, and of (b) *he would*.

hedage (hed'āj), *n.* [A var. of **hithage, < hithe + -age.*] A toll or custom formerly paid at the hithe or wharf for landing goods, etc., from which an exemption was granted by the king to particular persons and societies. Cowel.

heddle (hed'l), *n.* [See also *hiddle*, obs. *hedel*, E. also *heald*; appar. of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *hafald*, the perpendicular thrums that hold the weft.] In *weaving*, a series of leashes, twines, cords, or wires vertically stretched, generally in pairs, between two horizontal bars or laths, looped about both bars, and joined in their middle part to form eyes for the reception of a warp-thread or yarn. Two heddles are used for plain weaving, their vertically opposite movements separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. In the United States *harness* is generally used for *heddle*, and in English works on *weaving* *leaf* or *set* of *heddles* is frequently employed. *Heddle* is often loosely used in the singular to denote one of the pairs of leashes or cords.—**Mail of the heddle**, an eyelet or ring of glass or metal in an eye of a heddle.

heddle (hed'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heddled*, ppr. *heddling*. [*< heddle, n.*] To draw (warp-threads) systematically through the eyes of a heddle.

heddle-eye (hed'l-ī), *n.* The eye in a pair of leashes or cords of a heddle for receiving a warp-thread.

heddle-hook (hed'l-hūk), *n.* A hook, much resembling a crochet-hook, used in heddling. It is passed through the heddle-eye to engage the end of the warp-thread and draw the thread through the eye.

heddle-yarn (hed'l-yärn), *n.* Worsted yarn twisted and singed preparatory to its use in making heddles.

hede¹, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *head*.

hede², *v.* A Middle English form of *head*¹.

hedenbergite (hed'en-bèr-git), *n.* [After L. Hedenberg, a Swedish chemist.] A lime-iron variety of pyroxene, occurring in crystals and in lamellar masses of a black or blackish-green color at Tunaberg in Sweden, and elsewhere.

Hedeoma (hē-dē-ō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), said to be altered from *Hedysmum* (which is used for another genus), *< Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, + ὄσμη, smell.*] A genus of chiefly low, herbaceous, aromatic

plants, belong-

ing to the natu-

ral order *La-*

biata, tribe *Sa-*

tureineae, char-

acterized by its

axillary clus-

ters of small

bluish flowers,

in which the

corolla is

scarcely ex-

serted from the

calyx, and only

two of the sta-

mens are per-

fect. It em-

braces about a

dozen species, ex-

clusively confined

to North and

South America.

The best-known

species is *H. pule-*

gioides, the Amer-

ican pennyroyal,

which has the

pleasantly pun-

gent odor and

taste of the genus

specially devel-

oped, and is in

great repute as a

remedy for colds

and as an emmen-

agogue.

hedert, *adv.* A

Middle Eng-

lish variant of

hither.

Hedera (hed'e-rā), *n.* [L. (Linnaeus, 1753), also *edera*, ivy: see under *get*¹.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous woody vines, climbing by rootlets, belonging to the natural order *Araliaceae* and series *Hedereeae*. It is characterized by having the styles connate into a cone or short column, the leaves simple or pinnate, the umbels paniculate, and the pedicels continuous with the flowers. The genus as thus limited embraces only two species, one of which, *H. Helix*, the common ivy, now cultivated in all lands, is indigenous



Pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*).
a, flower; b, leaf.

to most temperate and subtropical old-world regions of the northern hemisphere, from the Canary Islands to Japan. The other species, *H. Australiana*, the Queensland ivy, differs chiefly in having pinnate leaves. The West Indian trees that have been placed in this genus by some authors are now referred to *Sciaphyllum*; while the so-called *Hedera* of the Hawaiian Islands, called *Cheirodendron* by Hillebrand, belongs more properly to the genus *Panax*. Besides the value of a species of this genus as an ornamental vine, it yields hederic acid, which has medicinal properties, and the berries are emetic. A decoction of the leaves dyes hair black. The genus is found in a fossil state from the Middle Cretaceous to the Quaternary of Europe, the arctic regions, and the United States, more than 20 fossil species having been described. *H. Helix* is common in the Quaternary deposits of Italy and France.

Hederaceæ (hed-e-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *L. hederaceus*, < *hedera*, ivy: see *hederaceus*.] A term first used by Linnæus in 1751 to include the genera *Hedera*, *Vitis*, etc.: made by Bartling in 1830, and by Seeman in 1864, equivalent to *Araliaceæ*.

hederaceous (hed-e-rā'shi-us), *a.* [L. *hederaceus*, of ivy, ivy-green, < *hedera*, ivy: see *Hedera*.] 1. Pertaining to, resembling, composed of, or producing ivy.—2. Belonging to the ivy family—that is, to the suborder or series *Hederæ*.

hederal (hed'e-rāl), *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ivy. Also *hederic*.

hederate (hed'e-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ate*.] To adorn or crown with ivy, as a victor in the Olympian games.

He appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.

Hedera (hē-dē'rō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedera* + *-æ*.] That subdivision of the natural order of plants *Araliaceæ* to which the genus *Hedera*, the ivy, belongs: called by Bentham and Hooker (1862) a series, and embracing, besides *Hedera*, six other genera. The group is distinguished from the rest of the order by having the petals valvate and of the same number as the stamens, and the albumen of the seed wrinkled.

hederic (hē-dēr'ik), *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ic*.] Same as *hederal*.

hederiferous (hed-e-rif'e-rus), *a.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Ivy-bearing; producing ivy.

hederine (hed'e-rin), *n.* [L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ine*.] An alkaloid found in the seeds of the common ivy. It is intensely bitter, and appears to be closely allied to quinine in febrifugal qualities. *U. S. Dispensatory*, 1883.

hederose (hed'e-rōs), *a.* [L. *hederosus*, full of ivy, < *hedera*, ivy.] Full of ivy; pertaining to ivy.

hederward, *adv.* A Middle English form of *hitherward*.

hedge (hej), *n.* [ME. *hedge*, *hegge*, < AS. **hecg*, not found except in the once-occurring dat. *hegge*, written for either **hece* or *hege*, but the probable source of the mod. form *hedge* (cf. E. *edge*, < AS. *ecg*; E. *wedge*, < AS. *wecg*, etc.), the common AS. form being the nearly related *hege*, > ME. *hege*, *haye*, E. *hay*², q. v.; AS. **hecg* = MD. *hegge*, D. *hegge*, *heg* = MLG. *hegge* = OHG. *hegga*, *hecca*, MHG. *G. hecke*, a hedge; = Icel. *hegg* = Norw. *hegg* = Dan. *hæg* = Sw. *hågg*, a kind of tree, the bird-cherry (see *heckberry*, *hedgeberry*, *hegberry*, *hagberry*), appar. so called (like the *hawthorn*, q. v.) because used in hedges. Cf. Sw. *häck*, Dan. *hæk*, a hedge, prob. after G. The AS. **hecg*, E. *hedge*, and AS. *hege*, E. *hay*², are both from the more primitive form, AS. *haga*, E. *haw*: see *haw*¹, *hay*².] 1. A barrier or fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together, such as thorn-bushes or beeches, and sometimes by woven twigs or wattling; also, a closely planted row of any kind of shrubbery, as evergreens, whether intended as a fence or not. See *hedge-plant*. The hedge is the prevalent kind of fence in England, but is comparatively rare in the United States. Hedges, especially roadside hedges, are often used by vagabonds as places of shelter or resort; hence *hedge* is often used in composition to denote something mean, low, rustic: as, a *hedge-priest*; a *hedge-school*.

The [thee] was saide in fitches floure
The seede to keepe of brede and houndes thorne.
For *hegges* made of it shall not be torne.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

But Sir, we have taken with her such *Hedges*, such Rogues, such Vagabonds, and such *Hedge-birds* (since you call 'em so) as you never knew, or heard of, though now the Countries swarm with 'em under every *Hedge*, as if an innumerable army of 'em were lately disbanded without Pay. *Hedge-birds* said you? *Hedge* Lady-birds, *Hedge* Cavaliers, *Hedge* Souldier, *Hedge* Lawyer, *Hedge* Fiddlers, *Hedge* Poet, *Hedge* Players, and a *Hedge* Priest among 'em. Such we have taken for the Principals.

Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

The cool shade of this sweet honeysuckle hedge.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 203.

I was forced to go to a little *hedge* place for my dinner.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxix.

2. A structure made to lead fish into channels across which nets are spread.

They [the salmon] will force themselves through flood-gates, or over weirs, or *hedges*, or stops in the water.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 123.

Dead hedge. See *dead*.—To breast up a hedge. See *breast*.

hedge (hej), *v.*: pret. and pp. *hedged*, ppr. *hedging*. [ME. *heden*, *heggen* (= OD. *heggen*), *hedge*, inclose; < *hedge*, *n.*] 1. trans. 1. To inclose or fence with a hedge; separate by a hedge: as, to *hedge* a field or garden.

There was a certain householder which planted a vineyard and *hedged* it round about.

Mat. xxi. 33.

2. To obstruct with a hedge or any barrier; stop or restrain by any kind of obstruction.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns.

Ros. ii. 6.

Nay, this shall not *hedge* us out: we'll hear you sing, certainly.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 1.

3. To surround with something as a barrier or a border; compass about; hem in.

The first cours: brawne, with the borys hed, lying in a felde, *hegge* about with a scriptur saying on this wyse: "Welcombe you bretheren godely in this hall!"

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 375.

England *hedged* in with the main.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

We *hedge* ourselves round with conventional usages.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 78.

[In the following passages *hedge* is peculiarly used, apparently by confusion with *edge*, *v.*, in the sense of 'force or thrust' (intr. 'force or thrust one's self'), as into a place already full:]

When I was hasty, thou delay'st me longer;

I prythee, let me *hedge* one moment more

Into thy promise; for thy life preserved.

Dryden.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Directions to the Footman).]

4. In *sporting*, to protect by betting on both sides. See to *hedge a bet*, below.

Now do I suspect

I shall lose the race. . . I'll *hedge* in

My money presently.

Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

To *hedge a bet*, to bet on both sides—that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever the result may be.

He [Montano] first reduced betting into an art, and made White's the grand market for wagers. He is at length such an adept in this art that, whatever turn things take, he can never lose. This he has effected by what he has taught the world to call *hedging a bet*.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 329.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hide as in a hedge; shift; skulk.

I, I, I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2. In *betting*, to protect one's self from loss by cross-bets. See to *hedge a bet*, above.

Egremont . . . consulted his book: he meditated anxiously. Should he *hedge*?

Distract, Sibyl, p. 7.

Hence—3. To provide a means of retreat or escape; avoid committing one's self irrevocably to anything.

Prophecy as much as you like, but always *hedge*. . . Say what you will, but don't be too peremptory and dogmatic.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 12.

4. To make or mend hedges.

Thresh and dig and *hedge*.

MS. Ashmole, 208. (Halliwell.)

hedge-accentor (hej'ak-sen'tor), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1. See *Accentor*, 2 (a).

hedge-bedstraw (hej'bed'strā), *n.* A plant, *Galium Mollugo*, growing in hedges. See *bedstraw* and *Galium*.

hedge-bells (hej'belz), *n.* 1. The hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*. See cut under *Convolvulus*. Also called *bell-bind*.—2. The common bindweed, *C. arvensis*. [Rare.]

hedgeberry (hej'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hedgeberries* (-iz). Same as *hagberry*, the bird-cherry; but in this form it seems more generally to mean the larger sweet bird-cherry, *Prunus avium*, which is merely a variety of the garden-cherry, *P. Cerasus*.

hedge-bill, hedging-bill (hej'bil, -ing-bil), *n.* A cutting-hook used in dressing hedges; a bill-hook.

Comes Master Dametas, with a *hedging-bill* in his hand.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

hedge-binding (hej'bīn'ding), *n.* Something used to bind together the bushes composing a hedge.

He came and basted me with a *hedge-binding*.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 7.

hedge-bindweed (hej'bind'wēd), *n.* A perennial herbaceous vine, *Convolvulus sepium*, abun-

dant in both Europe and America, growing along hedges and fences, over which it climbs. It was formerly separated from the true bindweed, *C. arvensis*, and placed in the genus *Calyptegia*, on account of the large leafy bracts that surround the calyx; but this is no longer regarded as a generic distinction. See *Convolvulus*.

hedge-bird (hej'bērd), *n.* A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges. See *haysuck*.

hedge-born (hej'bōrn), *a.* Born under a hedge; hence, of low birth; rustic; obscure; mean.

A *hedge-born* swain

That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

hedge-bote (hej'bōt), *n.* [ME. *hedge* + *bote*, ME. form of *boot*¹, reparation, etc.: same as *hay-bote*.] In *Eng. law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges.

Haye-bote or *hedge-bote* is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences.

Blackstone, Com., III. iii.

hedge-carpenter (hej'kär'pen-tēr), *n.* A hedger. [Humorous.]

Pervading poverty and forlornness of the region in the best of seasons serve to repel the poets and philosophers who love to feast their eyes and rest their souls with pleasant things; and the shepherds, the *hedge-carpenters*, the parish-clerks, and the ditchers, usually have it all to themselves.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII., Literary Notes for Aug.

hedge-chaffer (hej'chā'fēr), *n.* A cockchafer.

hedge-chanter (hej'chān'tēr), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-chicken (hej'chik'en), *n.* The white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*. C. Swainson.

hedge-creepert, *n.* A wily, crafty vagabond and thief. *Hollyband*, Diet., 1593. (Halliwell.)

hedge-fumitory (hej'fū'mi-tō-ri), *n.* Probably the fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

hedge-garlic (hej'gär'lik), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), having an odor resembling that of garlic. It has large, cordate, radical leaves, grows to the height of 2 feet, and bears an abundance of erect linear pods. It is common throughout Europe, and has been introduced into the United States near Washington, where it is rapidly spreading. Also called *garlic-mustard* and *sauce-alone*.

hedgehog (hej'hog), *n.* [ME. *heggehogge*; < *hedge* + *hog*.] 1. In *zool.*, an insectivorous animal of the family *Erinaceidæ* and genus *Erinaceus*, of which there are several species. The common European hedgehog, *Erinaceus europæus*, is about 9 inches long; the body is covered above with spines, and the animal can roll itself into a ball bristling in every direction. This it accomplishes by means of a very highly developed and specialized panniculus carnosus or fleshy layer beneath the skin, which when the body is flexed acts as a sphincter, like the string which puckers the mouth of a bag. See cut under *Erinaceus*.

And when he wenyth [thinketh] it be an hare, full oft it is an *hegge hogge*.

Juliana Berners, Treatise of Fysshynge, fol. 1.

Thorny hedgehoggs, be not seen.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3 (song).

2. One of several other animals characterized by numerous spines. (a) A Madagascan insectivorous animal of the family *Centetidæ* and any of the genera *Centetes*, *Ericulus*, and *Hemicentetes*. Otherwise known as *tenrec*. (b) An Australian monotrematous mammal of the family *Echidnidæ*; a spiny ant-eater, as *Zaglossus bruijni*. See *ant-eater* (a) (5), and cut under *Echidnidæ*. (c) A prickly fish of the genus *Diodon*, as *D. hystrix*, the porcupine-fish, more fully called *sea-hedgehog*. See cut under *Diodon*. (d) A sea-urchin.

3. In *bot.*, a plant with echinate fruits. The name is used especially (often in the plural) for *Medicago Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), a native of Italy and Greece, the seeds of which are armed with short spines. It has also been given to *Erinacea pungens* (*Anthyllis erinacea*), a leguminous plant growing in Spain; to *Ranunculus arvensis*, a northern species; to *Echinaria capitata*, a grass of southern Europe; and to *Hydnum erinaceus* (also called *hedgehog-hydnum*), a fungus with tough elastic pileus, and very long straight hymeneal spines, growing on the trunks of oak and beech-trees. Also *hedgehog-plant*.

4. A kind of dredging-machine consisting of a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder, used for loosening mud, silt, etc., so that it may be carried off by the current.—

5. In *Scotch mining*, a broken strand or wire of a rope torn out while in motion and drawn up into a bundle. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 322.—*Hedgehog cone-flower*. See *cone-flower*.

hedgehog-cactus (hej'hog-kak'tus), *n.* A cactus of the genus *Echinocactus*, of which about 200 species are known and a large number cultivated. They are all natives of Texas, Mexico, and South America. See cut under *Echinocactus*.

hedgehog-fruit (hej'hog-frōt), *n.* The fruit of an Australian tree, *Echinocarpus Australis*, which belongs to the natural order *Tiliaceæ*, and attains the height of from 80 to 100 feet. The name is also used for the tree.

hedgehog-grass (hej'hog-grās), *n.* An American grass, *Cenchrus tribuloides*, the spikelets of which are collected into burs. It grows in sandy

hedgehog-grass

soil, and is found from the great lakes to Florida. A more southern species, *C. echinatus*, is called the *cockspur*. There are 10 other species of the genus *Cenchrus*, chiefly tropical, to all of which the name is applicable. It has been given to *Echinaria capitata* (see *hedgehog*, 3) and to species of *Panicum* of the section *Echinochloa*. See *bottle-brush grass*, under *bottle-brush*, and cut under *bur-grass*. Also called *bur-grass*.

hedgehog-parsley (hej' hog-pärs'li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis daucoides*, common on the continent of Europe, and also found in England. The carpels are ribbed, and bear four rows of hooked prickles on the back, forming a sort of bur. Also called *bur-parsley*.

hedgehog-plant (hej' hog-plant), *n.* Same as *hedgehog*, 3.

hedgehog-rat (hej' hog-rat), *n.* [Tr. NL. *Echymys*.] Any octodont rodent of the subfamily *Echimyinae*, which includes the spiny rats and others: so called from the prickly pelage. See *Echimyinae*, and cut under *Echymys*.

hedgehog-thistle (hej' hog-this'tl), *n.* The prickly-pear, *Opuntia*: also a name of other cacti, as of *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, etc.

hedge-hyssop (hej' his'op), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Gratiola*, especially *G. officinalis*, common in nearly all of Europe except the British isles. It was called by the early herbalists *Gratia Dei*, on account of its reputed healing virtues; and the generic name, as well as the name *herb-of-grace*, is derived from this. It is a bitter purgative and emetic, poisonous in large doses. It is said to have formed the basis for the famous nostrum for gout, the *eau médicinale*. It has now nearly gone out of use. The genus *Gratiola* belongs to the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, or figwort family, and embraces about 20 species, more than half of which are found in North America. A single specimen of *G. officinalis* is reported to have been found in Georgia. The Peruvian or Victorian hedge-hyssop is *G. Peruviana*, a semi-aquatic species, remarkable for being indigenous to both South America and Australia.

2. In England, the common name of the lesser skullcap, *Scutellaria minor*, a labiate plant not often growing in hedges.

hedge-jug (hej'jug), *n.* The bottle-tit or long-tailed titmouse, *Aerodula rosea*: named from the site and shape of its nest. [Local, Eng.]

hedge-knife (hej'nif), *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-laurel (hej'lā'rel), *n.* An Australian plant of the genus *Pittosporum*, especially *P. eugenioides*, *P. rigidum*, or *P. tenuifolium*, of New Zealand, cultivated in the botanic gardens of Melbourne, Brisbane, etc. They are ornamental evergreen shrubs or small trees, with somewhat showy white or yellowish flowers. See *Pittosporum*.

hedgemaids (hej'mädz), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*. See *Nepeta*. Also called *hay-maiden*, *haymaids*.

hedge-marriage (hej'mar'āj), *n.* A secret or clandestine marriage; an irregular marriage performed by a hedge-parson or hedge-priest.

hedge-mike (hej'mik), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-mushroom (hej'mush'röm), *n.* An edible mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*, common in Europe. Also called *horse-mushroom*.

hedge-mustard (hej'mus'tärd), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Sisymbrium*, especially *S. officinale*, a stiff-branched European herb with sharply incised leaves and small yellow flowers, which was formerly much used in medicine as an expectorant and a diuretic. It is extensively naturalized in America. See *Sisymbrium*.—2. Less correctly, a plant of the genus *Erysimum*, particularly *E. odoratum*, common on the continent of Europe, but not found in England.

hedge-nettle (hej'net'l), *n.* In Great Britain, a common labiate plant, *Stachys sylvatica*, growing along hedges; in America, *S. palustris* or *S. aspera*, of similar habit; also, one of the more showy species in cultivation, as *S. coccinea*, the scarlet hedge-nettle. See *Stachys*.

hedge-noter (hej'nöt), *n.* A writing of no worth or dignity.

They left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem. Dryden.

hedge-parsley (hej'pärs'li), *n.* A common European umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis Anthriscus* (*Torilis Anthriscus*); also, any species of *Caucalis* except *C. daucoides*, which is called *bur-parsley* and *hedgehog-parsley*. They are unattractive weeds.

hedge-parson (hej'pärs'sn), *n.* A mean or illiterate parson; one of a class of vagabond clergymen formerly existing in England.

A *hedge-parson*, or buckle-beggar, as that order of priest-hood has been irreverently termed, sate on the Duke's left. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xvii.

hedge-peak (hej'pēk), *n.* The dogrose, *Rosa canina*, the strong prickles of which adapt it for hedges. Also *hedge-speak*.

The bullesse, *hedge-peake*, hips, and hawes, and sloes, Attend his appetite where e'r he goes. Taylor, *Works* (1630).

I judge it is with men as it is with plants: take one that blossoms too soon, 'twill starve a sloe or *hedge-peake*. Howard, *Man of Newmarket*.

hedgepig (hej'pig), *n.* A hedgehog.

1 *Witch*. Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
2 *Witch*. Thrice; and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

hedge-pink (hej'pink), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*.

hedge-plant (hej'plant), *n.* A plant used in or suitable for forming hedges.

Several years ago there was much discussion as to the use of white willow as a *hedge-plant*, but it is better fitted to form a windbreak. Amer. Cyc., VIII. 604.

hedge-planter (hej'plan'tēr), *n.* A frame for holding young hedge-plants in position while being set out in a furrow to form a hedge.

hedge-press (hej'pres), *n.* A printing-press at which literature of a low kind was printed.

A person who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. Swift.

hedge-priest (hej'prēst), *n.* A hedge-parson; specifically, in Ireland, formerly, a priest who had been admitted to orders directly from a hedge-school, without preparation in theological studies at a regular college.

Therefore did some of them at Cambridge (whom I will not name openly) cause *hedge-priests* sette out of the contrie to be made fellows in the universities. Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 133.

There is five in the first show. . . . The pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

hedger (hej'ēr), *n.* [*< hedge + -er*]. 1. One who makes or repairs hedges.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. Milton, *Comus*, l. 293.

2. In *sporting*, one who hedges.

hedge-rime (hej'rim), *n.* Vulgar doggerel.

hedge-row (hej'rō), *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or for the separation of fields.

Some time walking, not unseen,
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 58.

The fields . . . are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. Bp. Berkeley, *To Pope*.

hedge-school (hej'sköl), *n.* A school formerly kept beside a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland; a poor, mean school.

You talk with contempt of a *hedge-school*. Did you never hear of a nate little spot in Greece called the Groves of Academus? Carleton, *Traits and Stories* (The Hedge-School).

hedge-schoolmaster (hej'sköl'mās-tēr), *n.* The master of a hedge-school.

Hedge-schoolmasters were as superior in literary knowledge and acquirements to the class of men who are now engaged in the education of the people as they were beneath them in moral and religious character. Carleton, *Traits and Stories* (The Hedge-School).

hedge-scissors (hej'siz'grz), *n. pl.* A large crooked kind of scissors or shears for trimming hedges.

hedge-shrew (hej'shrō), *n.* The field-mouse.

The fire-fly and *hedge-shrew* and lob-worm, I pray,
How fare they? Browning, *Pippa Passes*, Epil.

hedge-sparrow (hej'spar'ō), *n.* 1. A small European warbler, *Accentor modularis*, resembling a sparrow in coloration and frequenting hedges. Also called *hedge-accentor*, *hedge-chant-cr*, *hedge-chat*, *hedge-mike*, *hedge-spick*, *hedge-spurgie*, and *hedge-warbler*. See *Accentor*, 2 (a).

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long
That it had its head bit off by its young. Shak., *Lear*, i. 4.

2†. An old book-name of the Jamaican guillemot or rufous-throated tanager, *Glossiptila rufo-collis*. G. Edwards.—3. Some other hedge-bird, supposed to be a sparrow.

hedge-speak (hej'spēk), *n.* Same as *hedge-peak*.

hedge-spick (hej'spik), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-spurgie (hej'spēr'sji), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1. [Scotch.]

hedge-taper (hej'tā'pēr), *n.* Same as *hag-taper*. See *mullen*.

hedge-thorn (hej'thörn), *n.* See *hawthorn*.

hedge-vine (hej'vin), *n.* The virgin's-bower of Europe, *Clematis Vitalba*.

hedge-violet (hej'vi'ō-let), *n.* The common European wood-violet, *Viola sylvatica*.

hedge-warbler (hej'wār'blēr), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

Hedycarya

hedge-writer (hej'ri'tēr), *n.* A Grub-street writer or low author.

These *hedge-writers* . . . seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry, but they presently fall to compliment my lord treasurer and others in great places. Swift, *Remarks on Letter to the Seven Lords*.

hedging (hej'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hedge*, *v.*] The process or work of making or trimming hedges.

He [the agricultural laborer] will . . . proceed to his work direct, to the stables, or to the business of *hedging* and ditching. Encycl. Brit., XX. 68.

hedging-bill, *n.* See *hedge-bill*.

hedging-glove (hej'ing-glūv), *n.* A strong leather glove worn to protect the hand in trimming hedges.

hedonic (hē-dōn'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἡδονικός*, of or for pleasure, *< ἡδονή*, Dor. *ἡδονή*, delight, *< ἡδեսθαι*, intr., delight, enjoy oneself, connected with *ἡδονή*, tr., please, delight, gratify, also with *ἡδύς* = Skt. *svādu* = L. *suāvis* = E. *sweet*, *q. v.*] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in pleasure.

The changes above mentioned in the *hedonic* effects of bitter tastes, sweet tastes, or the like, tend rather to prove the contrary. J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 68.

2. Of the nature of hedonism; regarding one's own enjoyment as the chief good.

hedonical (hē-dōn'ik-əl), *a.* [*< hedonic + -al*.] Same as *hedonic*.

hedonics (hē-dōn'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hedonic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of ethics which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.

hedonism (hē-dō-nizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡδονή*, delight, enjoyment, pleasure (see *hedonic*), + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school of Greek philosophers, that the pleasure of the moment is the only possible end, that one kind of pleasure is not to be preferred to another, and that a man should in the interest of pleasure govern his pleasures and not be governed by them; hence, that ethical doctrine which regards pleasure or happiness as the highest good. The term *hedonism* is regarded by some writers as derogatory, but others apply it to their own opinions. *Egoistic hedonism* considers only the pleasure of the individual; *altruistic hedonism* takes into account that of others.

The fundamental assumption of *Hedonism*, clearly stated, is that all feelings considered merely as feelings can be arranged in a certain scale of desirability, so that the desirability or pleasantness of each bears a definite ratio to that of all the others. H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics* (2d ed.), p. 115.

Hedonism I understand to abstract pleasure and pain from life, and to make of everything else a mere external means to the getting of one and the avoiding of the other. *Hedonism* holds, in short, that every other aspect of the world is absolutely worthless. F. H. Bradley, *Mind*, XIII. 36.

hedonist (hē-dō-nist), *n.* [As *hedon-ism + -ist*.] 1. One of the Cyrenaic school of ancient Greek philosophers.—2. One who advocates or acts upon the theory of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

The *Hedonist*, understanding by the bettering of men an addition to the pleasures enjoyed by them, present and to come, has at any rate an obscure computation before him. T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 378.

hedonistic (hē-dō-nis'tik), *a.* [*< hedonist + -ic*.] Pertaining to hedonists or the doctrine of hedonism; of the nature of hedonism.

How vague and empty then the vague discussions concerning the *hedonistic* or altruistic primum mobile of individual conduct. Maudsley, *Mind and Will*, II. 167.

Any *hedonistic* theory might be met by the assertion that life is essentially a painful experience, and pleasure unattainable. W. R. Sorley, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 258.

Hedriophthalma, **hedriophthalmous** (hed'-ri-of-thal'mā, -mus). Same as *Edriophthalma*, *edriophthalmous*.

Hedwigia (hed-wij'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart, 1781), named after Johann Hedwig.] A genus of saxicolous mosses, characterized by a sessile, globular, smooth capsule with an obtuse operculum, without a peristome, and with a conical lacinate calyptra, the leaves without a costa and hyaline at the summit.

Hedwigiaceæ (hed-wij-i-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hedwigia + -aceæ*.] A family of mosses established by Bruch, Schimper, and Gumbel in 1845, embracing the genera *Hedwigia*, *Hedwigidium*, and *Braunia*.

Hedwigia (hed-wi-jī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hedwigia + -eæ*.] A division of mosses made by Angström in 1846, embracing the genus *Hedwigia* only.

Hedycarya (hed-i-kar'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1775), *< Gr. ἡδύς*, sweet, + *κάρυον*, nut.] A ge-

nus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Monimiaceae*, characterized by the 7 to 10 small connivent lobes of the perianth and the numerous stamens with very short glandless filaments. The genus embraces about 8 species, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and the Fiji Islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite entire or dentate coriaceous leaves, and axillary flowers in cymes or racemose panicles. The Australian species, *H. angustifolia*, is cultivated for ornament, under the name of *native mulberry* or *smooth holly*. It attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. The New Zealand species, *H. dentata*, is larger, and is called by the natives *puripuripiti*, *kaichiria*, or *porokaichiri*. Five fossil species have been described from the Miocene of Italy and Bohemia, the Oligocene of Styria, and the Eocene of Australia and New Zealand.

Hedychium (hē-dik'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Koenig, 1785), prob. in allusion to the snow-white fragrant flowers of some species, being appar. < Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, + χιών, snow.] A genus of monocotyledonous petaloid plants, belonging to the natural order *Scitamineae* (*Zingiberaceae*), tribe *Zingibereae*, characterized by a terminal spike or thyrses of flowers with narrow elongated filaments and unappendaged connectives to the anthers. The plants grow from a horizontal tuberous rhizome; the stem is erect and leafy, the leaves clasping at the base. The flowers are generally large, showy, and fragrant. The fruit is a 3-celled capsule. The genus embraces about 25 species, all natives of tropical Asia. Many of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, sometimes under the English name *garland-flower*. The common garland-flower is *H. coronarium*. *H. coccineum* (the scarlet garland-flower), *H. flavescens*, *H. coriaccum*, etc., embracing a great variety in color and appearance, are also cultivated.

Hedyle (hēd'i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < Gr. ἡδύλος, dim. of ἡδύς, sweet.] The only genus of *Hedylinae*, with one species, *H. heliconiaria*, of Guiana, specifically named from its resemblance to butterflies of the genus *Heliconia*.

Hedylinae (hēd-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *Hedyle* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Geometridae*, founded on the genus *Hedyle*. Also *Hedylidae*, with family rank.

Hedyoteae (hēd-i-ot'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceae*, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1830, having the genus *Hedyotis* as the type. See *Hedyotideae*.

Hedyotideae (hēd-i-ot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* + *-idae*.] Lindley's name (1845) for the *Hedyotideae*.

Hedyotideae (hēd'i-ō-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* (-idae) + *-ae*.] A group of genera of rubiaceaceous plants, erected by Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, about the year 1815, having *Hedyotis* as the type. It was adopted by Bentham and Hooker as the sixth tribe of the order, and by them limited to genera having valvate corolla-lobes, a 2- to 4-celled ovary, the ovules numerous in the cells, and a dry capsular or indehiscent fruit with small or minute seeds. They are chiefly herbs with opposite stipulate leaves.

Hedyotis (hēd-i-ō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), so called from the smooth, tough, oval leaves, likened to ears, < Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, + οἰς (ωτ-) = E. ear¹.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceae*, tribe *Hedyotideae*, to which it gives its name: scarcely distinguishable botanically from *Houstonia* and *Oldenlandia*, but chiefly old-world shrubs or suffrutescent plants. There are about 80 species, chiefly natives of tropical Asia, with mostly narrow opposite leaves, persistent, often dissected setose stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath, and small white flowers in terminal or axillary cymes. Some botanists regard this genus as a section of *Oldenlandia*.

hedyphane (hēd'i-fān), *n.* [So called in allusion to its glittering, < Gr. ἡδύφανης (equiv. to ἡδύφανος), sweetly shining, < ἡδύς, sweet, + φαίνωμαι, shine, appear.] A mineral related to mimetite or lead arseniate, but having part of the lead replaced by calcium.

Hedysareae (hēd-i-sā'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedysarum* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosae*, suborder *Papilionaceae*, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1825, and adopted by Bentham and Hooker: type *Hedysarum*. The plants are chiefly herbs or shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves, the flowers with 10 stamens, either diadelphous (9 + 1) or monadelphous, uniform versatile anthers, and indehiscent jointed pods, the divisions 1-seeded.

Hedysarum (hē-dis'a-rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753, orig. in Tournefort, 1717), < Gr. ἡδύσαρον, a plant of the vetch kind, perhaps sainfoin, appar. < ἡδύς, = E. sweet, + σάρον, a broom, a besom. Sometimes erroneously explained as < ἡδύς + ἀρώμα, smell: see *aroma*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosae* and suborder *Papilionaceae*, and type of the tribe *Hedysareae*, having many-jointed pods, the segments separating at maturity, and the vexillary stamens free. It embraces about 60 species, natives of the

temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are perennial herbs or suffrutescent plants, rarely true shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves, scarious stipules, and purple, white, or rarely yellow flowers in peduncled axillary racemes. The best-known species is *H. coronarium*, a native of southern Europe, and known in England as *French honeysuckle*, probably from its resemblance to the red clover, *Trifolium pratense*, which is often called *honeysuckle* or *honeysuckle-clover* in England. It is in repute as a forage-plant, and has been introduced into Australia under the name of *southern clover*. *H. boreale* is indigenous in the north-eastern United States and northward.

hee¹ (hē), *pron.*

An obsolete spelling of *he¹*.

hee² (hē), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *high*.

heed¹ (hēd), *v.* [*ME. heden* (pret. *hedde*), < AS. *hēdan* (pret. *hēdde*), *heed*,

take care of, take charge of, take into possession (= OS. *hōdian*, *huodian* = OFries. *hōda*, *hūda* = D. *hoeden*, *heed*, guard, = MLG. *hoden*, *huden* = OHG. *huoten*, MHG. *hūeten*, G. *hüten*, guard, protect), < **hōd*, f. (not found) (= OFries. *hōda*, *hūda*, care, = D. *hoede*, f., = MLG. *hode*, *hude*, *hote* = OHG. *huota*, MHG. *huote*, *huot*, G. *hut*, f., *heed*, care); prob. connected with *hōd*, m., E. *hood* (= D. *hoed* = G. *hut*, a hat, hood), and perhaps with *hat*, E. *hat*; the orig. sense being appar. 'cover, protect': see *hood* and *hat¹*. For the vowel-change, cf. *bleed*, *breed*, *feed*, *gleed¹*.] *I. trans.* To give attention to; regard with care; take notice of; observe; consider.

Hade thou holdyn the at home, *hedd* thin astate,
And not careyt for court there company was gedurt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2960.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, l. 988.

Each where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass, and *heed* each other not.

Bryant, *The Crowded Street*.

Why *heed* a snow-flake on the roof,
If fire within keep Age aloof?

Lovell, *To a Friend*.

II.† intrans. To attend; observe; pay attention.

Thou shuld *heede* to my harmes, herkon my wille,
Pursew to my purpos, present myn astate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2188.

heed¹ (hēd), *n.* [*ME. hede*, a later form, from the verb, taking the place of the orig. AS. **hōd*, ME. as if **hode*, **hood*: see *heed¹*, v.] 1. Careful attention; notice; observation; regard: usually with *give* or *take*.

I will take *heed* to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue.
Ps. xxxix. 1.

Therefore we ought to *give* the more earnest *heed* to the things which we have heard.
Heb. ii. 1.

Take *heed* of promises, take *heed* of gifts,
Of forced, feigned sorrows, sighs, take *heed*.
Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, iv. 8.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning.
Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 141.

2. The quality or state of attentiveness; the habit of serious consideration.

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

What good *heed* Nature forms in us! She pardons no mistakes.
Emerson.

heed², *n.* An obsolete form of *head*.

heedful (hēd'fūl), *a.* [*ME. heed¹* + *-ful*.] Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

= *Syn.* Observant, mindful, careful, regardful, attentive (to).

heedfully (hēd'fūl-i), *adv.* In a heedful manner; carefully; attentively; watchfully.

heedfulness (hēd'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heedful; attention; caution; wariness; circumspection.

heedily (hē'di-li), *adv.* Heedfully.



Hedysarum boreale. a, flower; b, fruit.

This part [language] in our maker or Poet must be *heedily* looked unto, that it be natural, pure, and the most vsuall of all his country.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 120.

heediness† (hē'di-nes), *n.* Heedfulness; attention; caution.

By Gods grace, and her good *heediness*,
She was preserved from their traytrous traine.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. vi. 24.

heeding† (hē'ding), *n.* Care; attention.

One of the Library Keepers, observing this, hath reduced it again by paging it a-new; and with a little *heeding* 'tis yet very legible. The Letter is as fair a square Capital as any I have seen.
Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 108.

heedless (hēd'les), *a.* [*ME. heed¹* + *-less*.] Without heed; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

You *heedless* jolthead, and unmanner'd slaves.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, iv. 1.

I abruptly took my leave, and hobbling down stairs with *heedless* haste, I set my foot full in a pail of water, and down we came to the bottom together.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 266.

= *Syn.* *Remiss*, etc. (see *negligent*); unmindful, inconsiderate, unobservant.

heedlessness†, *n.* Heedlessness.

Cuddle, I wote thou kenst little good,
So vainly tadvance thy *heedlessness*;
For yongth is a bubble blown up with breath.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, February.

heedlessly (hēd'les-li), *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

heedlessness (hēd'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

heedy† (hē'di), *a.* [*ME. heed¹* + *-y¹*.] Heedful; careful; cautious.

The Priest doth sometimes read unto them some part of the Alcoran, . . . which they hearken unto with *heedy* attention.

Sandys, *Travaux*, p. 43.

Heedy crow. See *crow²*.

heehaw (hē'hā), *v. i.* [Imitative of the bray of the ass. Cf. *haw-haw¹*, *ha-ha¹*.] To bray, as an ass.

Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself, young Harry Warrington, of Virginia! are there not people in England who *heehaw* too?

Thackeray, *Virginiana*.

A jackass *heehaws* from the rick. *Tennyson*, *Amphion*.

heel¹ (hēl), *n.* [*ME. heel*, *heole*, < AS. *hēla*, *hēla* (= OFries. *hēla*, *heila*, North Fries. *hael*, *hāile*, *hājel*, *hāgel* = OD. *hie*, D. *hiel* = Icel. *hæll* = Sw. *hāl* = Dan. *hæl*), the heel, prob. orig. **hōhila*, dim. of *hōh*, the heel, the hock, > E. *hock¹*, *hough*. Cf. D. *hak* = LG. *hakke*, > G. *haeke* (vulg.), the heel: see *hock¹*, *hack¹*, *n.* The generally asserted connection with L. *calc* (*calc-*), the heel (see *calc¹*, *calc¹*, etc.), = Gr. *κάλαξ* (for **κλάξ*?), is open to question.] 1. The part of the foot which is below and behind the ankle. Technically—(a) In *anat.*, the calcaneal part of the tarsus, whatever its shape or position. In man and other plantigrade animals it rests upon the ground; in digitigrades, ungulates, etc., it is elevated, and is often called *knee* by a misnomer, *heel* being popularly applied to the hoofs of the hind legs. Thus, the hock of a horse is anatomically the heel. See cuts under *foot¹*, *hock¹*, and *lion*.

Well-apparell'd April on the *heel*
Of limping winter treads. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, l. 2.

(b) In *ornith.*: (1) Properly, the calcaneum or talus, at the proximal end of the tarsometatarsus. (2) The hind toe or hallux of a bird: incorrect, but frequent. (c) In *entom.*: (1) The terminal extremity of the tibia. *Say* (and others). (2) The base of the first tarsal joint, when it is curved to join the tibia. This is the *calc* of Kirby, by him limited to the heels of four posterior tarsi. (3) A name given by Leach to the bristles forming the strigilla.

2. A part of a thing resembling the heel in shape or position. (a) The lower backmost part of something, or that part upon which it rests, as the after end of a ship's keel, the lower part of a mast, a boom, a stern-post, or a rafter, or the larger or principal end of a tool: used in a great variety of special applications.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

(b) In *odontog.*, a low posterior cusp of the sectorial molar tooth of a carnivorous animal. (c) In *arch.*, a cyma reversa. (d) The top of the butt of a gun-stock. (e) That part of the blade of a sword which is nearest the hilt, usually the heaviest part of the blade, and in some swords not sharpened, but having two square edges. (f) The latter or concluding part of anything; the end; a part left over; a remainder: as, the *heel* of a session or a discourse; the *heel* of a loaf.

Oh wives, be mindfu' ance yourself'
How bonnie lads ye wanted,
An' dinna, for a kebbuck-heel,
Let lasses be affronted.
Burns, *Holy Fair*.

3. The foot, without reference to its parts; also, the hind foot of some animals, as of a horse.

Mine own familiar friend . . . hath lifted up his *heel* against me.
Ps. xli. 9.

So light were my *heels*, that I counted ten miles no better than a leap.
Kemp (Arber's Eng. Garner, VII. 27).

Laughing-stocks of Time,
Whose brains are in their hands and in their *heels*.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

4. The hinder and lower part of a shoe or stocking. In a stocking it includes the lower as well as the back part; in a shoe it is properly restricted to the lower or bottom part, usually formed of a series of pieces of leather called *lifts* or *taps*, the part which covers the hind part of the foot being called the *quarters*. See *quarter* and *heel-tap*, and cut under *boot*.

His wife rustled by his side in brocade which might almost stand alone for stiffness, propped upon *heels* that gave a majestic altitude to her tall, thin figure.

H. E. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 50.

5. *pl.* Footsteps; course.

Where death and danger dog the *heels* of worth.

Shak., *All's Well*, iii. 4.

Let us address to tend on Hector's *heels*.

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 4.

At one's *heels*, close behind; following closely.

More true joy Marcellus exiled feels

Than Cæsar with a senate at his *heels*.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 258.

At the hard *heelst*, very close behind. *Nares*.

Sirrah! Robin! we were best look that your devil can answer the stealing of this same cup, for the vintner's boy follows us at the hard *heels*.

Marlowe, *Faustus*.

Down at *heel* or *heels*, having the heels or back part of the shoes turned down; in a slipshod condition; hence, in a slovenly or embarrassed condition of any kind; used adjectively, slipshod; slovenly; seedy.

Sneak into a corner, . . . down at *heels* and out at elbows.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 212.

To prowl about . . . in the old slipshod, purposeless, down-at-*heel* way.

Dickens.

Fray'd i' the knees, and out at elbow, and bald o' the back, and bursten at the toes, and down at *heels*.

Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, i. 1.

Heel of the hand, the prominence formed at the inner side of the junction of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand which corresponds to the heel as the palm corresponds to the sole.

The *heel* of the operator's hand will be used for vigorous friction of the palm.

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 645.

Heels o'er *gowdy*, heels over head. [Scotch.]

Soon *heels o'er gowdy!* in he gangs. Burns, *On Life*.

Heels over head, somersault fashion; hence, recklessly; hastily.

Ay *hele over hed*, hourlande aboute.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 271.

Neck and *heels*. Same as *neck and crop* (which see, under *crop*).—Out at *heels*, having the stockings or shoes worn out at the heels; hence, in embarrassed circumstances; equivalent to the phrases *down at heels* and *out at elbows*.

A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*.

Shak., *Lear*, ii. 2.

To come to *heel*, to follow closely at the heel; to heel, as a dog.

It will be well to teach the dog to come to *heel*, and to keep there.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 225.

Unless properly trained to come to *heel*, a dog is worse than useless.

T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 106.

To cool the *heels*. See *cool*.—To have the *heels* of, to outrun.—To kick one's *heels*, to stand idly waiting.

I suppose this is a spice of foreign breeding, to let your uncle kick his *heels* in your hall.

Footnote, *The Minor*, ii.

To lay by the *heels*, to fetter; shackle; confine.

If the king blame me for 't, I'll lay ye all by the *heels*.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 3.

To pick up one's *heels*. (a) To lift the feet in running; run. [Colloq.] (b) To take to flight; start off; as, he picked up his *heels* and ran like a deer. [Colloq.]—To show the *heels*, show a clean pair of *heels*, to flee; run away.

Crack—crack, from a couple of barrels, and they showed me their *heels*, as you may believe.

The Century, XXXVI. 127.

To take to one's *heels*, to flee; take to flight.

But as we drew nearer unto him, he discerned we were not those he looked for, he took to his *heels*, and fled from his houses.

Sir Francis Drake Revived, p. 27.

heel¹ (hēl), *v.* [*< heel¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To perform by the use of the heels or feet, as a dance. [Rare.]

I cannot sing.

Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk.

Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 4.

2. To furnish with a heel or heel-piece, as any foot-covering; put a heel to, as a shoe or stocking.

To cobble, and *heel* hose for the poor friars.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, v. 3.

3. To catch by the heels.

I have seen them [cowboys] rope a calf too large to handle with one rope; one would *heel* him 'rope him by the hind feet), while the other roped him about the neck.

New York Evening Post, Jan. 14, 1887.

4. To arm with a gaff or spur, as a cock.—5. To equip or arm. See *heeled*, 2. [Slang, western U. S.]

II. *intrans.* In *sporting*, to come or walk behind one's heels: used of a dog, and chiefly in command.

See that he [the collie] possesses a good nose, is staunch on point and charge, *heels* properly.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 448.

heel² (hēl), *v.* [Also written (dial.) *heal*, *hole*, *hill*; a corruption, due appar. to confusion of

the orig. pres. with the pret., of the earlier *heeld*, *heald¹*, which remains in dial. use: see *heeld*, *heald¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To tilt, incline, or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.

I find it is true that the Dutch did *heel* "The Charles" to get her down, and yet run aground twice or thrice.

Pepys, *Diary*, III. 179.

2. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To turn partly over; come to a tilted position; cant: as, the ship *heeled* over.

Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried,
Had made the vessel *heel*,
And laid her on her side.

Couper, *The Royal George*.

heel² (hēl), *n.* [*< heel², v.*] The act of inclining or canting from a vertical position; a cant: as, the ship gave a *heel* to port. Also *heeling*.

heel³, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heel¹*.

heel⁴ (hēl), *v.* Same as *heel²*, 3.

heel-ball (hēl'bāl), *n.* 1. A preparation of wax used by shoemakers in the form of a ball in burnishing the heels of shoes. Also called *blackball*.—2. A kind of dabber for spreading ink or color upon anything: used in taking trial impressions from engravings plates and the like.

heel-blank (hēl'blangk), *n.* A small piece of leather or a lift shaped for fitting to the heel of a shoe.

heel-block (hēl'blok), *n.* A block used by shoemakers when attaching the heel to a shoe; a last.

He was no whirligig lecturer of the times,

That from a *heel-block* to a pulpit climbs.

Brome, *On the Death of Mr. Josias Shute*.

heel-bone (hēl'bōn), *n.* 1. The bone of the heel; the os calcis or calcaneum. See *fibulare*, and cut under *foot*.—2. The calcus of a bat.

heel-cutter (hēl'kut'ēr), *n.* A hand-tool or shaper for cutting out the lifts used in forming the heels of boots and shoes.

heeld, heald¹ (hēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *heild*, *hild*, *hyld*; *< ME. heelden*, *heilden*, *helden*, *hylden* (pres. *helde*, pret. *heldede*, and contr. *helde*), *< AS. heldan*, *hyldan*, tr. tilt, incline, intr. incline, bow down (= OS. in comp. of *heldian* = MD. *helden* = MLG. *helden*, *halden*, LG. *hellen* = OHG. *heldan*, MHG. *helden*, incline, = Icel. *halla*, lean sideways, incline, heel over (said esp. of a ship), *hella*, pour, = Sw. *hälla*, tilt, pour, = Dan. *hælde*, tilt, lean, slant, slope), *< healde*, inclined, bent, bowed, = OHG. *hald*, inclined, sloping, = Icel. *hallr*, leaning, sloping; cf. Dan. *hæld*, n., an incline, a slope. This verb, which is phonetically analogous to *yield*, *wield*, *field*, and would be spelled accordingly, has become corrupted in common E. use to *heel²*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To bend; incline; specifically, to tilt, as a water-vessel or a ship: same as *heel²*, 1.

Helde thin ere to me. Ps. xvi. [xvii.] 6 (ME. version).

2. To pour out; pour.

Tak water of the flood, and *heeld* it out vpon the drye lond.

Wyclif, Ex. iv. 9 (Oxf.).

Tyrriake is *hald* of sum on vynes rootes

And dooth ful wel.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

3. To throw; cast; put.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bow; bend; incline; tilt or cant over.

If ever I stope or *held*

I hope never to ben scheld.

Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, II.), l. 791.

2. To decline; sink; go down.

Now the sonne to the grounde *helde*.

King *Alisaunder*, l. 2521.

Sone the tente part it was tried,

And wente awaye, as was worthye,

They *heild* to helle all that meyne, ther-in to bide.

York Plays, p. 36.

3. To yield; give way; surrender.

Than they *heldede* to hir heste alle holly at ones.

Morte *Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3309.

heeld, heald¹ (hēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heild*, *hald*, *halda*, MHG. *G. halde*, a slope; from the verb.] 1. An inclination; a cant.—2. An incline; a slope. [Prov. Eng.]

geond wudes and geond felde

geond hulles (hills) and geonde *heldes*.

Layamon, II. 112.

3. A decline; decrease; wane. *Nash*.

heeled (hēld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *heel², v.*] 1. Provided with a heel or a heel-like protuberance.

The claws are heavily *heeled* at base.

Scudder.

2. Shod: usually in the slang phrase *well heeled*, well shod, conditioned, or circumstanced: applied to a player at cards who has a good hand, to a person who possesses plenty of money, or to a man who is well armed. [Slang, U. S.]

heeler (hē'lēr), *n.* [*< heel¹ + -er¹*.] 1. A cock that strikes well with his heels.—2. A quick runner. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]—3. [Cf. LG. *hakken-kiker* (lit. 'heel-watcher': see *keek*) and *hakken-treder* (lit. 'heel-treader': see *tread*), a lackey (who follows at the heels of his master).] One who follows at the heels of another; an unscrupulous or disreputable follower or hanger-on of a professional politician or "boss," or of a party. [Political slang, U. S.]

To have fine clothes, drink champagne, and pose in a fashionable bar-room in the height of the season—is not this the apotheosis of the *heeler* and the ward "worker"? C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 268.

What the client was to his patron at Rome, what the vassal was to his lord in the Middle Ages, that the *heelers* and workers are to their boss in these great transatlantic cities. They render a personal feudal service, which their suzerain repays with the gift of a livelihood.

Bryce, *American Commonwealth*, lxiii.

heeling (hē'ling), *n.* Same as *heel²*.

heeling-error (hē'ling-er'or), *n.* A deviation of the compass-needle on board ship from the magnetic pole, caused by induced magnetism in the transverse iron beams of the ship. This induction is due to the inclination of the beams in the direction of the magnetic pole when the ship heels, or inclines to one side or the other.

heel-iron (hēl'ir'ern), *n.* A metal plate sometimes attached to the bottom of the heel of a boot to prevent it from wearing unevenly, or with which to make a clattering noise in clog-dancing. Also *heel-plate*.

heel-jigger (hēl'jig'ēr), *n.* A small tackle fastened to the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out.

heel-joint (hēl'joint), *n.* In *ornith.*, the suffrago; the ankle-joint; the so-called tibiotarsal articulation of a bird, between the leg or crus and the tarsometatarsus or shank. See *tarsus*.

heel-knee (hēl'nē), *n.* *Naut.*, the knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.

heel-lift (hēl'lift), *n.* One of the pieces of sole-leather of which the heel of a shoe is formed.

heel-machine (hēl'ma-shēn'), *n.* A general name for a number of tools and machines employed in cutting out the lifts of which the heels of shoes are made, putting them together, and shaping, fitting, and polishing them.

heel-pad (hēl'pad), *n.* In *ornith.*, the pterna; the posterior part of the palma, immediately under the foot-joint, and prominent in many birds.

But *heel-pad* should not be used in this connection, since the heel (calcaneus) is at the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom where the *heel-pad* lies.

Coues, *Hist. N. A. Birds*, III. Gloss., p. 545.

heel-path (hēl'pāth), *n.* [Opposite the tow-path, as if this were the *toe-path*.] The side of a canal opposite the tow-path. [Local, U. S.]

heel-piece (hēl'pēs), *n.* 1. That part of a shoe or stocking which incloses the heel of the foot either beneath or behind, or both; the heel.

And then it grieved me sore to look

Just at the *heel-piece* of his book.

Lloyd, *Cobbler of Tessington's Letter*.

2. Armor for the heel, especially that part of the solleret which covered the heel and the back of the ankle, and to which the spur was attached.

heelpiece (hēl'pēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heelpieced*, ppr. *heelpiecing*. [*< heel-piece, n.*] To furnish with a heel-piece; add an additional heel-piece to, as in repairing.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes.

Arbuthnot, *John Bull*.

A man . . . whose name you will probably hear ushered in by a Doctissimus Doctissimorum, or *heelpieced* with a long Latin termination.

Goldsmith, *To R. Bryanton*.

heel-plate (hēl'plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *heel-iron*.—2. A plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.—3. A small square piece of iron with a hole in the center sunk into the heel of a boot or shoe to receive the screw or spur of a form of skate.

heel-post (hēl'pōst), *n.* 1. The outer post in the stall-partition of a stable.—2. *Naut.*, the post which supports, at the outer end, the propelling-screw of a steam-vessel.—3. The hanging-post or hanging-stile of a door.—4. The quoin-post of the gate of a lock.

heel-ring (hēl'ring), *n.* 1. The ring by which a scythe-blade is secured to the snath.—2. The ring which secures the blade of a plow.

Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]

heel-rope (hēl'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope applied through the heel of anything, particularly that which is rove through a sheave at the heel of the jib-boom or of the bowsprit, for the purpose of hauling it out.

heel-seat (hēl'sēt), *n.* That part of the sole of a shoe to which the heel is fastened.

The crude heel is pressed upon the *heel-seat* by a nailing machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX, 284.

heel-shave (hēl'shāv), *n.* A tool resembling a spoke-shave, used for trimming the lifts of the heel of a shoe after they have been fitted to the shoe.

heel-tap (hēl'tap), *n.* 1. A small piece of leather several of which together form the heel of a shoe; a lift. See *heel*, 4.—2. The small portion of wine or liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.

"As there was a proper objection to drinking her in *heel-taps*," said the voice, "we'll give her the first glass in the new magnum." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxii.

Let the bottle pass freely, don't shirk it nor spare it; For a *heel-tap*! a *heel-tap*! I never could bear it. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, v.

No *heel-taps*! a demand by a host that his guests empty their glasses to the bottom.

heeltap (hēl'tap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heeltapped*, ppr. *heeltapping*. [*< heel-tap, n.*] To add a piece of leather to the heel of, as a shoe or boot.

heel-tip (hēl'tip), *n.* An iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

heel-tool (hēl'tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a tool with an acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel, used by metal-turners for roughing out a piece of iron or turning it to somewhat near the intended size.

heel-tree (hēl'trē), *n.* The swing-bar at the heels of a horse drawing a harrow. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

heel-trimmer (hēl'trim'ēr), *n.* A machine for trimming the edges of the lifts forming the heel of a boot or shoe, to bring them to the required shape.

heen, *n.* See *hien*.

heep, *n.* A variant of *hip*². *Chaucer*.

heer¹, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *here*¹.

heer², *n.* A variant of *hair*¹. *Chaucer*.

heer³ (hēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The length of two cuts or less of linen or woolen thread.

heeze (hēz), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *hoise*. [*Scotch.*]

heft. An obsolete preterit of *heave*. *Chaucer*.

heffel (hef'el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hick-wall*.

heft¹ (heft), *n.* [*< ME. heft*, another form of *haft* (*> E. haft*¹), *< AS. hæft*, a handle, etc.: see *haft*¹, and cf. *heft*².] Same as *haft*¹.

If the *heft* belonged to Walworth, the blade, or point thereof, at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish.

Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk.

heft² (heft), *n.* [In these senses modern, the word being formed, after *heft*¹, var. of *haft*¹, a handle, and *heft*³, obs. pret. and pp., from the verb *heave*: see *heave* and *haft*¹.] 1. The act of heaving or retching; violent strain or exertion; effort.

If one . . . make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*. *Shak.*, W. T., II. 1.

2. Weight; heaviness. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

But if a part of heaven's huge sphere
Thou chuse thy pond'rous *heft* to bear.

Sir A. Gorges, tr. of Lucan (1614).

Constituents air heny to help a man in,
But afterwards don't weigh the *heft* of a pin.

Lowell, Biglow Papers.

3. The greater or weightier part of anything; the bulk; the gist. [Colloq., U. S.]

Throwing the *heft* of the Pacific trade across the continent into the port of New York.

New York Herald, Feb. 5, 1849.

As Mr. Hallowell himself has intimated, the *heft* of his book is in the appendix.

The American, VI. 103.

4. Need; emergency. *Nares*.

We friendship faire and concord did despise,
And far apart from us we wisdom left,
Forsook each other at the greatest *heft*.

Mir. for Mags., p. 750.

5. Command; restraint. [*Prov. Eng.*]

heft² (heft), *v.* [*< heft*², *n.*] 1. *I. trans.* 1. To heave up. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To try the weight of. [Obsolete or colloq.]

He was tall, was my Jack,
And as strong as a tree;
Thar's his gun on the rack,
Jest you *heft* it and see.

Bret Harte, Penelope.

II. *intrans.* To weigh. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

"I remember," said Mistress Ravel, "the Great Hog, up in Dunwich, that *hefted* high twenty score."

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 5.

heft³ (heft). An early modern English preterit and past participle of *heave*.

Infam'd with wrath, his raging blade he *hefte*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xl. 39.

heft⁴ (heft), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *haft*; *< Icel. hefð*, possession, prescription, = Sw. *håfd*, culture, cultivation, improvement, = Dan. *hævd*, possession, prescription (Norw.), cultivation, manure; *< Icel. hafa* = Sw. *hafva* = Dan. *have*, have, hold, = E. *have*, q. v.] A dwelling; a place of residence. [*Scotch.*]

heft⁴ (heft), *v.* [= Icel. *hefðha*, tr., take by prescription, = Sw. *håfda* = Dan. *hævde*, maintain, assert, uphold (Norw.), cultivate; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To dwell. [*Scotch.*]

To Linhart, gin my hame ye speir,
Where I has *heft* near fifty year. *Bp. Skinner*.

II. *trans.* To familiarize with a place or an employment; attach or cause to become attached by long usage. [*Scotch.*]

Master Darsle, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is *hefted*, as it were, to his new calling.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter ix.

I do believe I shall get *hefted* to my new situation.

Carlyle, in Froude.

heft⁵ (heft), *n.* [*G.*, a number of sheets of paper sewed together and constituting a part of a book, a blank book consisting of sheets so sewed together.] A note-book. [*A Germanism.*]

The teaching is almost entirely by lectures, which the students usually take down in coverless note-books containing about twenty blank pages stitched together, modelled after the *hefts* of the German students and called by their German name. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 925.

hefty (hef'ti), *a.* [*< heft*² + -y¹.] 1. Having considerable weight; rather heavy; hence, weighty; forcible: as, a *hefty* tool; a *hefty* argument. [*Colloq., U. S.*]—2. Easy to lift and handle. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

To my mind the first requisite in a book is that it should be readable, and to be readable it should be *hefty*, light, and of a form that can be easily held in the hand.

The American, IX. 232.

hegberry (heg'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hegberries* (-iz). [*See hagberry.*] The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus* or *P. avium*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Hegelian (hē-gē'lian), *a. and n.* [*< Hegel* (see *Hegelianism*) + -ian.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Hegel or his system of philosophy; propounded by Hegel: as, the *Hegelian* theory of universal history. See *Hegelianism*.

The *Hegelian* Logic is at once a Logic and a Metaphysic—I. e., it treats at once of the method and of the matter of knowledge, of the processes by which truth is discovered, and of the truth itself in its most universal aspects.

E. Caird, Hegel, p. 136.

II. *n.* One who accepts the philosophical opinions of Hegel; a follower of Hegel.

Hegelianise, *v. t.* See *Hegelianize*.

Hegelianism (hē-gē'lian-izm), *n.* [*< Hegelian* + -ism.] The philosophical system of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831), which during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the leading system of metaphysical thought in Germany. It purports to be a complete philosophy, undertaking to explain the whole universe of thought and being in its abstractest elements and minutest details. This it does by means of the Hegelian dialectic, a new logic, the real law of the movement of thought (not a mere form, like syllogistic), the scheme of which is thesis, antithesis, synthesis, the original tendency, the opposing tendency, and their unification in a new movement. By this law the conceptions of logic develop themselves in a long series. This law of the development of thought is assumed to be necessarily the law of the development of being, on the ground that thought and being are absolutely identical. Hegelianism is radically hostile to natural science, and especially to the Newtonian philosophy—that is, to all the methods and scientific results which have sprung from the "Principia." One of the characteristics of Hegelianism is its constant readiness to recognize continuity both as a fact and as acceptable to reason, which other metaphysical systems have often struggled to deny. Also *Hegelism*.

Hegelianize (hē-gē'lian-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hegelianized*, ppr. *Hegelianizing*. [*< Hegelian* + -ize.] To render Hegelian. Also spelled *Hegelianise*.

The *Hegelianizing* of Kant may be best illustrated from the section on the "Deduction of the Categories."

Mind, XII. 94.

Hegemon (hā-gel-izm), *n.* Same as *Hegelianism*.

hegemonic (hē-jē-mon'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἡγεμονικός*, *< ἡγεμονία*, leadership: see *hegemony*.] Ruling; predominant; principal.

hegemonical (hē-jē-mon'i-kal), *a.* [*< hegemonic* + -al.] Same as *hegemonic*. [*Rare.*]

hegemony (hē'jē-mō-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡγεμονία*, leadership, chief command, *< ἡγεμῶν*, a leader, guide, commander, chief, *< ἡγείσθαι*, lead, *< ἄγω*, lead, = L. *agere*, drive, do, act: see *agent*, act.] Predominance; preponderance; leadership; specifically, headship or control exercised by one state over another or others, as through confederation or conquest: originally applied to

such a relation often existing among the states of ancient Greece.

A *hegemony*, the political ascendancy of some one city or community over a number of subject commonwealths.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 181.

That Syracusan siege which decided the destinies of Greece, and by the fall of Athens raised Sparta, Macedonia, and finally Rome to the *hegemony* of the civilized world.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 178.

hegget, *n.* A Middle English form of *hedge*. *Chaucer*.

heggle (heg'li), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *haggle*².

hegira, *n.* See *hejira*.

hegoleh, *n.* [Native name.] The madoqua antelope, *Neotragus madoqua*.

hegrie (heg'ri), *n.* [See *heron*.] The heron, *Ardea cinerea*. Also called *skip-hegrie*. [*Shetland Islands.*]

hegril's-skip (heg'rīlz-skip), *n.* The heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [*Shetland Islands.*]

hegumen (hē-gū'men), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡγούμενος*, prop. ppr. of *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead: see *hegemony*.] Same as *hegumenos*.

The catechetical discourse of S. Chrysostom on the Splendour-bearing Day is read by the *Hegumen* or Ecclesiarch, the brethren standing.

Greek Office for Easter Day, quoted in J. M. Neale's *Eastern Church*, I. 387.

hegumene (hē-gū'me-nē), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡγουμένη*, fem. of *ἡγούμενος*: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the head of a monastery, corresponding, according to the size and importance of the house, to a Western abbess or prioress.

hegumeness (hē-gū'me-nēs), *n.* Same as *hegumene*.

hegumenos (hē-gū'me-nos), *n.* [*Gr. ἡγούμενος*: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the head of a monastery. The rank of hegumenos corresponds to that of the abbot of a convent of the second class or of the prior of one of the first class in the Western Church. The head of a large monastery, or the superior-general of all the monasteries of a district, is called an *archimandrite*. Also *hegoumenos* and *agoumenos*.

I then dried my fingers on an embroidered towel, and sat down with the *agoumenos* and another officer of the monastery before a metal tray covered with various dainty dishes.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 261.

hegumeny (hē-gū'me-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡγουμένη*, *< ἡγούμενος*, hegumenos: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the rank or office of hegumenos.

Heidelberg catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

heifer (hef'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haifer*, and with orig. guttural *heighfer*, *heckfer*, *heckfere*, *heckfar*, *heckfare*, *heckfor*, *heckford*, *heeforde*, etc., corruptly *hawgher* (Caxton); E. dial. also transposed *heifker*; *< ME. hayfare*, *hek-fere*, *hekefere*, *< AS. heahfere*, also *heahfru* (gen. *heahfore*, acc. *heahfre*), ONorth. pl. *hēhfaro*, a heifer; an isolated word, appar. a compound, *< heah*, high, + *-fore*, *-fare*, a supposed fem. form (equiv. to D. *raars*, also in comp. *raarkoe* (D. *koe* = E. *cow*¹) = MLG. *verse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *fürse*, a heifer), *< fearr*, ONorth. *far* = MD. *varre*, D. *var* = OHG. *furro*, *far*, MHG. *rarre*, *var*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock (Teut. stem **fars*); prob. allied to Gr. *πόρις*, *πόρις*, a heifer: see *farrou*², *a*. The prefix *heah*, 'high,' is taken to mean 'full-grown' (Skeat), but a heifer is not full-grown. The AS. form is generally glossed by L. *altit*, or ML. *altitium*, a fattened calf (also applied to other fattened animals), *< L. altit*, *a.*, fattened, *< alere*, nourish, feed, suggesting that AS. *heah* in *heahfore* is an awkward translation, meaning 'high-fed,' of L. *altit*, or simply of the related L. *altus*, high, lit. 'grown,' *< alere*, nourish, feed: see *alt*, *altitude*, etc., and *old*. But this is uncertain. The peculiar ME. forms would seem to favor a connection with D. *hokkeling*, G. *hockling*, a yearling calf, appar. *< D. hok*, a stall, pen, + dim. *-ling*; but the change of AS. *heah* to *heck*- is supported by *hock*, in *hockday*, from the same AS. *heah*.] 1. A young cow.

Israel, whom God calleth Jeshurun, and compareth to an *heifer* fed in large and fruitful pastures, going always at full bit, grew fat and wanton.

Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 194.

A Lowing *Heifer*, Lovell of the Herd,
Stood feeding by.

Congreve, On the Taking of Nature.

2. A young female terrapin, *Malaclemmys palustris*, measuring 5 or 6 inches along the lower shell. See *cow terrapin*, under *terrapin*. [*A trade use.*]

heigh (hi), *interj.* [Also written *hey* and *hi*, Sc. *hegh*, *hech*, an aspirated syllable, variously expressive, according to tone and circumstances; cf. *hal*¹, *hol*¹, *hoy*².] An exclamation designed to call attention, give encouragement, etc.

Heir presumptive. See *heir apparent*.

Warwick . . . did not scruple to show his displeasure, and began a counter-intrigue for the marriage of one of his daughters with the duke of Clarence, the *heir presumptive* to the throne. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 358.*

Heir special. See *heir general*.

heir (ār), *v. t.* [*< heir, n.*] To inherit; succeed to.

My younger brother will *heir* my land;

Fair England again I'll never see.

Young Beichan and Susie Pys (Child's Ballads, IV. 3).

When falls a mate in battle broil,

His comrade *heirs* his portioned spoil.

Scott, Rokeby, l. 21.

heir-apparency (ār-a-pār'gu-si), *n.* The state of being heir apparent.

heirdom (ār'dum), *n.* [*< heir + -dom.*] The state of being an heir; succession by inheritance. *Burke.*

heiress (ār'es), *n.* [*< heir + -ess.*] A female heir; especially, a woman inheriting or who is expected to inherit considerable wealth.

His only child, his Edith, whom he loved

As *heiress* and not heir regretfully.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

heir-land (ār'land), *n.* Land passing by descent. *Pollock.*

heirless (ār'les), *a.* [*< heir + -less.*] Destitute of an heir.

The monster, dead and *heirless*, who shall have

His crown and capital?

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 174.

heirloom (ār'lōm), *n.* [*< heir + loom¹*, in its orig. sense of 'tool, implement,' extended to mean 'article.'] 1. In *Eng. law*, a personal chattel that, contrary to the nature of chattels, by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate without injury to it, as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like. The term is sometimes loosely applied to personal property left by will or settled so as to descend like an heirloom proper; such property is distinctively called an *heirloom by devise* or a *quasi-heirloom*.

'T has been an *heirloom* to our house four hundred years; And, should I leave it now, I fear good fortune Would flee from us, and follow it.

T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 1.

Hence — 2. Any personal possession that passes from generation to generation in a family or a community; any article or characteristic transmitted by ancestors.

Heirlooms, and ancient miracles of Art,

Chalice, and salver. *Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.*

What practical man ever left such an *heirloom* to his countrymen as the "Faery Queen"?

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

Of the many *heirlooms* that Venice has bequeathed, one of the best is the doctrine of the refined and noble use of color. *C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 57.*

heirship (ār'ship), *n.* [*< heir + -ship.*] The state or rights of an heir; right of inheriting.

I shall first review the laws of *heirship* by proximity of blood; and secondly, the laws of *heirship* by appointment. *Sir W. Jones, Commentary on Isæus.*

Heirship movables. In *Scots law*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate: a distinction abolished in 1803.

heise (hēz), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *hoise*. [*Scotch.*]

Heisteria (his-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Lorenz Heister (1683-1758), professor at Helmstedt.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Linnæus, of the natural order *Olacineæ*, characterized by a much enlarged free fruiting calyx, and twice as many stamens as petals, all bearing subglobose didymous anthers. They are shrubs or trees with entire coriaceous leaves and very small flowers fasciated in the axils. The fruit is a white drupe. The genus embraces upward of 20 species, natives of tropical Africa and America, chiefly the latter. *H. coccinea*, a native of the West Indies, is very ornamental in cultivation, and is called *bois-perdrix* (which may be a corruption of *pois-perdrix*) by the inhabitants of Martinique.

Heisteria (his-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Heisteria + -æ.*] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Olacineæ*, proposed by Dumortier in 1829, of which the genus *Heisteria* was taken as the type. They are now embraced in the tribe *Olacæ*.

heisugget, *n.* A Middle English form of *haysuck*.

heitt, *interj.* See *hait*. *Chaucer.*

he-jalap (hē'jal'ap), *n.* A kind of jalap made from the plant *Ipomœa Mestitanica* (*I. Orizabensis*).

hejira (hej'i-rä), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *hejira*; = Turk. *hejra* = Pers. Hind. *hijra*, *< Ar. hejira, hijra*, the era of Mohammed, commemorating his flight from Mecca, lit. separation, departure; cf. *hajr*, separation, absence, *< hajra*, quit, leave.] A departure or flight; specifically, the departure of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, A. D. 622, to escape the enmity of the Meccans; hence, the Mohammedan era, reckoned by lunar years of 354 and 355 days from July 16th, 622, though the true date of the event is supposed to be about June 19th.

hekt, *n.* See *heck¹, hack².*

Hekatombaion, *n.* See *Hecatombaion*.

hekistotherm (hē-kis'tō-thērm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡκιστος*, least, worst (superl. with compar. ἡσσων), associated with *κακός*, bad, *< ἥκα*, still, low, little), + *θερμῶς*, heat.] One of Alphonse de Candolle's physiological groups in the geographical distribution of plants, denoting such as can subsist with the minimum of heat: commonly used in the plural. Hekistotherms are both boreal (arctic) and austral (antarctic).

hektograph, *n.* and *v.* See *hectograph*.

helcoid (hel'koid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑλκος*, a wound, an ulcer (= *L. ulcus*: see *ulcer*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an ulcer; ulcerous.

helcology (hel-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑλκος*, an ulcer, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of pathology which is concerned with the study of ulcers.

helcoplasty (hel'kō-plas-tī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑλκος*, an ulcer, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from another part of the patient or from another person, in order to further the healing process.

held¹ (held). Preterit and past participle of *hold¹.*

held², heldet, *v.* Variants of *heeld*.

Helderberg limestone. See *limestone*.

hele¹, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *heal¹.*

hele², *v. t.* A Middle English form of *heat².*

helelest, *a.* See *healeless*.

Helena (hel'e-nä), *n.* [*< LGr. ἑλένη* or *ἑλάνη*, a torch, *< Gr. Ἑλένη*, Helen, in Greek legend the sister of Castor and Pollux and wife of Menelaus.] A meteoric appearance about the masts of ships. See *corposant*.

helen-flower (hel'en-flou'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium*.

Heleniæ (hel'e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Helenium + -æ.*] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Helenioideæ*, typified by the genus *Helenium*, introduced by Gray in 1848. It is nearly equivalent to the *Berieæ* and *Euheleniæ* of Benth and Hooker. The involucre is hardly at all imbricated, the bracts are nearly equal, the disk flowers are numerous, and the achenia have few nerves or angles.

helenin, helenine (hel'e-nin), *n.* [*< helenium + -in², -ine².*] A substance (C₁₀H₁₆O) derived from the root of *Inula helenium*, or elecampane, by the action of alcohol. It crystallizes in white prisms which have a bitter taste.

helenioid (he-lē'ni-oid), *a.* [*< Helenium + -oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Helenium*; belonging to the tribe *Helenioideæ*, of the order *Compositæ*.

Helenioideæ (he-lē-ni-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Helenium + -oideæ.*] A tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Helenium*. It was introduced by Benth and Hooker in 1873, who limited it, in the main, to the following characters: the heads heterogamous and radiate; the receptacle naked; the anthers unappendaged; the achenia narrow or turbinate, having four or five angles or eight or more ribs, and provided with chaff; the bracts of the involucre in one or two rows; and both the disk and ray flowers yellow. The tribe embraces 63 genera, mostly coarse herbs or suffrutescent plants, chiefly American, found especially from California to Chili, but most abundant in Mexico.

helenium (he-lē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλένιον*, a plant, perhaps elecampane, prob. *< Ἑλένη*, Helen, wife of Menelaus.] 1. Elecampane: used as a specific name. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of composite plants, founded by

Linnæus in 1753, the type of the tribe *Helenioideæ*. It is characterized by radiate heads, narrow involucre bracts in one or two series, reflexed after flowering, and truncate branches of the style. It comprises herbs with alternate, often decurrent, chiefly entire leaves, and peduncled solitary or loosely corymbose heads of yellow flowers. There are about 18 species, natives of North and Central America. The best-known species, *H. autumnale*, is common in alluvial bottoms of the eastern United States, and is called *sneezeweed*, from its effect on the nose. The leaves and flowers snuffed up in the state of powder produce violent sneezing, and have been used as an errhine. It is also called *false sunflower*. *H. tenuifolium* of the southern United States is said to be very poisonous, producing spasms and loss of consciousness.

Heleocharis (hel-ē-ok'ā-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλος* (*ēle-*), a marsh, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] A genus of monocotyledonous glumaceous plants, of the natural order *Cyperaceæ* and tribe *Scirpeæ*, founded by Robert Brown in 1810. It is characterized by from 3 to 8 hypogynous bristles, the persistent bulbous base of the style crowning the achenium, leafless stems, and solitary terminal spikes, the lowest bracts being glumaceous. The genus embraces about 90 species, diffused throughout the entire globe. They are collectively called *spike-rushes*, and are closely related to the bulrushes and club-rushes (*Scirpus*), though smaller, and like them grow in wet, marshy places. *H. palustris*, common to both Europe and America, is one of the most abundant species. *H. tuberosa*, a Chinese species, has edible tubers, and is called *maitai* or *péti*. *H. sphacelata*, of Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands, also has nutritious and palatable tubers. Also *Eleocharis*.

helgramite, *n.* See *hellygrammite*.

heliac (hē'li-ak), *a.* [= *F. héliaque* = *Sp. heliaco* = *Pg. heliaco* = *It. cliaco*, *< LL. heliacus*, *< Gr. ἥλιακος*, of the sun, *< ἥλιος*, the sun, Doric *ἄλιος*, *ἄλιος*, Epic *ἥλιος*, Cretic, Laconic *ἄβέλιος*, orig. prob. **ἄβέλιος*, **ἄβελιος* = Etruscan *Usil*, the sun-god, whence, according to Festus, the Roman plebeian name *Auseli*, *Aurelius*; connected with *Gr. ἥλιος*, Doric *ἄλιος*, Lesbian *αἰώ*, Attic *ἄλιος* = *L. aurora*, the dawn, = *E. easter*, etc., *L. aurum*, gold, etc.: see *aurora*, *aurum*, *east*, *Easter*, *Ecene*, etc. *L. sol*, the sun, is of different origin: see *sol*, *solar*.] Same as *heliacal*.

heliacal (hē'li-a-kal), *a.* [*< heliac + -al.*] In *old astron.* and *chronol.*, near the sun: applied to those risings and settings of a star which were as nearly coincident with those of the sun as they could be observed. The stars rise and set a little earlier each successive day. The first rising of a star each year in time to be seen before sunrise is the *heliacal rising*; its last observable setting after sunset is the *heliacal setting*. From the time of a star's heliacal setting to that of its heliacal rising it is too near the sun to be seen at all—a period of 30 or 40 days, according to the reckoning of the ancients.

The cosmical ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or the same degree of the ecliptic wherein the sun abideth; and that the *heliacal*, when a star which before for the vicinity of the sun was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.*

heliacally (hē'li-a-kal-i), *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

He [Orion] is tempestuous in summer, when he rises *heliacally*. *Dryden, Epic Poetry.*

heliæa (hē-li-ē'ä), *n.* [*Gr. ἡλιαία*, a public place or hall, in which the chief court of law sat at Athens.] In *Athenian antiqu.*: (a) The institution of the dicastery. (b) The chief of the courts (called *heliastic*), in which cases of high importance were tried. See *dicastery*.

helianthaceous (hē'li-an-thā'shi-us), *a.* [*< Helianthus + -aceous.*] In *bot.*, related to *Helianthus*; belonging to the *Heliantheæ* or *Helianthoideæ*.

Heliantheæ (hē-li-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gray, 1848), *< Helianthus + -æ.*] A subtribe of the *Compositæ*, coming under the tribe *Senecioideæ*, and embracing *Helianthus* and allied genera. Baillon ("Histoire des Plantes," VIII. 71, 201) gives this name to a much larger group, which he calls a series, embracing most genera with heterogamous heads.

Helianthemum (hē-li-an'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1717), *< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ἄνθεμον*, a flower, *< ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Cistineæ*, characterized by a three-valved capsule with three placenta and a twice-plicate uncinately embryo. The genus embraces about 35 species, natives of North and South America, Europe, and western Asia. They are low herbs or suffrutescent plants with flowers in terminal (or the lower in axillary) racemes, and the very thin petals often large, and showy. *H. vulgare*, the common European species, is called *rock-rose*, or, in some of the old herbals, *sunflower*, from the fact that the flowers open only in sunshine. It is extensively cultivated, and is the original of all the double varieties of rock-rose in gardens. *H. Canadense*, the frostweed, is common in the eastern United States, and has large yellow flowers.

Helianthideæ (hē'li-an-thid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Helianthus (-id-) + -æ.*] A tribe of plants, typified by the genus *Helianthus*, proposed by Dumortier in 1829. See *Helianthoideæ*.



Helianthus autumnale.

wings, closed discoidal cellule, proportionately long antennae and abdomen, and slender legs.

heliconine (hel-i-kō'nin), *a.* Same as *heliconoid*.

Heliconius (hel-i-kō'ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Heliconius*, of Helicon: see *Heliconian*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Heliconiinae*. Also *Heliconia*.

heliconoid (hel-i-kō'noid), *a.* [*< Helicon-ius* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to butterflies of the genus *Heliconius*; belonging to the *Heliconiinae*.

The immense variety of the *Heliconoid* butterflies. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 355.

heliocophy (hel-i-kos'ō-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος (ēlios)*, a spiral (see *helix*), + *σφίς (sphis)*, wisdom. Cf. *philosophy*.] The geometry of spiral curves.

Heliocophy is an arte mathematicall which demonstrateth the designing of all spirall lines in plain or cylinder, cone, sphere, conoid, and spheroid, and their properties appertaining. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

helicotrema (hel-i-kō-trē'mā), *n.*; pl. *helicotre-mata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος (ēlios), a spiral (see *helix*), + *τρήμα (trēma)*, a hole.] In *anat.*, the opening at the summit of the cochlea where the scala vestibuli and scala tympani communicate.

Helicteres (hel-ik-tē'rē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Helicteres* + *-ea*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Sterculiaceae*, distinguished by its hermaphrodite flowers, with 5 deciduous petals, and generally from 5 to 15 anthers on a column. The tribe embraces about 6 genera of trees and shrubs, natives of the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

Helicteres (hel-ik-tē'rēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737) (so named with ref. to the twisted carpels), < Gr. ἑλικτήρ, anything twisted or spiral, as an armlet, an ear-ring, etc., < ἑλίσσειν, turn round or about, twist: see *helix*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the tribe *Helicteres*. They are trees and shrubs covered with branching or stellate down, with simple heart-shaped leaves, and axillary flowers, generally in clusters. The stamens are united into a column, bearing the anthers at the top. The fruit is composed of 5 carpels twisted together. The genus comprises more than 40 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *H. Isora* of India and *H. Jamaicensis* of the West Indies are the best-known species, both of which are called *sereno-tree*. The fruit is called *twisted-stick*, *twisted-horn*, or *twisty*, and is supposed by the natives of India to be a remedy for colic.

Helictidinae (he-lik-ti-dī'nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Helictis* (-id-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidae*, typified by the genus *Helictis*. The auditory bullae are elongated and closely applied to the paroccipitals, the palate is moderately emarginate, the back upper molar is transverse with a narrow inner ledge, and the sectorial tooth has two inner cusps.

Helictis (he-lik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. (prob.) ἑλος, marsh, + ἵκτις, a kind of weasel.] The typical genus of the family *Mustelidae*, the type of a



Helictis moschata.

subfamily *Helictidinae*, containing such species as the Chinese *H. moschata* and the Indian *H. nepalensis*.

helingi, *n.* An obsolete form of *healing*².

Heliocarpus (hē'li-ō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Malvaceae*, tribe *Grewieae*. It is chiefly characterized by its compressed 2-valved capsule, which is ciliated round the margin with a row of radiating bristles. The genus embraces some 4 or 5 species of trees or shrubs with 3-lobed serrate leaves, and small flowers in cymes which are arranged in a terminal panicle. They are natives of tropical America. The resemblance of the fruits to little suns is expressed in the generic name as well as in the popular name, *sun-fruit*, by which these plants are known.

heliocentric (hē'li-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *astron.*, referred to the sun as a center; appearing as if seen from the sun's center. The *heliocentric place* of a planet is the place it would occupy in the celestial sphere if viewed from the center of the sun. The *heliocentric latitude* of a planet is the inclination of a line drawn between the center of the sun and the center of the planet to the plane of the ecliptic. The *heliocentric longitude*

of a planet is the angle at the sun's center between the plane of the ecliptic and the line drawn from the sun to the planet.

Copernicus had satisfied himself of the truth of the *Heliocentric Theory*, according to which the planets, and the earth as one of them, revolve round the sun as the centre of their motions. *Whewell*.

heliocentric (hē'li-ō-sen'tri-kal), *a.* [*< helio-* + *centric* + *-al*.] Same as *heliocentric*.

heliocentricity (hē'li-ō-sen'tris'i-ti), *n.* [*< helio-* + *centric* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being heliocentric; relation to the sun as a center.

Until the Copernicans have convinced the Ptolemaists, our readers may as well refuse to acknowledge the heliocentricity of things. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 163.

heliocromic (hē'li-ō-krō'mik), *a.* [*< helio-* + *chromy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, used in, or produced by heliochromy.

Yellow is found very difficult to transfer to the heliochromic plate at the same time with other colors. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 22.

heliocromotype (hē'li-ō-krō'mō-tīp), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *τύπος*, impression.] A photograph which reproduces the natural colors of the object. Such photographs have not yet (1889) been obtained in permanent form by any direct process.

heliocromy (hē'li-ō-krō'mi), *n.* [As **heliocromy* (< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + *χρῶμα*, color) + *-y*.] In *photog.*, the art of producing photographs in the natural colors.

heliocrysin (hē'li-ō-krī'sin), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *χρυσός*, gold, + *-in*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of tetranitro-naphthol. It dyes fine orange shades on wool and silk, but is not fast to light, and is of little technical importance. Also called *sun-gold*.

heliocomete (hē'li-ō-kom'ēt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *κομήτης*, a comet: see *comet*.] An appearance of a tail of light attached to the sun and visible after its setting.

helioid (hē'li-ōid), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *E. od*, q. v.] The supposed odic force of the sun. *Von Reichenbach*.

heliologic (hē'li-ō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *E. electric*.] Pertaining to terrestrial electrical phenomena as caused by the sun.

The *heliologic* theory of the perturbations of terrestrial magnetism. *Nature*, XXX. 47.

heliograving (hē'li-ō-en-grā'ving), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *E. engraving*.] Same as *heliogravure*.

The *heliograving* by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic, of Vienna, in 1888. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 49.

heliograph (hē'li-ō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A heliotrope; especially, a movable mirror used in signaling, surveying, etc., to flash a beam of light to a distance. In signaling the flashes are caused to follow one another in accordance with a signal-code. The mirror is mounted on a tripod, and has a part of the silvering removed from the back at the center. Two sights are provided in front with a screen. The tripod is set up, and a distant station is sighted through the hole in the mirror. The beam of light is then directed through both sights, and is seen at the distant station. By means of the Morse key, which causes the mirror to move through a limited arc, telegraphic signals can be flashed to a distance of many miles.

2. In *photog.*: (a) An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. (b) A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

heliograph (hē'li-ō-grāf), *v. t.* [*< heliograph*, *n.*] 1. To communicate or signal by means of a heliograph.

There were all the means of *heliographing* at Korti. *Athenaeum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 10.

2. To photograph.

When the cloth tracings have to be *heliographed*, raw sienna is also added to the ink. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 192.

heliographer (hē'li-ō-grā-fēr), *n.* One who practises heliography.

heliographic (hē'li-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*< heliograph*, *n.* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the heliograph. 2. Of or pertaining to heliography, in any sense of that word. **Heliographic engraving**, an early photo-engraving process invented by Niepce de St. Victor. A metallic plate was coated with bitumen and placed beneath and in contact with a line-engraving, and exposed to light. By the combined action of light and the oxygen of the air the parts of the bitumen between the lines of the engraving were rendered insoluble to the ordinary solvent, which would, however, act upon the unchanged parts beneath the lines, dissolving them, and laying bare the metal, which could then be etched with acid, freed from its bituminous covering, and used in printing. See *etching*, *photo-engraving*. **Heliographic latitude** and **longitude**, coordinates of points on the sun referred to the axis of revolution of that luminary and to the node of its equator upon the ecliptic.

heliographical (hē'li-ō-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [*< heliographic* + *-al*.] Same as *heliographic*.

The period of rotation seems . . . to vary somewhat in different years even for [solar] spots in the same *heliographical* latitude. *Newcomb and Holden*, *Astron.*, p. 290.

heliography (hē'li-ō-grā-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A method of signaling between distant points by means of the heliograph. 2. In general, photography; specifically, some special photographic process; photographic engraving. See the extract, and *heliographic engraving*, under *heliographic*.

Niepce, in his experiments, discarded the use of the silver salts, and substituted in their place a resinous substance denominated the "Bitumen of Judaea." He named his process *Heliography*, or "Sun-drawing." *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 14.

3. The description and mapping of the surface of the sun.

heliogravure (hē'li-ō-grā-vūr or hā'li-ō-grā-vūr), *n.* [*< F. heliogravure*, < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + *F. gravure*, engraving.] Photo-engraving, or a print obtained by this process; strictly, a photo-engraved metal plate. See *heliotype* and *photo-engraving*. Also called *heliogravure*.

helioid (hē'li-oid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, like the sun, < ἥλιος, the sun, + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling the sun.

heliolater (hē'li-ol'ā-tēr), *n.* [*< heliolat-ry* + *-er*.] A worshiper of the sun.

heliolatrous (hē'li-ol'ā-trus), *a.* [*< heliolat-ry* + *-ous*.] Worshiping the sun.

heliolatry (hē'li-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of the sun. See *sun-worship*.

heliolite (hē'li-ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *λίθος*, a stone.] Same as *sunstone*.

heliology (hē'li-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the sun.

It would be useful to write a paper on the evolution of sunrises, or perhaps of *heliology*, and to show how the ideas of a sun as a fountain of light and heat and chemical force arose. *Spectator*, April 24, 1888, p. 548.

heliometer (hē'li-om'ē-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An astronomical instrument, consisting of a telescope having its objective sawed across in a plane passing through the optical axis, and each part arranged to move by sliding past the other, its exact position being shown by a micrometer-screw. Each half of the objective forms its own image of a star, this image moving with the half-objective which forms it. Thus, the image of one star, formed by one half of the objective, can be brought into coincidence with the image of another, formed by the other half, and by means of the micrometer the distance apart of the half-lenses, and consequently the angular distance of the two stars, can be very accurately measured, while the position-angle is determined by the direction of the line of separation of the semi-lenses. This instrument is much employed in investigations into the parallax of the fixed stars, as well as for other purposes. As its name implies, it was originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun.

heliometric (hē'li-ō-met'rik), *a.* [As *heliometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or ascertained or made by means of the heliometer; also, relating to measurements of the sun.

The publication of the photographic and *heliometric* results is waited for with much interest. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 25.

heliometrical (hē'li-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< heliometric* + *-al*.] Same as *heliometric*.

heliometrically (hē'li-ō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the heliometer; by the heliometric method.

heliophag (hē'li-ō-fag), *n.* [As *heliophag-ous*.] In *biol.*, any heliophagous part or substance of an animal, as a pigment-cell. [Rare.]

But in animals it is probable that the pigment granules are only the receivers of energy—the *heliophag*, as we shall call them. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 287.

heliophagous (hē'li-ō-fā-gus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, devour, + *-ous*.] Receiving and absorbing the energy of sunlight, or solar heat, in some special (chemical) manner. The chlorophyll of plants and the pigment-cells of animals are heliophagous. [Rare.]

The concentration of light is stated to be the condition essential for the most perfect *heliophagous* organ. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 290.

Heliophila (hē'li-ōf'i-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Cruciferae*, tribe *Sisymbryeae*, founded by Linnaeus and consisting of about 4 species of South African herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves, racemes of white, pink, or blue

flowers having the sepals equal at the base, and pendulous or deflexed pods. This and the closely allied genus *Chamira* were erected into a tribe (*Heliophileae*) by the elder De Candolle, on account of their transversely folded cotyledons.

Heliophileae (hē'li-ō-fil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Heliophila* + *-eae*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, of which *Heliophila* is the typical genus.

Heliophilidae (hē'li-ō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliophila* + *-idae*.] In Lindley's system (1845), a tribe of plants, of the order *Brassicaceae*, embracing the genera *Heliophila* and *Chamira*, now included in the tribe *Sisymbryeae* of the natural order *Cruciferae*.

heliophilous (hē-li-ōf'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + φίλος, loving, + *-ous*.] Fond of the sun; attracted by or becoming most active in sunlight.

heliophobic (hē'li-ō-fō'bik), *a.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + φοβέσθαι, fear.] Fearing or shunning sunlight.

A *heliophobic* spore may often find enough of shade among the rhizoids of other pre-existing weeds, . . . so that finally a round exposed protuberance may be entirely covered with algae whose spores are negatively heliotropic. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh*, XXXII, 598.

Heliopora (hē'li-ō-pō'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + πόρος, tufa, a stalactite, etc.] The typical genus of *Helioporidae*. De Blainville, 1830.

Heliopora seems to differ from all the other Alcyonarians except *Corallium*. *H. N. Moseley*.

heliopore (hē'li-ō-pōr), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Helioporidae*; helioporidian.

II. *n.* A sun-coral; a member of the genus *Heliopora* or family *Helioporidae*.

Helioporidae (hē'li-ō-pōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliopora* + *-idae*.] A family of corals of disputed affinities; the sun-corals. By some they are placed with the milleporines (*Hydrocorallinae*), by others referred to the gorgonians (*Alcyonaria*) and placed near the common red coral of commerce.

Helioporinae (hē'li-ō-pō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* The sun-corals as a subfamily of *Milleporidae*. J. D. Dana, 1846.

Heliopsis (hē'li-ōp-sid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliopsis* (-id-) + *-eae*.] A division of the natural order *Compositae*, made by Cassini, with *Heliopsis* as the typical genus.

Heliopsis (hē-li-ōp'sis), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + ὅψις, likeness.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositae* and tribe *Helianthoideae*, distinguished by its ligulate fertile rays, hermaphrodite disk-flowers, and chaffy conical receptacle without pappus. The plants are mostly perennial herbs, with showy yellow flowers, pedunculate heads, and ovate, petioled, opposite leaves. The genus comprises about 7 species, inhabiting North and South America. *H. laevis*, common in the eastern United States, resembles *Helianthus*, and is called *ozone*.

Heliornis (hē-li-ōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + ὄρνις, a bird.] I. In ornith.: (*a*) A genus of lobed birds, typical of the family *Heliornithidae*; the South American sun-birds. There is but one species, *H. surinamensis* or *H.*



Sun-bird or Sun-grebe (*Heliornis fulica*).

fulica. Bonnaterra, 1790. Poda (Illiger, 1811) is the same. (*b*) A genus of birds, of the family *Eurypygidae*; the sun-bitterns. Also called *Helias*. J. F. Boie, 1826.—2. In entom., a genus of lepidopterous insects. Dalman, 1820.

Heliornithidae (hē'li-ōr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliornis* (-ornith-) + *-idae*.] A family of birds of uncertain position, typified by the genus *Heliornis*; the sun-birds, sun-grebes, coot-grebes, or finfoots. They are characterized by pinniped or lobate feet like those of grebes or coots, a fan-shaped tail of 13 feathers, plumage not aftershafted, and a long slim neck with a small head.

helioscope (hē'li-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. ἥλιοςκόπος, looking to the sun, < ἥλιος, the sun, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as an instrument made with colored glasses or

glasses blackened by smoke, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small proportion of light.

helioscopic (hē'li-ō-skōp'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἥλιος + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or made by means of a helioscope: as, *helioscopic* observations.

heliosis (hē-li-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + *-iosis*.] 1. In bot., the production of burned patches or spots on leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting on the leaves. In the latter case the destruction is not as complete as in the former, the chlorophyll being merely altered, not destroyed. These spots furnish a suitable habitation for many minute fungi, which are often regarded as the cause of them.

2. In med.: (*a*) Treatment of disease in certain cases by exposure to the rays of the sun. (*b*) Sunstroke.

heliospherical (hē'li-ō-sfer'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + σφαιρικός, spherical: see *spheric*, *spherical*.] Round as the sun.

heliostat (hē'li-ō-stat), *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + στατός, fixed. < *ιστάω*, set up, stand: see *static*.] An instrument consisting of a mirror



Heliostat. M, mirror.

carried by clockwork in such a way as to reflect the sun's rays in a fixed direction. The name is also improperly applied to a *porte-lumière*.

helioid (hē-li-ō'id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Helioidae*.

Even *Agrotis* takes a distinct *helioid* tendency in the tuberculate front and heavily armed fore-tibia of the western species. *Science*, IV, 44.

II. *n.* One of the *Helioidae*. **Helioidae** (hē-li-ō'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helioides* + *-idae*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Helioides*. Also written *Helioides* and *Helioidi*.

Helioides (hē-li-ō'id-ē), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), prob. for **Helioides*, < Gr. ἥλιος, prop. adj., fem. of ἥλιος, of the sun, but used as a noun, the moon, < ἥλιος, the sun.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the family *Helioidae*. The antennae are pubescent, the thorax and abdomen smooth and not tufted, and the fore wings slightly angulated. The best-known species is *H. armigera*, which is widely distributed in both the old and the new world. It is usually of a pale clay-color, with the



Helioides armigera. *a, b*, egg, side and top views; *c*, caterpillar; *d*, chrysalis in earthen cocoon; *e, f*, moth with wings expanded and closed. (All of natural size.)

fore wings variegated with pale-olive and dark-rufous, a dark spot in the middle of the wing being especially conspicuous. The larva, known as the *bell-worm* and *corn-worm*, is very variable in color, but is always marked with longitudinal dark and light lines and covered with black setigerous spots. It is especially injurious to the fruit of cotton, maize, and the tomato. *H. marginata* is known as the *bordered sallow*.

heliotrope (hē'li-ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *heliotropion*, *q. v.*; = *F. heliotrope* = *Sp. Pg. heliotropio* = *It. eliotropio*, < *L. heliotropium*, < Gr. ἥλιοςτροπῖον, a sun-dial, also a plant, the heliotrope, turnsole (in this sense also ἥλιοςτροπός, and so called because the flowers were supposed to turn toward the sun, or because they appear at the summer solstice), also a green stone streaked with red, < ἥλιος, the sun, + τρέπειν, turn, τροπή, a turning.] 1. In astron., an instrument for showing when the sun arrives at the solstitial points.

An obelisk in a garden or park might be both an embellishment and a *heliotrope*.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xlv.

2. A mirror arranged with a telescope and sights so as to flash a reflection of the sun to a great distance. The instrument is used in geodetic triangulation to mark a station. See *heliograph*, 1.

Luminous signals—argand lamps by night and *heliotropes* by day—are exclusively used in [the Great Survey of] India. *Clarke*, Geodesy, p. 33.

3. A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, of the natural order *Boraginaceae*. The species are herbs or shrubs, mostly natives of the warmer parts of the world. They have alternate leaves and small purplish or lilac flowers usually disposed in scorpioid cymes. One species, *H. Europeanum*, is a common European weed. *H. Peruvianum*, the Peruvian heliotrope, has long been a favorite garden-plant, on account of the fragrance of its flowers. The name has also been given to a composite plant. Also called *turnsole*.

'Tis an observation of flatterers that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only toward the sun, but shut and contract themselves . . . in cloudy weather.

Government of the Tongue.

The roses, the mignonette, the *heliotropes*, all combined their fragrance to refresh the air.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

4. The bluish-purple or pinkish-lilac color of some flowers of the heliotrope.—5. A mineral, a subspecies of quartz, of a deep-green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood-red or yellowish dots of jasper, and is more or less translucent. Also called *blood-stone*.—False *heliotrope*, *Tournefortia heliotropoides*. See *Tournefortia*.—Indian *heliotrope*, *Heliotropium Indicum*.—Winter *heliotrope*, *Petasites fragrans*, a composite plant.

heliotroper (hē'li-ō-trō-pēr), *n.* A person employed to manipulate a heliotrope or heliograph.

Heliotropes were also employed at the observing stations to flash instructions to the signallers.

Encyc. Brit., XXII, 698.

heliotropic (hē'li-ō-trōp'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἥλιος + *-trop* + *-ic*.] Turning or tending to turn toward the sun; specifically, of, pertaining to, or characterized by heliotropism.

heliotropical (hē'li-ō-trōp'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἥλιος + *-trop* + *-ic*.] Same as *heliotropic*.

heliotropically (hē'li-ō-trōp'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a heliotropic manner; by or with heliotropism.

Heliotropiæ (hē'li-ō-trō-pi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliotropium* + *-eae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Boraginaceae*, distinguished mainly by the style, which is generally entire, with the stigma forming a complete ring round the top. The tribe comprises about 250 species of herbs, trees, and shrubs, comprised under a few genera, inhabiting the warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. It includes *Heliotropium* as the type, and related genera.

heliotropion, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιοςτροπῖον: see *heliotrope*.] The plant heliotrope; the turnsole.

Apollo's *heliotropion* then shall stoop,

And Venus' hyacinth shall veil her top.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

heliotropism (hē-li-ōt'rō-pizm), *n.* [As *heliotrop-y* + *-ism*.] In bot., the tendency of growing organs to bend toward or in some cases away from the light, due in the former case to the retarding influence exerted by the light upon their growth on the side of the highest illumination. Thus the stems of plants that are grown in a window, or under other conditions in which light falls laterally upon them, curve toward the light; and if their position is reversed, they soon turn again toward the side of greatest illumination. The leaves arrange themselves so that the rays of light fall as nearly as possible perpendicularly upon their upper surfaces, and the stem curves so as to direct its apex toward the source of light. Organs which behave in this way are said to be affected by positive heliotropism or to be simply heliotropic. On the other hand, certain organs upon which light also falls laterally curve in an opposite direction—that is, the apex is turned away from the source of light. Organs exhibiting this kind of curvature are said to be negatively heliotropic or apheliotropic. This condition is most fre-

quently observed in roots. A still further condition, which has been called *transverse heliotropism* by Frank and *diathelotropism* by Darwin, is the condition under which certain organs tend to place their long axes perpendicular to the direction of the incident rays. The precise action of light in producing these various modifications is not well understood, but, as the studies of Vines have shown, it is probably largely due to modifications of the turgescence of the growing cells. Also *heliotropy*.

Heliotropium (hē'li-ō-trō'pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡλιότροπον*, heliotrope: see *heliotrope*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Boraginaceae* and tribe *Heliotropieae*. It is distinguished by the form of its corolla, which is that of a salver or funnel and generally small, and its dry fruit, which commonly separates into 4 nutlets. The genus includes about 170 species of herbs and shrubs, with white or lilac flowers, inhabiting the warmer and temperate regions of both hemispheres. *H. Indicum*, a native of nearly all tropical countries, is called *wild clary* in the West Indies. *H. Peruvianum* is the common heliotrope of gardens. See *heliotrope*.

heliotropy (hē'li-ō-trō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. ἡλιος*, the sun, + *τροπή*, a turning. Cf. *heliotrope*.] Same as *heliotropism*.

heliotype (hē'li-ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr. ἡλιος*, the sun, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] *I. n.* A picture or print produced by the process of heliotyping; also, the process itself.

II. a. Of or pertaining to heliotyping or its processes or result. Also *heliotypic*.—**Heliotypic process.** See *heliotyping*.

heliotype (hē'li-ō-tīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heliotyped*, ppr. *heliotyping*. [*Gr. ἡλιος*, the sun, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] *I. trans.* To produce a heliotype picture of.

II. intrans. To practise heliotyping; produce a picture by direct impression in printing-ink.

heliotypic (hē'li-ō-tīp'ik), *a.* [As *heliotype* + *-ic*.] Same as *heliotypic*.

heliotyping (hē'li-ō-tīp-ing), *n.* [As *heliotype* + *-y*.] A photographic process in which from an ordinary negative is made a positive of such character that from it a direct impression in ink can be obtained by means of a printing-press. In the Edwards process, as practised in the United States, a film of gelatin sensitized with bichromate of potash, and having chrome alum incorporated with it, is formed on glass, stripped off when dry, and exposed to light during a certain time under the negative. The film is then washed to remove the sensitive principle, and is attached to a plate of metal or other solid back. Those parts of the film which have been affected by the light during exposure under the negative are left in such condition that they can be made to take printing-ink, while the parts not affected, owing to the opacity of the corresponding parts of the negative, resist the ink. This process depends upon the fact that a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potash becomes by the action of light insoluble in water, while the parts which have been shielded from the light, and from which the potash has been eliminated after the exposure, swell when moistened. The films are technically called *skins*. In other processes a mold of gutta-percha or other material is prepared from the film, and copper is deposited on this by electrolysis. The resulting plate can be printed on an ordinary printing-press. See *photogravure* and *photo-engraving*.

Heliozoa (hē'li-ō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡλιος*, the sun, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A name proposed by Hertwig and Lesser for the sun-animalcules, fresh-water organisms provided with radiolarian skeletons, and grouped by Huxley with the marine *Radiolaria*. Some divide them into three families, *Actinophryidae*, *Acanthocystidae*, and *Clathrulinidae*. See *Radiolaria*.

heliozoan (hē'li-ō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἡλιος* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Having the character of a sun-animalcule; pertaining to the *Heliozoa*.

II. n. A sun-animalcule; one of the *Heliozoa*.

heliozoic (hē'li-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἡλιος* + *-ic*.] Same as *heliozoan*.

So does the *Heliozoic* type seem to culminate in the marine *Radiolaria*. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros*, § 499.

Heliset, *n.* [ME., < OF. *Helise*, prop. *Elise*, *Elysium*: see *Elysium*.] *Elysium*.

It passed joy of *Helise* the field. Court of Love, l. 119.

helispheric, helispherical (hel-i-sfer'ik, -i-kal), *a.* (For **helicospheric*, **helicospherical*; < Gr. *ἑλικ* (*ēlik*), a spiral, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *helix* and *spheric*.) Spiral.—**Helispherical line.** Same as *loxodromic curve* (which see, under *loxodromic*).

helium (hē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun: see *helios*.] A hypothetical elementary substance, known only by the lines ascribed to it in the solar spectrum.

Frankland and Lockyer find the yellow prominences to give a very decided bright line not far from D, but hitherto not identified with any terrestrial flame. It seems to indicate a new substance, which they propose to call *helium*. Nature.

helix (hē'lik), *n.*; *pl. helices, helices* (hē'lik-sez, hē'li-sēz). [*L. helix*, a kind of ivy, a kind of willow, a volute in arch., < Gr. *ἑλῖξ* (*ēlik*), anything which assumes a spiral shape, as a ten-

drill, lock or curl of hair, etc., as adj. *ἑλῖξ*, twisted, curved, < *ἑλίσσεν*, turn round, akin to *L. volvere*, roll, and to *E. wallow*: see *volute*, *involve*, *evolve*, etc., and *wallow*.] *1.* A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a winding, or something that is spiral; a circumvolution; specifically, in *geom.*, the curve assumed by a right line drawn on a plane when that plane is wrapped round a cylindrical surface of any kind, especially a right cylinder, as the curve of a screw-thread; also, a curve on any developable surface which becomes a right line when the surface is developed into a plane, as a conical helix.—*2.* In *arch.*, any spiral, particularly a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital.



Helices (H, H), as used in a Corinthian Capital.

In every Corinthian capital of the fully developed type there are sixteen helices, two at each angle, and two meeting under the middle of each face of the abacus, branching out of the cauliculi or secondary stalks which rise from between the leaves. *3.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire, as that surrounding the core of an electromagnet.—*4.* In *anat.*: (*a*) The prominent curved fold which forms most of the rim or margin of the outer ear. See *second ear* under *ear*. (*b*) The cochlea of the inner ear.—*5.* [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the representative genus of *Helicidae* and *Helicinae*. Widely different limits have been assigned to it, and more than 4,000 species have been referred to it, varying greatly in size, shape, and color. Typical species are the common garden-snail of Europe, *H. hortensis*, and the Roman snail, *H. pomatia*. By many recent authors the genus is more or less restricted to such as are related to these species, or to one or the other of them. See *cuta* under *Gastropoda* and *Pulmonata*.—**Fossa of the helix.** See *fossa*.—**Osculating helix of a non-plane curve.** the common helix which passes through three consecutive points and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.

hell (hel), *n.* [In the 17th century also *hel*; early mod. *E. helle*, < ME. *helle*, < AS. *hell*, *hel* (fem., gen. dat. acc. *helle*), the abode of the dead (Gr. *ᾗδης*, Hades, *L. infernum*), also the place of punishment for the wicked after death (LL. ML. *infernum*), = OS. *hella*, *hell*, *hel* = OFries. *hille*, *helle* = D. *hel* = MLG. *helle* = OHG. *hella*, *hella*, MHG. *helle*, G. *helle* (Luther), now irreg. *hölle* = Goth. *halja*, *hell* (as in AS.) (cf. Dan. *helvede*, Sw. *helvete*, OSw. *hæl-wite*, *hell*, = AS. *hellenwite*, *hell's* torment); = Icel. *hel*, the abode of the dead, Hades, also death, and personified, *Hel*, the ogress *Hel*, the Proserpine of Scand. mythology. The personification does not appear in Goth., AS., OHG., etc., though prob. once existent. Prob. orig. the 'hidden' or 'unseen' place (or goddess) (cf. *Hades*, similarly explained as 'unseen'), < AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heat* (= OHG. *helan*, etc.), cover, conceal, hide: see *heat*. Cf. *hell*.] *1.* The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the grave; the infernal regions, regarded as a place of existence after death: called in Hebrew *Sheol*, and by the Greeks *Hades*.

Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hell*; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. Ps. xvi. 10.

He descended again into *Hell*, that is, into the Grave, to fetch his Body, and to rise again. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 53.

Then shall be said the Apostles' Creed. . . . And any Churches may omit the words, He descended into *hell*, or may, instead of them, use the words, He went into the place of departed spirits, which are considered as words of the same meaning in the Creed. Book of Common Prayer, Rubric on the Apostles' Creed.

[In the authorized version of the Bible the word *hell* occurs 54 times, viz., 31 times in the Old Testament and 23 times in the New. In the Old Testament it translates the Hebrew name *Sheol*, which is also translated the grave (31 times) and the pit (3 times). In the revised version *hell* has been retained in the prophetic books, and *Sheol* substituted for it in the poetical books and passages, except in Deut. xxxii. 22, Ps. lv. 15, and lxxxvi. 13, where it is changed to *pit*. In both the authorized and the revised version of the New Testament, *hell* is used 12 times to translate the Greek *γέεννα* (transliterated *gehenna* in the Vulgate), while in the authorized version it is used 10 times for the Greek *ᾗδης*, and once (2 Pet. ii. 4) for *ταρταρος* (*Tartarus*). In the revised version *hell* is retained for *Tartarus*, and *Hades* has been used for the Greek *ᾗδης*. See *Gehenna*, *grave*, *Hades*, and *Sheol*.]

2. The abode of devils and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; the infernal regions, regarded as a place of torment.

Bi-seke we nu Godes migt,
That he make ure sowles brigt,
And shilde us fro elles migt,
And lede us to blisse and in-to ligt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4157.

And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in *hell*. Mat. x. 28.

Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven, or blasts from *hell*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Hail, horrors; hail,
Infernal world! and thou, profoundest *hell*,
Receive thy new possessor. Milton, P. L., i. 251.

3. The infernal powers; the powers of darkness and evil.

Richard yet lives, *hell's* black intelligencer,
Only reserv'd their factor, to buy souls,
And send them thither. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

4. Something regarded as resembling *hell*.

The *hell* of waters! where they howl and hiss,
And boil in endless torture. Byron, Child Harold, iv. 63.

Specifically—(*a*) Any place or condition of captivity or torment; any experience of great suffering: as, a *hell* upon earth; a *hell* of suspense or suspicion.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of *hell*, a *hell* of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 255.

But quiet to quick bosoms is a *hell*,
And there hath been thy bane. Byron, Child Harold, iii. 42.

(*b*) A gaming-house; a gaming room; a gamblers' den.

Don Juan, our young diplomatic sinner,
Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels,
St. James's Palace and St. James's *Hells*. Byron, Don Juan, xi. 29.

At midnight he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds. . . . The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a *hell*. Disraeli, Young Duke, iv. 3.

(*c*) In some games, as barley-brake, the place to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that, in mid-place, *Hell* called were,
Must strive, with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *Hell* to bear. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

(*d*) A place where things are covered up or hidden; a place of concealment; specifically, a place into which a tailor throws his shreds or his cabbaged stuff, or a printer his broken type.

Secreta. [It.] . . . The name of a place in Venice where all their secret records and ancient evidences be kept, as *hell* is in Westminster Hall. Florio, 1598.

Lawyers and tailors have their several *hells*. Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

All know the cellarard from the shop-board
He calls his *hell*. Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

(*e*) Formerly, in England, a place under the exchequer chamber where the king's debtors were confined. *Raphe and Laurence*.—To lead apes in *hell*. See *ape*.

hell², *v. t.* [A var. of *hell¹*, or ult. of *heat²*, *helle²*, hide: see *hell¹*, *heat²*.] To hide; cover.

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the ayre, and *hell* them quight. Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 35.

he'll. A colloquial contraction of *he will*.

Helladian (he-lā'di-an), *a.* [*Gr. ἑλλάς* (*ēllās*), Hellas, Greece, + *-ian*.] Same as *Hellenic*. [Rare.]

Helladic (he-lad'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἑλλάς* (*ēllās*), Hellas, Greece, + *-ic*.] Same as *Hellenic*. [Rare.]

Zeuxis, Parrhasius and their followers, under the general name of the Asiatic school, were opposed to the Grecian (*Helladic*) school. C. O. Muller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 139.

helladothere (hel'ā-dō-thēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἑλλάδοθηριον*.] The animal upon whose remains the genus *Helladotherium* was founded.

Helladotheriidae (hel'ā-dō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helladotherium* + *-idae*.] The family of ruminants which the genus *Helladotherium* represents.

Helladotherioidea (hel'ā-dō-thē-ri-oi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helladotherium* + *-oidea*.] The *Helladotheriidae* rated as a superfamily. Gill.

Helladotherium (hel'ā-dō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [*Gr. ἑλλάς* (*ēllās*), Hellas, Greece, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminant mammals of uncertain affinities, by some referred to the *Giraffidae*, by others made the type of a family *Helladotheriidae*. The remains occur in the Upper Miocene and Pliocene of Greece (whence the name) and elsewhere. Gaudry, 1860.

Hellanodic (hel'ā-nod'ik), *n.* [*Gr. ἑλλανόδικαι*, Doric form of *ἑλλανόδοι*, pl., < *ἑλλανες*, Doric *ἑλλανες*, sing. *ἑλλαν*, a Greek (see *Hellenic*), + *δίκη*, judgment.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, one of the judges at the Olympic games, who awarded the prizes.

hell-bale, *n.* [ME. *hellebale*, prop. two words: *helle*, gen. of *hell*, and *bale*.] The torment of hell.

God shield his soul from hell-bale,
Who made it thus in English tale.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

hellbender (hel'ben'dēr), *n.* [*hell*¹, 2, as a term of emphasis, + *bender*, 4.] 1. A protracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic. See *bender*, 4. [Slang, U. S.]—2. The menopome, *Menopoma alleghaniensis* (or *Protonopsis*



Hellbender (*Menopoma alleghaniensis*).

horrida), a large aquatic salamander with gill-slits and 4 short legs, common in the Ohio valley; one of several such creatures known as mud-puppies and water-dogs. See *Menopoma*.

hell-bent (hel'ben't), *a.* Recklessly determined, without regard to consequences; determined to have or do at all hazards; resolved; "dead-set"; as, he went hell-bent after it. [Slang, U. S.]

Maine went
Hell-bent
For Governor Kent.

Political song (1840).

hell-black (hel'blak), *a.* Black or dark as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In hell-black night endur'd, would have buoy'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shak., Lear*, iii. 7.

hell-born (hel'börn), *a.* Born of or in hell; of hellish origin.

Retire, or taste thy folly; and learn by proof,
Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of heaven!
Milton, P. L., ii. 687.

hell-broth (hel'brôth), *n.* A composition supposed to be of magical quality prepared for malignant purposes.

Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

hell-cat (hel'kat), *n.* A witch; a hag; a furious vixen.

"Vat voman?" "A hell-cat, who hates me as she does the devil."
Marryat, Snarleyow, II. i.

hell-diver (hel'dī'vēr), *n.* A grebe. [U. S.]

hell-doomed (hel'dōmd), *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heaven,
Hell-doomed?
Milton, P. L., ii. 697.

hell-driver (hel'drī'vēr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Raleigh, North Carolina, U. S.]

Helleboraceæ (hel'e-bō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helleborus* + *-aceæ*.] The name proposed by Spach for the tribe of plants *Helleboreæ*.

helleboraceous (hel'e-bō-rā'shi-us), *a.* [*hellebore* + *-aceous*. Cf. *Helleboraceæ*.] Related to or resembling hellebore; belonging to the *Helleboraceæ*. [Little used.]

helleboraster (hel'e-bō-ras'tēr), *n.* [*hellebore* + *-aster*.] The fetid hellebore, *Helleborus fatidus*.

hellebore (hel'e-bōr), *n.* [Formerly also *ellebore*; < ME. *elebore*, *elebur*, < OF. *ellebore*, F. *ellebore*, *hellébore* = Sp. *elébore*, *elebor* = Pg. *helleboro* = It. *elleboro*, < L. *helleborus*, *elleborus*, also *helleborum*, *elleborum*, < Gr. *ἑλλέβορος*, rarely *ἑλλέβορος*, *hellebore* (L. *veratrum*); ulterior origin unknown.] 1. A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, particularly *H. niger*, the black hellebore or Christmas rose, a native of southwestern Europe. It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic, possessing emmenagogue powers, in overdoses producing inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane, with violent vomiting, vertigo, cramp, and convulsions, which sometimes end in death. *H. viridis*, the green hellebore, a native of Europe, is naturalized in the United States. The fetid or stinking hellebore is *H. fatidus*, a name also given to the skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus foetidus*.

It schewth sumtyme yn medicyns maad of elebore, ther is no thing that puttith away the craumpes as doith oure 5 essence. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Here mercury, here hellebore,
Old ulcers mundifying.

Drayton, Muses' Elysium, v.

2. A name of similar plants of other genera. *Eranthis hiemalis*, a plant closely allied to *Helleborus*, is called winter hellebore. *Veratrum viride*, a liliaceous plant, is known as American, false, or white hellebore, swamp-hellebore, and Indian poke.

3. The powdered root of American hellebore, used to destroy lice and caterpillars.

Helleboræ (hel'e-bō-rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), < *Helleborus* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, distinguished by the petaloid sepals, petals mostly small or wanting, and the sev-

eral-ovuled carpels, which are dehiscent at maturity, or rarely baccate. The tribe embraces about 130 species of annual or perennial herbs, included under about 20 genera, with leaves which are radical, alternate, or resembling an involucre. Here belong, besides the hellebore, the goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, whose rhizomes are used in medicine, and the common columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. See cut under *columbine* 2.

helleborin (hel'e-bō-rin), *n.* [*hellebore* + *-in*².] A crystalline glucoside having poisonous properties, found in black hellebore.

helleborine (hel'e-bō-rin), *n.* [= F. *elleborine* = Sp. *eleborina* = Pg. *helleborinha*, < L. *helleborine*, *elleborine*, < Gr. *ἑλλεβορίνη*, a plant like hellebore, < *ἑλλέβορος*, *hellebore*: see *hellebore*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Epipactis*, natural order *Orchidææ*. There are but few species, perennials with creeping rhizomes, fibrous roots, leafy stems, and loose racemes of dull-colored flowers. They are natives of the northern hemisphere, three or four species being found in Great Britain.

2. A European orchidaceous plant, *Cephalanthera rubra*.

helleborise, *v. t.* See *helleborize*.

helleborism (hel'e-bō-rizm), *n.* [= F. *elleborisme*, < L. *helleborismus*, Gr. *ἑλλεβορισμός*, a dosing with hellebore, < *ἑλλεβορίζειν*, dose with hellebore: see *helleborize*.] The ancient practice of treating disease (insanity) with hellebore.

When he offered his public thesis, on the *Helleborism* of the Ancients. *J. B. Wood, Address on Hahnemann*, p. 5.

helleborize (hel'e-bō-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *helleborized*, ppr. *helleborizing*. [= F. *elleboriser*, < Gr. *ἑλλεβορίζειν*, dose with hellebore, < *ἑλλέβορος*, *hellebore*: see *hellebore*.] To dose with hellebore, as in dementia; treat for madness with hellebore. Also spelled *helleborise*.

I am represented . . . as singular in the paradox, nay, as one who would be helleborized as a madman for harbouring the absurdity.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Helleborus (he-leb'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *helleborus*, also *elleborus*; < Gr. *ἑλλέβορος*, *hellebore*: see *hellebore*.] A genus of plants belonging to the tribe *Helleboreæ*, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. The plants are distinguished by the 5 regular sepals, small petals, and many carpels, which are many-



Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*).

seeded. The genus, known under the general name *hellebore*, includes about 11 species of erect perennial herbs, with deeply cut leaves and large white, yellowish, or greenish flowers, natives of Europe and western Asia. A well-known species is the Christmas rose, or black hellebore, *H. niger*, common in gardens; it is a native of Europe, and its rootstock is used in medicine. See *hellebore*.

hellejay, *n.* See *hellijay*.

Hellene (hel'ēn), *n.* [= F. *Hellène*, < Gr. *ἑλληνες*, pl. form, in Homer (if the single instance is genuine), a Thessalian tribe of which *Ἑλλήν* (Hellen) was the reputed chief; later (earliest record 586 B. C.) a general name for all the Greeks; in N. T. and eccl. writers used for 'Gentiles,' rarely in sing. *Ἑλλην*, a Greek. The origin of the name is unknown; *Hellen* is no doubt an eponym.] 1. An ancient Greek; properly, a Greek of pure race: traditionally said to be so called from Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the legendary ancestor of the true Greeks, consisting of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans.

From the nature of the country inhabited by the *Hellenes*, Buckle infers the symmetry of the Hellenic mind.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 262.

2. A subject of the modern kingdom of Greece, or Hellas.

Hellenian (he-lē'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Hellenic*.

Hellenic (he-len'ik), *a.* [= F. *hellénique*, < Gr. *ἑλληνικός*, < *Ἕλληνες*, the Greeks: see *Hellene*.] Pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks; displaying qualities or tendencies characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered (compare *Hellenism*, 2); Greek; Grecian.

Into the Reformation too . . . the subtle *Hellenic* leaven of the Renaissance found its way.

M. Arnold, Hebraism and Hellenism.

A glance at the position of Cyprus on the map explains why it never became truly *Hellenic*.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 319.

Perhaps there is no other instance of so instinctive a yearning towards the old *Hellenic* life as is to be seen in Keats.

J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 150.

In art, applied specifically to Greek work from the close of the primitive epoch to the Roman supremacy in Greece, beginning 146 B. C., or, more narrowly, until the time of Alexander the Great and the sculptor Lysippus, about 330 B. C., the adjective *Hellenistic* being applied to subsequent work. The *Hellenic* epoch includes the period of



Hellenic Art.
A fragment of the Parthenon frieze, British Museum.

the development and perfection of the Doric and Ionic orders, and that during which the principles of the Corinthian order were worked out. In sculpture, etc., this period comprises the works of the grand style, which succeeded the archaic. See *Greek art*, under *Greek*.—**Hellenic dialect**. See *common dialect*, under *common*.

Hellenically (he-len'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the Hellenic manner; according to the standards of Hellenism.

Hellenicism (he-len'i-sizm), *n.* [*Hellenic* + *-ism*.] Hellenic character or quality; Hellenic style.

He is drawn on to study in detail the *Hellenicism*, the refinement of knowledge and taste, the subtle convolutions of grace, with which the painter illustrates the poet.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 37.

Hellenisation, Hellenise. See *Hellenization, Hellenize*.

Hellenism (hel'en-izm), *n.* [= F. *hellénisme* = Sp. *helenismo* = Pg. *hellenismo* = It. *ellenismo*, < Gr. *ἑλληνισμός*, imitation of the Greeks, use of a pure Greek style and idiom, < *ἑλληνίζειν*, speak Greek, make Greek: see *Hellenize*.] 1. A peculiarity of the Greek language; a word, phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner.

Virgil is full of the Greek Forms of Speech, which the Critics call *Hellenisms*. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 285.

We find examples of Latinisms in Byzantine Greek, and of *Hellenisms* in the decay of classic Latin.

G. P. Marsh, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 249.

2. The spirit and tendency regarded as especially characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered, and as best exemplified in its pursuit of intellectual and physical culture, and its predilection for the noble, the strong, and the beautiful in thought and action. See extract under *Hebraism*, 2.

To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which *Hellenism* holds out before human nature; and from the simplicity and charm of this ideal, *Hellenism*, and human life in the hands of *Hellenism*. . . are full of what we call sweetness and light. . . As the great movement of Christianity was a triumph of Hebraism and man's moral impulses, so the great movement which goes by the name of the Renaissance was an uprising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and *Hellenism*.

M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv.

3. Conformity to Greek speech and ideas; imitation or adoption of Greek characteristics in any respect.

Hellenism [among the Jews] served as the preparation for a catholic creed. As it furnished the language of Christianity, it supplied also that literary instinct which counteracted the traditional reserve of the Palestinian Jews.

McClintock and Strong's Encyc., IV. 176.

Hellenist (hel'en-ist), *n.* [= F. *helléniste* = Sp. *helenista* = Pg. *hellenista* = It. *ellenista*, < Gr. *ἑλληνιστής*, in N. T. one who uses the Greek language, later eccl. sometimes for 'Gentile,' < *ἑλληνίζειν*, speak Greek, make Greek: see

Hellenize. 1. One who is partly Greek; one who has Greek affinities, or who adopts the Greek language, manners, and customs; specifically, a Jew who used the Greek language and conformed more or less to Greek influence in the early period of Christianity, both in Palestine and in foreign countries, especially Egypt.

These Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called *Hellenists*.

Hammond, On Acts vi. 1.

Lake, the physician and *Hellenist*.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 82.

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar; a Grecian.

Richard Bentley, the Master of Trinity College, and the greatest *Hellenist* of his age.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 250.

3. A promoter of Greek culture; specifically, one of the learned Greeks who, after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, disseminated the knowledge of the Greek language and literature in Italy, and were among the chief agents of the revival of learning.

Hellenistic (hel-e-nis'tik), *a.* [*< Hellenist + -ic.*] 1. Resembling or partaking of Hellenic character, but not truly Hellenic; combining Greek and foreign characteristics or elements, as many of the later Greeks and the Hellenized neighboring peoples, or the modified Greek language, thought, etc., current among them.

The civilization resulting from these political changes [after the time of Alexander] showed a decline from the pure Greek or Hellenic model, and is called *Hellenistic*.

The Century, XXV. 87, note.

The religious conceptions and philosophy of the *Hellenistic* Jews.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 173.

2. Particularly, in sculpture and painting, characteristic of the school of Greek art based on the art of Lysippus, the court sculptor of Alexander the Great, which may or may not be considered to include the work of Lysippus himself. It lasted from about 330 B. C. until the Roman supremacy in Greece, and may be extended to include all the work done for the Romans by Greek artists, or in the Greek manner and following Greek models, as late as the early empire. Hellenistic art is characterized in general by a research of effect (posing), by a decided leaning toward the colossal, and by great skill and cleverness in design and execution; but it lacks originality, and seeks to copy the types and methods of the Hellenic epoch rather than to find inspiration in original conceptions and contemporary aims.—**Hellenistic dialect**, a local dialect of ancient Greek in the period after Alexander the Great, spoken by a population not Greek in origin; especially, the dialect used by Greek-speaking Jews, and called also the *Alexandrine dialect*, found in the Septuagint, and in a less marked form in the New Testament: opposed to the common or *Hellenic dialect*.

The formation of a *Hellenistic dialect*, largely intermixed with Semitic idioms. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 413.

Hellenistical (hel-e-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< Hellenistic + -al.*] Same as *Hellenistic*.

Into the importance of the *Hellenistical* dialect he had made the exactest search. Bp. Fell, Hammond, § 1.

Hellenistically (hel-e-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the Hellenistic manner.

It may bear the same signification *hellenistically* in this place. J. Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 60.

Hellenization (hel'en-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< Hellenize + -ation.*] The act of Hellenizing, or the state of being imbued with Greek ideas or methods. Also spelled *Hellenisation*.

The establishment and gradual *hellenization* of Christianity as a system of doctrine.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 172.

The *Hellenization* of that country (Egypt) under the Ptolemies.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 150.

Hellenize (hel'en-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Hellenized*, ppr. *Hellenizing*. [*< Gr. ἑλληνίζειν, speak Greek, tr. make Greek, < ἑλληνες, the Greeks, ἑλλην, a Greek; see Hellene.*] 1. *trans.* To make Hellenic or Hellenistic; cause to conform to Greek standards in any particular.

The only strange god to be seen is Ammon, who had been long *Hellenized* already.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 145.

It is still a question whether the Macedonians should be regarded as barbarized Hellenes, or *Hellenized* barbarians; a coalition of both elements may be inferred from their earliest traditions.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 368.

The Greeks . . . endeavored to strengthen their position by *Hellenizing* . . . the Bulgarian population of Turkey from the source of the Greek Church.

J. Baker, Turkey, p. 73.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conform to Greek standards or usages.—2. To use the Greek language. [*Rare.*]—3. To exhibit a tendency to Hellenism; cultivate Hellenism as an ideal of thinking and conduct. See *Hellenism*, 2.

The development of our *Hellenizing* instincts, seeking ardently the intelligible law of things, and making a stream of fresh thought play freely about our stock notions and habits, is what is most wanted by us at present.

M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v.

Also spelled *Hellenise*.

Hellenizer (hel'en-i-zēr), *n.* One who makes Hellenic; one who or that which exerts a Hellenic or Hellenizing influence.

hellenotype (he-len'ō-tip), *n.* A picture composed of two finished photographs, of which one is very light, made translucent by means of varnish, tinted on the back, and placed over the second and stronger print, thus producing a combination of effects. Also called *hallo-type*. Silver Sunbeam.

heller (hel'ēr), *n.* [*G.*, also *häller, haller* (NL. *hallensis*), *< Hall*, a town in Swabia, where the coin was originally issued.] A small coin formerly current in Germany, struck in silver and in copper, and worth about a farthing.



Obverse. Reverse.
Heller of Count William VIII. of Hanau, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hellespontine (hel'es-pon-tin), *a.* [*< L. Hellespontus, < Gr. ἑλλήσποντος, i. e., ἑλλης πόντος, Helle's sea: ἑλλης, gen. of ἑλλη, Helle, daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in this strait; πόντος, sea.*] Pertaining to the Hellespont, a narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles, connecting the Aegean sea with the Sea of Marmora.

hell-fire (hel'fir'), *n.* [*< ME. hellefir, hellefur, < AS. helle-fȳr, helle fȳr (= OHG. hellafur, MHG. hellefuer, G. höllenfeuer, < hell, gen. helle, hell, + fȳr, fire.)*] The fire of hell; infernal torment.

Devils were not ordained of God for *hell-fire*, but *hell-fire* for them; and for men, so far forth as it was foreseen that men would be like them.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

I never see thy face but I think upon *hell-fire*, and Dives that lived in purple; for there he is in his robes, burning, burning.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

hell-gate (hel'gāt'), *n.* [*< ME. helle gate, < AS. hellegat for *hellegeat, helle geat, < hell, gen. helle, + geat, gate.*] The portal or entrance into hell.

I blessed be treuthe, that so brak *helle-gates*, And saued the Sarasin fram Satanhas and his power.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 158.

The snaky sorceress that sat

Fast by *hell gate*, and kept the fatal key.

Milton, P. L., ii. 725.

hellgrammite, helgramite (hel'gra-mit'), *n.* The larva of a sialid neuropterous insect, *Corydalis cornutus*. It is a favorite bait for the black-bass. Also known locally in the United States by a great variety of popular names, suggested by its appearance or habits.

They are much sought after as fish-bait, having a very tough integument, so that one larva serves to catch several fish; and they are called by fishermen crawlers, dobsons, and . . . *hellgrammites*.

Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 156.

hellgrammite-fly (hel'gra-mit-fi), *n.* The adult *Corydalis cornutus*. J. H. Comstock.

hell-hag (hel'hag), *n.* A malicious, evil-minded old woman.

A corroding disease [it] [envy] is; an *hell-hag* that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts.

Bp. Richardson, Observations on the Old Testament, p. 281.

hell-hated (hel'hā'ted), *a.* Abhorred as hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head; With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart.

Shak., Lear, v. 3.

hell-haunted (hel'hān'ted), *a.* Haunted by evil spirits.

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark, And bid me stand expos'd to the bleak winds, Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove.

Dryden.

hell-hound (hel'hound), *n.* [*< ME. hellehound, hellehund, < AS. hellehund, helle hund (= D. hellhund = MHG. hellehund, G. höllenhund), < hell,*

gen. *helle*, hell, + *hund*, hound.] A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a hellish person.

Thou hadst a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him. . . . A *hell-hound*, that doth hunt us all to death.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

You fiend-apparent, you! you declared *hell-hound*!

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, II. 1.

hellicat (hel'i-kat), *a.* and *n.* [*Sc.*, also *hello-cat*, accom. of *hallokit, hallack'd*, crazy, giddy, < **hallok*, *a.*, repr. by *hallik, haloc*, a giddy girl, + *-it* = E. *-ed*.] 1. *a.* Light-headed; giddy; half-witted; extravagant.

I want to see what that *hellicate* quean Jenny Rintout's doing.

Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

II. *n.* [With allusion to *hell-cat*.] A wicked or cruel creature.

Let us but get pair Grace out o' that auld *hellicat's* clutches.

Scott, Black Dwarf, ix.

hellier (hel'i-ēr), *n.* [Var. of *hellier*, ult. of *healer*.] A roofer; a tiler or slater. [Prov. Eng.]

In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a *hellier* or *hellier*.

Ray.

hellijay (hel'i-jā), *n.* The razor-billed auk, *Alca* (or *Utiamaia*) *torda*. Montagu. Also *hellejay*. [Local, Eng.]

hellish (hel'ish), *a.* [= D. *hellsch* = MLG. *hellisch, hellsch* = MHG. *hellisch, G. höllisch*; as *hell* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to hell; fit for or like hell; infernal; malignant; wicked.

At length to hell, or to some *hellish* place, is he likely to go.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 74.

His nails was lyk ane *hellis* cruk,

Thairwith fyve quarteris lang.

The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 148).

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,

Now entering his great duel, not of arms,

But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles!

Milton, P. R., l. 175.

hellishly (hel'ish-li), *adv.* In a hellish or malignant manner; infernally; wickedly.

That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secrecy, made *hellishly* sacred and firm by solemn oaths.

Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 390.

hellishness (hel'ish-nes), *n.* The qualities of hell; extreme wickedness or malignity.

Wounds, shrieks, and gaspings are his proud delight; And he by *hellishness* his prowess scans.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, xl. 27.

hell-kite (hel'kit'), *n.* A kite of hell; a person of unsparing cruelty.

All my pretty ones?

Did you say all? O, *hell-kite*!—All?

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

hellness, *n.* [Irreg. < *hell*, *n.*, + *-ness*.] Hellishness.

There's not a king among ten thousand kings . . . But gildeth those that glorify his folly.

That sooth and smooth, and call his *Hellness* holy.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Captives.

hello (he-lō'), *interj.* [Also written *hullo*, rarely *hillo*; var. forms of *hallo*, *q. v.*] An exclamation designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance; also, a mere greeting between persons meeting. As a greeting its use is confined to easy colloquial or vulgar speech. As a preliminary telephone call it is now (1889) in very common use.

"*Hullo*, Brown! what's the matter, old fellow?"

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 9.

hell-rake (hel'rāk), *n.* A large rake with long iron teeth. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

hell-wain (hel'wān), *n.* A phantom wagon seen in the sky at night.

They have so fraid us with bull-beggars, spirits, witches, urchins, . . . the man in the oke, the *hell-waine*, . . . and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadows. R. Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft. (Davies.)

The Mare, the Man-i'-th-oak, the *Hellwain*.

Middleton, The Witch, I. 2.

hellward, hellwards (hel'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*< hell* + *-ward, -wards*.] Toward hell.

We have not hastened to heaven-ward, but rather to *hell-ward*.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 35.

Trees that aloft with proudest honours rise, Root *hell-ward*, and thence flourish to the skies.

Brome, To Mr. Fenton.

hell-weed (hel'wēd), *n.* The dodder.

After it has fastened upon a plant, it quits the root, and like a cohering parasite lives upon another's trencher, and first starves, and then kills its entertainer. For which reason irreligious clowns curse it by the name of *Hell-weed* and Devil's-guts. Threlkeld, Stirpes Hibernicæ (1727).

helly (hel'i), *a.* [*< hell* + *-y*.] Cf. AS. *hellic*, *hellish*, < *hel, hell, hell, + -lic, E. -ly*.] Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

Such blasphemies they Bray out of their *helly* hearts.

Anderson, Exposition, fol. 48, b.

helm¹ (helm), *n.* [*< ME. helme, < AS. helma, m., a helm, rudder, = D. helm (stok), tiller, = MLG. helm, rudder, = MHG. helm, halme, G. helm, helve, handle, G. also rudder, helm, steering-oar (in naut. sense from D.), = Icel. hjálm, a rudder; allied to helve and halter*², *q. v.* The word occurs, disguised, in the first element of *halberd*, *q. v.*] 1. A handle; a helve.

A great ax first she gave, that two ways cut,
In which a fair well-polish'd helm was put,
That from an olive-bough received his frame.
Chapman, Odyssey, v.

2. *Naut.*, the handle, lever, or instrument by which the rudder is shifted; the tiller, or in large ships the wheel: sometimes extended to include the whole steering-apparatus.

Yet are they [ships] turned about with a very small helm,
whithersoever the governor listeth. *Jas. III. 4.*

O where will I get a gude sailor,
To take my helm in hand?
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm.
Gray, The Bard, II. 2.

Hence—3. The place or post of direction or management: as, to take the helm of affairs.

Men of ability and experience in great affairs, who have been long at the helm. *By. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.*

I then sat at the helm of the commonwealth, and shared in the direction of its most important motions.
W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, xi.

There are not wanting persons at the helm, friends to the progress of this spirit.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 212.

Down with the helm, the order to push the helm down to the lee side of the ship, in order to put the ship about or to lay her to windward.—**Helm amidships, or right the helm**, the order to keep the rudder in a line with the keel.—**Helm's alee!** See *alee*.—**Port the helm**, the order to put the helm apart.—**Shift the helm**, the order to put the helm from starboard to port, or the reverse.—**Starboard the helm**, the order to put the helm to the starboard or right side.—**To ease the helm**, to let the helm come a little amidships so as to relieve the strain on the rudder.—**To feel the helm**. See *feel*.—**To put the helm down**, to put the helm alee in order to turn the ship to windward.—**Up with the helm**, the order to put the helm aweather.—**Weather helm**, the condition of the helm when kept a little to windward, or aweather, in order to prevent the ship's head from coming up in the wind while sailing close-hauled.

helm¹ (helm), *v. t.* [*< helm*¹, *n.*] To steer; guide; direct. [*Rare.*]

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath
helmed, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better
proclamation. *Shak., M. for M., III. 2.*

Wherefore not
Helm the huge vessel of your state, my liege,
Here, by the side of her who loves you most?
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 1.

helm² (helm), *n.* [*< ME. helm, < AS. helma, a protection, helm, also a protector, = OS. helm = OFries. D. MLG. helm = OHG. MHG. G. helm (> It. elmo = Sp. yelmo, OSP. elmo = Pg. elmo = OF. heaume, heulme, F. heaume) = Icel. hjálmr = Sw. Dan. hjelm = Goth. hilms, helm; = Oulg. shlemūs = Russ. shleme = Lith. szalmas, helm (the last three forms prob. of Teut. origin); prob. = Skt. garman, protection, shelter, from an assumed √gar, gal, repr. by AS. helan, ME. helen, E. heal², cover: see heal², hell², hill². Dim. (through OF.) helmet, *q. v.*] 1. A defensive cover for the head; a helmet. See *helmet*, now the more common form.*

There sate a knight with helme unlance.
Spenser, F. Q., II. l. 24.

(In whose defence 't' appear more stern and full of dread)
Put on a helm of clouds upon his rugged head.
Drayton, Polyolbion, IV. 454.

He wore, against his wont, upon his helm
A sleeve of scarlet.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A dark heavy cloud that rests on the brow of a mountain before a storm, while the rest of the sky is clear. Also *helm-cloud* and *helmet*.

On certain occasions, when the wind is from some easterly point, the helm suddenly forms.
Science, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

3. A hovel; an outhouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Barrel helm**, a type of helmet of the thirteenth century, partly cylindrical in form, with a flat top and the sides slightly if at all convex.—**Demi-helm**, one of the smaller helmets of the middle ages, including the basinet, secret, chapel-de-fer, etc.

helm² (helm), *v. t.* [*< ME. helmen, pp. helmed, ihelmed; < AS. helmian (poet.), cover, < helm, a covering, a helm, helmet: see helm*². Cf. OF. heumer, heulmer, cover with a helmet.] To furnish with a helmet; cover with a helmet, as a knight.

As soone as he was newe helmed and hadde avented
hym-self, he saugh how his felowes blenched on alle partes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 459.

He knew that, however a man may be *helmed* and shielded and harnessed by skill and art, there was always a spear of truth which could pierce through.

G. S. Hildard, John A. Andrew.

helm³ (helm), *n.* [*Dial. form of helm, q. v.*] Same as *helm*.

helimage (hel'māj), *n.* [*< helm*¹ + *-age*.] Guidance. [*Rare.*]

helm-bar (helm'bār), *n.* [*< helm*² + *bar*¹.] A roll of cloud suspended in the air below the helm-cloud. See *helm*², *n.*, 2. [*Prov. Eng.*]

helm-cloud (helm'kloud), *n.* [*< helm*² + *cloud*.] Same as *helm*², 2.

Small portions of their vaporous clouds are seen traveling from the helm-cloud to the bar.
Science, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

helmet (hel'met), *n.* [= *D. helmet, < OF. *helmet, elmet, healmet, hiaumet, dim. of heaume, etc., E. helm = D. helm, etc.: see helm*².] 1. A defensive cover for the head. The term is applied in general to all defensive head-coverings except the slightest, such as the skull-cap, the secret, the wire

hat, etc., and also the camail or coif. Specifically—(a) *Milit.*: (1) In ancient and medieval armor, a cap of metal worn to protect the head from sword-cuts and spear-thrusts. Such a helmet usually guarded the nape of the neck and sides of the face by means of hinged pieces or sliding splints (see *couvre-nuque, face-guard, cheek-piece*), and to a certain extent the face by means of a nasal, either fixed or movable, a beaver, a projecting vizor, or the like. The only helmets which covered the head and face completely were those worn by Roman gladiators of certain classes, and by medieval heavy-armed horsemen between the beginning of the thirteenth and the middle of the sixteenth century.



Ancient Helmets.
a, b, Corinthian type: a, as worn in fight; b, raised for comfort. c, Attic type (archaic). d, a Roman form.



Medieval Helmets.
a, conical helmet with nasal, 12th century; b, conical basinet with camail secured to it, middle of 14th century; c, visored basinet, early years of 15th century; d, cylindrical helmet with hinged vizor, middle of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

century; the most completely defensive helmets were the tilting-helmets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which prevented the wearer from seeing except directly before him, and at a height on a line with his eyes. See *armet, barrel helm (under helm*²), *basinet, beaver*², *burgonet, cabasset, heaume, iron-cap, lumière, mentonnière, morion, nasal, œillère, ombrel, tilting-helmet, vizor*.

I saw St. Denis his head inclosed in a wonderful rich helmet.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 48.

They drank the red wine through the helmet barred.
Scott, L. of L. M., I. 4.

(2) In present use, a stiff military hat of domed or pointed form, sometimes of metal or stiffened with bars of metal so as to afford defense against a sword-cut. (b) A hat, usually of leather and having a vizor and broad neck-guard, worn by firemen. (c) A hat of similar form worn by policemen, or by civilians for any purpose, especially in hot climates. Such hats are usually of felt or pith, so formed as to have space for ventilation around the head or openings for ventilation above. (d) The headpiece of a suit of submarine armor. It is usually formed of sheet-metal and leather, and is fitted over the head and shoulders. It is provided with thick glass windows for the eyes and with pipes for air. See *submarine armor*, under *armor*. (e) A havelock used by anglers, with a projection in front of the face that can be covered by a netting or veil as a protection against insects.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a helmet, set above the escutcheon and seeming to support the armorial crest. Distinctions of rank are indicated by the metal, the number of bars in the vizor, and the position.—3. Same as *helm*², 2.—4. In *bot.*, same as *galea*, 1 (e).—5. The upper part of a retort.—**Beaked helmet, Corinthian helmet, etc.** See the adjectives.

helmet-beetle (hel'met-bé'tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of one of the group of genera which *Cassida* exemplifies, sometimes made a type of a family *Cassididae*: so called from their form. Their larvae are characteristic, being broadly oval and spiny, and having attached to the anal segment a dung-fork on which they carry their excrement. See cuts under *Cassida* and *Cryptocycla*.

helmet-bird (hel'met-bé'rd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Corythaix*; a touracou.

helmet-cockatoo (hel'met-kok-g-tō'), *n.* See *cockatoo*.

helmet-crab (hel'met-krab), *n.* A kind of king-crab, *Limulus longispinus*.

helmet-crest (hel'met-krest), *n.* A crested humming-bird of the genus *Oxygogon*.

helmeted (hel'met-ed), *a.* [*< helmet + -ed*.] Furnished with or wearing a helmet.

Oh no knees, none, widow;
Unto the helmeted Bellona use them
And pray for me your souldier.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I.

helmet-flower (hel'met-flou'ér), *n.* 1. The aconite, wolf's-bane, or monkshood, *Aconitum anthora*, *A. Napella*, etc.—2. The skullcap, *Scutellaria*.—3. A South American orchid-epiphyte of the genus *Coryanthes*: so called from its helmet-shaped lip.

helmetier, *n.* [*< helmet + -ier*.] A soldier wearing a helmet.

He ordained that the helmetiers or morioners should stand upon their feet, having their shields upright before them.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 1191.

helmet-quail (hel'met-kwāl), *n.* A quail of the genus *Lophortyx*, having an elegant recurved crest like that of a helmet. There are two species in the United States, *L. californicus*, the common valley-



Helmet-quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

quail of California, and *L. gambeli*, which abounds in Arizona. Both are favorite game-birds, occupying the same place that is filled by the bob-white in eastern parts of the United States. *Coues*.

helmet-shaped (hel'met-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a helmet; in *bot.*, galeate.

helmet-shell (hel'met-shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Cassia*; a cameo-shell. Most of them are found in tropical seas, some in the Mediterranean. They are numerous, some attaining a large size. Such species as *C. rufa*, *C. cornuta*, and *C. tuberosa* furnish the material upon which shell-cameos are engraved. See cut under *Cassididae*.

helm-guard (helm'gärd), *n.* In armor, a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mamelière. See *guard-chain*.

helm-hoort, *n.* A helmet. *Hallinell*.

helminth (hel'minth), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), also ἑλμιν, a worm, particularly a maw-worm, intestinal worm, allied to ἑλμξ, a helix: see helix*.] A worm; especially, an entozoan, entoparasitic, or intestinal worm, as a cestoid, trematoid, or nematoid. See cut under *Cestodea*.

helminthagogic (hel-min-thā-goj'ik), *a.* [*< helminthagog-ue + -ic*.] Having the properties of a helminthagogue or vermifuge; anthelmintic; vermifugal.

helminthagogue (hel-min-thā-gog), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + ἄγωγος, leading, driving, < ἄγειν, lead, drive*.] In *med.*, a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic; a vermifuge.

Helmintherus (hel-min-thē'rus), *n.* [*NL. (orig. erroneously Helmintherus), < Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + irreg. θηρᾶν, hunt, < θήρ, a wild beast*.] A genus of worm-eating warblers, the type of which is *H. vermivorus*, a common bird of the eastern United States, about 5½ inches long, of an olive-green color above, and having the head striped with a tawny color and with black. *Coues*, 1882.

Helminthes (hel-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + ἄγωγος, leading, driving, < ἄγειν, lead, drive*.] In *med.*, a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic; a vermifuge.

Helminthia (hel-min'thi-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm*.] See *Picris*.

helminthiasis (hel-min-thi-ā-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθίασις, suffer from worms, < ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm*.] In *pathol.*, a condition characterized by the presence of worms in any part of the body.

helminthic (hel-min'thik), *a.* and *n.* [*< hel-minth + -ic.*] *I. a.* 1. In *zool.*, pertaining to helminths or worms.—2. In *med.*, expelling worms; vermifugal.

II. n. A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

helminthimorphous (hel-min-thi-môr'fus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑλμινθ (ēlminth), a worm, + μορφή (morphē), form.*] In *entom.*, helminthoid: specifically applied to certain dipterous larvae which resemble worms and live in the bodies of vertebrates.

Helminthocladia (hel-min-thō-klā'di-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθ (ēlminth), a worm, + κλάδος (kládōs), a branch.*] A small genus of red algae, the type of the order *Helminthocladiales* of Agardh. The fronds are terete, much branched and decompose laterally, and more or less gelatinous.

helminthoid (hel-min'thoid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑλμινθόειδης (ēlminthōeîdēs), contr. ἑλμινθόδης (ēlminthōdēs), like a worm, < ἑλμινθ (ēlminth), a worm, + εἶδος (eîdos), form.*] Resembling a helminth; worm-like in form; vermiform.

helmintholite (hel-min'thō-lit), *n.* [*< helmintholite + -ite.*] A fossil of the genus *Helmintholite*.

Helmintholithus (hel-min-thol'i-thus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθ (ēlminth), a worm, + λίθος (lithos), a stone.*] A Linnean genus of fossils supposed to be helminthoid.

helminthologic (hel-min-thō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< helminthology + -ic.*] Pertaining to helminthology.

helminthological (hel-min-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< helminthologic + -al.*] Same as *helminthologic*.

The introduction of *helminthological* experiment by Küchenmeister. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 50.

helminthologist (hel-min-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< helminthology + -ist.*] One who is versed in helminthology.

helminthology (hel-min-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑλμινθ (ēlminth), a worm, + λογία (logia), < λέγειν (legein), speak: see -ology.*] The science of worms, especially of parasitic worms.

Helminthophaga (hel-min-thof'a-gā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθ (ēlminth), a worm, + φάγειν (phagein), eat.*] A large and beautiful genus of American warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidae*, characterized by a very acute unnotched bill; the worm-eating warblers. They are small, usually gaily colored, and very pretty migratory birds of woodlands, especially of the eastern United States, such as the blue-winged yellow warbler, *H. pinus*; the golden-winged warbler, *H. chrysoptera*; the orange-crowned warbler, *H. celata*; the Tennessee warbler, *H. peregrina*; the Nashville warbler, *H. ruficapilla*; Bachman's warbler, *H. bachmani*; Lucy's warbler, *H. luciae*; Virginia's warbler, *H. virginiae*. This genus was founded in ornithology by Cabanis in 1850; but the name, being preoccupied in a different connection, has lately been changed to *Helminthophila*.

Helminthosporium (hel-min-thō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθ (ēlminth), a worm, + σπόρος (spōros), seed, spore.*] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having simple or slightly branched irregular floccid and multiseptate spores.

helminthosporoid (hel-min-thō-spō'roid), *a.* [*< Helminthosporium + -oid.*] Having the structure or appearance of the genus *Helminthosporium*.

helmless (helm'les), *a.* [*< helm¹ + -less.*] Having no helm or steering-apparatus.

Your National Assembly, like a ship water-logged, *helmless*, lies tumbling. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, II. vi. 5.

I sit within a *helmless* bark. *Tennyson, In Memoriam*, iv.

helmless (helm'les), *a.* [*< helm² + -less.*] Without a helm or helmet.

helm-port (helm'pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, the hole in the counter of a ship through which the rudder passes; the rudder-port.

helmsman (helmz'man), *n.*; *pl.* *helmsmen* (-men). *Naut.*, the man at the helm or wheel, who steers a ship.

I flud a magic bark;
I leap on board: no *helmsman* steers:
I float till all is dark. *Tennyson, Sir Galahad*.

Helobacterium (hē-lō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a nail, + βακτήριον (baktērion), a little stick: see bacterium.*] A name given by Cohn and others to certain rod-shaped bacteria presenting a club-shaped extremity, under the impression that they were specifically or generically distinct. Later investigation has shown that they are merely the fruitifying stage of well-known forms.

Helobia (he-lō'bi-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a marsh, + βίος (bios), life.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants, created by A. Braun in 1864, and still adhered to by Goebel and other botanists, but regarded by most as embracing several natural orders, such as the *Lemnaceae*, *Alismaceae*, *Naiadaceae*, and *Hydrocharitaceae*. In Sachs's classification it is expanded into a series embracing several orders and subordinate families.

helobious (he-lō'bi-us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a marsh, + βίος (bios), life.*] Living in swamps or marshes; palustrine.

helocerous (hē-lō's'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. helocerus, < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a nail, + κέρας (keras), horn.*] Having clavate antennae; clavicorn; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavicornia*.

heloderm (hē-lō-dēr'm), *n.* [*< Heloderma.*] A lizard of the genus *Heloderma*, as the caltetepon and the Gila monster.

I was present when the *heloderm* bit two guinea-pigs in the hind leg. . . . The bites were viciously inflicted, and the lizard did not readily relinquish its hold. *Sir J. Fayrer, Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1882, p. 632.

Heloderma (hē-lō-dēr'mā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a nail, stud, wart, + δέρμα (derma), skin.*] The only known genus of venomous lizards, typical of the

family *Helodermatidae*, having the skin studded with tubercles like nail-heads, whence the name. There are two species, of large size and most repulsive aspect, *H. horridum*, the Mexican caltetepon, and *H. suspectum*, the Gila monster (which see, under *monster*).

Helodermatidae (hē-lō-dēr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Heloderma(t) + -idae.*] An American family of venomous lizards, represented by the genus *Heloderma*. It includes esquamate-tongued lizards with clavicles not dilated proximally, a postorbital arch, no postfrontosquamosal arch, the pre- and postfrontals in contact, separating the frontal from the orbit, and furrowed teeth receiving the efferent ducts of highly developed salivary glands. The *Helodermatidae* are the only *Lacertilia* known to be poisonous; the fact of their venomousness was established in 1882, but it had previously been suspected, whence the name *H. suspectum* of the Gila monster. See *Gila monster* (under *monster*) and *heloderm*. Also *Helodermidae*.

helodermatoid (hē-lō-dēr'ma-toid), *a.* [*< Heloderma(t) + -oid.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Helodermatidae*.

helodermatous (hē-lō-dēr'ma-tus), *a.* [*As Heloderma(t) + -ous.*] Having a studded, warty, or tuberculous skin: specifically applied to the *helodermes*.

helodes (he-lō'dēs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑλώδης (ēlōdēs), of a marsh, marshy, < ἥλος (hēlos), marsh, + εἶδος (eîdos), form.*] In *pathol.*: (a) Marsh-fever. (b) A kind of fever characterized by profuse perspiration.

helodont (hē-lō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a nail, + ὀδών (odon) = E. tooth.*] Shaped like a nail or spike, as a tooth; also, having such teeth.

A number of small *helodont* teeth are scattered over some of the pieces of limestone. *J. W. Davis, Geol. Mag.*, III. 151.

Helodus (hē-lō-dus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a nail, + ὀδών (odon) = E. tooth.*] A genus of fossil selachians, based upon teeth of apparently cestraciont sharks which abound in Carboniferous limestone: so called from the studded appearance of their crushing crowns. *L. Agassiz*, 1838.

Helocetes (he-lō'se-tēs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a marsh, + οἰκέτης (oikētēs), a house-slave, a menial, < οἶκος (oikos), a house.*] A notable genus of aquatic tree-toads, of the family *Hyllidae*. *H. triseriatus* is one of the common species of the United States, whose shrilling may be heard through the summer in swampy places. Also written *Helocetes*.

Helonæa (hel-ō-nē'ā), *n.* [*NL. (Audubon, 1839, as Helinaia; changed to Helonæa by A. New-*

ton), < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a marsh.] A genus of American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidae*, having a peculiar bill resembling that of a meadow-lark. There is but one species, *H. swainsoni*, a near relative of the worm-eating warbler, *Helminthus vermivorus*, inhabiting the Southern States. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of warblers, but has lately been found to abound in swamps in South Carolina.

Helonias (he-lō'ni-as), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a marsh.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Linnaeus in 1753, belonging to the natural order *Liliaceae*, tribe *Narthecieae*, with petioled radical leaves, those of the stem few and small, small flowers in dense racemes, the stamens little longer than the perianth, and three very short styles. Only one species is known, *H. bullata*, a botanical rarity of the United States, growing in wet places in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. It is a very handsome plant.

Helophilus (he-lof'i-lus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a marsh, + φίλος (philos), loving.*] 1. A genus of syrphid flies, founded by Meigen in 1822. They are large, nearly naked, black or brown with yellow spots or bands, and usually marked by light stripes on the back of the thorax. The larvae have no mouth-hooks, and probably live, like those of *Eristalis*, in manure and foul water. Twenty North American and about as many European species are described.

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Hydrophilidae*, erected by Mulsant in 1844. It is synonymous with the extensive genus *Philhydrus* of Solier.

Helophoridae (hē-lō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Helophorus + -idae.*] A family of aquatic palpicorn beetles, named from the genus *Helophorus*. See *Hydrophilidae*. Also written *Helophoridae*, *Helophorites*.

Helophorus (hē-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a nail, stud, + φέρω (phero), bearing, < φέρω = E. bear.*] The typical genus of *Helophoridae*. There are many species, mainly European and North American, but also some Asiatic and North African. *H. lineatus* of Say is found in the United States.

helops (hē-lōps), *n.* [*L. helops, also elops, some sea-fish: see Elops.*] Some sea-fish, a favorite with the Romans.

Salmons from Aquitaine, *helops* from Rhodes. *Middleton, Game at Chess*, v. 3.

Helops (hē-lōps), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a nail, stud, + ὤψ (ōps), face (appearance).*] A notable genus of tenebrionine beetles with slender tarsi, sessile abdomen, and a coriaceous band over the labrum. *H. micans* is a beautifully striped bronzed species. Nearly 200 species are known, about 80 of them North American and the rest mainly European, though a few are found in Asia, North Africa, the Azores, Madeira, and Australia. *Fabricius*, 1775.

Helosidae (hē-lōs'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Helosis + -idae.*] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Balanophoreae*, made by Lindley in 1845 to include the genus *Helosis* and 4 other genera: nearly equivalent to the tribe *Helosideae* of Benth and Hooker.

Helosideae (hē-lō-sid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Helosis (-id-) + -eae.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Balanophoreae*, typified by *Helosis*. It is distinguished by its imperfect flowers, which are monocious or dioecious. The staminate flowers, with the stamens in a column, are furnished with a perianth, which in the pistillate flowers is adnate to the 2-styled ovary and has a 2-tipped limb. The tribe consists of fleshy herbs, destitute of chlorophyll, and parasitic on roots, with the small flowers crowded into a rounded or oblong head. There are 4 genera, natives of tropical America, India, and Java.

Helosia (hē-lō-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Helosis + -eae.*] Same as *Helosideae*. *Schott and Endlicher*, 1832.

Helosis (hē-lō'sis), *n.* [*NL. (so called from the shape of the bracts, which are prominent before anthesis), < Gr. ἥλος (hēlos), a nail.*] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Balanophoreae* and tribe *Helosideae*. It is characterized by a branched rootstock, bearing erect, naked scapes, and by a 3-lobed perianth of the staminate flowers with united stamens, that of the pistillate flowers being superior to the 1-celled ovary which in fruit becomes a nut. The genus comprises three, or according to some authors only one, species of parasitic, smooth, dark-red herbs, natives of tropical America. They are supposed to possess styptic properties.

helosis (hē-lō'sis), *n.* [*NL., also written helosis, appar. intended as a formation from Gr. εἰλεῖν (eilein), turn round, roll up, akin to εἰλίσσασθαι (eileisasthai), turn, εἰλεῖν (eilein), L. volvere, and E. wallow: see helix, volute, and wallow.*] In *pathol.*: (a) Eversion of the eyelids. (b) Spasm of the eye-muscles. (c) Strabismus. (d) Plica polonica. See *plica*.



Helophilus latifrons, natural size.



Gila Monster (*Heloderma suspectum*).



Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophaga chrysoptera*).

Helostoma (hē-lōs'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλος, a nail, + στόμα, the mouth.] The typical genus of *Helostomidae*, having a peculiar small mouth.

helostomid (hē-lōs'tō-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Helostomidae*.

Helostomidae (hel-os-tōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helostoma* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Helostoma*. The mouth is very small, and the teeth are confined to the lips and movable. In most other respects they agree with the *Anabantidae*, and are generally associated with them in the same family. The *Helostoma temminckii* inhabits the fresh waters of Java.

Helot (hē'lōt or hē'lōt), *n.* [*L. Helotæ*, prop. *Helotæ* or *Ilotæ*, < Gr. ἑλωται or ἑλωται, pl. of ἑλωτης or ἑλωτης, a Helot; said to be so named from ἑλως, a town of Sparta, whose inhabitants were enslaved, but more prob. from the pass. of ἑλω, 2d aor. associated with pres. αἰπειν, take.] 1. One of a class of serfs from the ancient Spartans who were owned by the state, were bound to the soil under allotment to landholders, and fulfilled all servile functions. The Helots paid their masters a fixed proportion of the products of the ground cultivated by them. They served as light-armed troops in war, and in great emergencies bodies of them were organized as regular or heavy-armed troops, in which case they might be manumitted as a reward for bravery. They were descendants of captives of war, most of them probably of the conquered Achaean aborigines of Laconia; and they were very cruelly treated, and often systematically massacred, to keep down their numbers and prevent them from organized revolt.

The old Spartans had a wiser method, and went out and hunted down their *Helots*, and speared and spit them when they grew too numerous.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, III. 4.

Hence—2. [*cap.* or *i. c.*] A serf or slave, in general; a servile person; one subject to the orders and caprices of another.

Those unfortunates, the *Helots* of mankind, more or less numerous in every community. Is. Taylor.

helotage (hē'lōt-āj or hē'lōt-āj), *n.* [*cap.* or *i. c.*] The state or condition of being a helot; serfage. Carlyle.

Helotia (hē-lō'ti-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helotium*.] A family of discomycetous fungi, including, according to Bond, the groups *Ciboria* and *Heloti*.

Helotici (hē-lō'ti-si), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helotium*.] Same as *Pileolares*.

helotism (hē'lōt-izm or hē'lōt-izm), *n.* [*cap.* or *i. c.*] 1. The system of serfage maintained at Sparta, or one resembling it. See *Helot*, 1.—2. The condition of the Helots or Spartan serfs, or of helots in the extended sense; servile bondage.

Helotium (hē-lō'ti-um), *n.* [NL., perhaps < Gr. ἥλωτος, nail-shaped, < ἥλος, a nail.] A genus of discomycetous fungi, type of the *Helotia*. The disk is always open, at first punctiform, then dilated, convex or concave, and naked; the excipulum is waxy, free, and externally naked.

helotry (hē'lōt-ri or hē'lōt-ri), *n.* [*cap.* or *i. c.*] 1. The condition of a Helot; serfdom; slavery.—2. Helots in a collective sense; a body of persons in a condition similar to that of the ancient Helots.

The *Helotry* of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period, as Mr. Southey considers it, which elapsed between the fall of the feudal and the rise of commercial tyranny. Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

help (help), *v.*; pret. and pp. *helped* (formerly *help* and *holpen*), ppr. *helping*. [*cap.* or *i. c.*] *ME. helpen* (pret. *halp*, pl. *holpen*, pp. *holpen*, *holpe*), < AS. *helpan* (pret. *healp*, pl. *hulpon*, pp. *holpen*) = OS. *helpan* = OFries. *helpan* = D. MLG. LG. *helpan* = OHG. *helfan*, MHG. *helfen* = Icel. *hjálpa* = Sw. *hjälpa* = Dan. *hjælpe* = Goth. *hilpan*, *help*. Connection with Lith. *szelpiti*, *help*, is uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish aid to; contribute strength or means to; assist in doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything; assist; aid; as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* one out of difficulties. See to *help* to, below.

But ever more God of his grace *help* us.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 284.

Treuthe tauhte me ones to louen hem vchone,

And *helpen* hem of alle thyng after that hem neodeth.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 198.

Help thyself, and God will *help* thee.

G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

2. To bring succor or relief to; relieve; rescue.

This *helpeth* whete

From Auntes and fro myse.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

Help me, Cassius, or I sink!

Shak., J. C., I. 2.

My son . . . hath a dumb spirit; . . . but if thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and *help* us.

Mark ix. 22.

Help us from famine

And plague and strife!

Tennyson, The Victim.

3. To mitigate, as pain or disease; heal, relieve, or comfort, as a person in pain or distress.

And also it is ordeynede, yat if eny brother or sister falle in pouert, thurgh the auntere of ye werlde, his state shal bene *holpen* of euery brother and sister of ye glide.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The true calamus *helps* a cough.

Gerarde.

Do wounds *help* wounds, or grief *help* grievous deeds?

Shak., Lucerne, I. 1822.

But the jingling of the guinea *helps* the hurt that Honour feels.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. To mend; repair. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To change for the better; remedy: as, he cannot *help* his deformity.

Let them [words] have scope: though what they do impart *Help* nothing else, yet do they ease the heart.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

If I be, either by disposition or what other cause, too inquisitive, or suspicious of my self and mine own doings, who can *help* it?

Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

For *helping* of this, it was propounded, that such as dwell there should pay six-pence the acre, yearly, for such lands as lay within a mile of the water.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 234.

Let nothing provoke you to fall upon an imperfection he cannot *help*.

Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

6. To prevent; avoid; forbear; keep or refrain from: with *can* or *cannot*.

A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he can *help* it.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 95.

True, madam; notwithstanding his vices, one can't *help* feeling for him.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

Your teasing daughter, who will never let you alone; who, when you go into your room, cannot *help* running to seek for you.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

7. To increase; aggravate. [Rare.]

Their armour *helped* their harm, crush'd in and bruised into their substance pent.

Milton, P. L., vi. 656.

8. To aid in going, removing, getting, etc.: with ellipsis of *to go*, *to get*, etc.: as, *help* me in (that is, help me to go in); *help* me off my horse.

By foul play, as thou say'st, were we heav'd thence; But blessedly *help* hither.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2.

[The verb *help* may have an infinitive after it without the usual *to*.

William Pitt, . . . having drunk a bottle of port-wine at his own house, would go into Bellamy's with Dundas, and *help* finish a couple more.

Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 116.

I would fain stay and *help* thee tend him.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Should we lend him the moral support of our agreement, and thus *help* him hold his own against the forces he has to face?

Times (London), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 108.]

9. To give out in portions.

She sat down at the head of the table, and began silently *helping* the hot milk.

Vernon Lee, Miss Brown.

God *help* him (her, you, thee), a phrase used to express pity, and implying that the person concerned is beyond the help of man.

Now God *help* thee, poor monkey! But how wilt thou do for a father?

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

She says

(God *help* her) she was wedded to a fool.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

So *help* me, a minced oath: for so *help* me God. [Colloq.]

—So *help* me God, may God *help* or save me as I speak the truth: a solemn asseveration used in taking an oath.

Other formulas of similar import are found in use.

And for thei sworn bi heore soule — "so God hem moste *help*!"

A3eyn heore cene conscience heore catel to sulle.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 24.

I say no more than truth, so *help* me God!

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

To *help* forward, to assist in making progress.

I will hide nothing from you that I can remember, and can think may *help* you forward towards a perfection in this art.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 181.

To *help* off, to aid in disposing or getting rid of.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help* off their time.

Locke.

Strange! how the frequent interjected dash quickens a market, and *helps* off the trash.

Cowper, Charity, I. 522.

To *help* on, to forward; further.—To *help* out, to aid in delivering from trouble, in completing a task, in eking out a supply, or the like.

The god of learning and of light

Would want a god himself to *help* him out.

Swinburne.

To *help* over, to enable to surmount: as, to *help* one over a difficulty.—To *help* to, to assist in obtaining; supply or serve with: as, to *help* one to meat at table.

Is this a dinner? this a genial room? . . .

In plenty starving, tantalized in state,

And complaisantly *help'd* to all I hate.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 164.

To *help* up, to raise; support.

A man is well *help'd* up that trusts to you.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

"We shall be finely *helped* up here," said Michael Lambourne, looking at the gateway and gate.

Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lend aid; be of use; avail.

To *help*, in haste, my wille is not applied; Who trowithe me not, I lete it passe a-way.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

To euery craft of man's *help* He had a redy witte to *help* Through naturall experience.

Gower, Conf. Amant, v.

2. To serve or distribute food, as at table.

The host sat behind the haunch of mutton, and *helped* with zeal; the guests took the ducks, the turkey, the hare, and the fowls, and did their part.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

A *helping* hand. See *hand*.—To *help* out, to lend aid.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help* out where the Muses failed.

Rymer.

help (help), *n.* [*cap.* or *i. c.*] *ME. help*, < AS. *help* = OS. *helpan* = OFries. *helpan* = D. *hulpe* = MLG. *hulpe* = OHG. *helfa*, *helfa*, MHG. *helfe*, *helfe*, G. *hilfe* = Icel. *hjálpa* = Sw. *hjelp* = Dan. *hjælp*, *help*; from the verb.] 1. Assistance; aid given toward doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything, as labor, escape from danger or difficulty, discharge of obligations, etc.

In ancient tyme of antiquite

Men called goddis to their *help* and ayd.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., I. 22.

By the *help* and assistance of their counsels, the order of the gouernement, and conduction of the shippes in the whole voyage might be the better.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

Embrace, and invite *helps*, and advices, touching the execution of thy place.

Bacon.

2. Remedy; relief; succor; means of deliverance: as, failure is inevitable, there is no *help* for it.

Our *help* is in the name of the Lord.

Ps. cxiv. 8.

The fields, woods, houses, beds, boots [in Brazil], are subject to plente of snakes, which without *help* kill in foure and twentie houres.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

Poor Corydon

Must live alone; Other *help* for him I see that there is none.

Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xviii. 54.

3. A source of aid, relief, or succor; a helper.

I will make him an *help* meet for him.

Gen. ii. 18.

God is . . . a very present *help* in trouble.

Ps. xli. 1.

You who now glory in the name of Believers and are hitherto as forward as any in the profession of Christianity, do not think your selves to be above the need of any *helps* to confirm your faith.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature.

South, Sermons.

The ladies [Dryden's characters] seem to have been expressly created to form *helps* meet for such gentlemen.

Macaulay, Dryden.

Hence—4. An assistant; a hired laborer or servant; especially, a domestic or household servant; collectively, servants or assistants; the supply of workers. [U. S., originally and still chiefly in New England.]

The Boston *help* reads Dante while she prepares the succulent pork and beans.

New Eng. Jour. of Education, XVII. 54.

The fewness and dearness of servants [in the New England colony] made it necessary to call in temporary assistance for extraordinary occasions, and hence arose the common use of the word *help*.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 263.

help-ale (help'āl), *n.* A festivity among the English peasantry marking the completion of work done by the help of neighbors, as in hay-making.

helper (hel'pēr), *n.* [*cap.* or *i. c.*] *ME. helpere* (= OFries. *helpan*, *helfere* = D. *helper* = MLG. *hulper* = OHG. *helfari*, *helfare*, *helfari*, MHG. *helfere*, G. *helfer* = Icel. *hjálpari* = Sw. *hjelpare* = Dan. *hjælper*); < *help*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who helps, aids, or assists; an auxiliary; one who affords assistance, comfort, or remedy.

Woman being created for man's sake to be his *helper*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.

There was not any shut up, nor any left, nor any *helper* for Israel.

2 Ki. xiv. 26.

Fellow-labourers in the same vineyard, not lording over their rights, but *helpers* of their joy.

Burke, Economical Reform.

2. Specifically, one who is employed as assistant to another in doing some kind of work: as, a blacksmith's or a groom's *helper*.

helpfellow (help'fel'ō), *n.* [*cap.* or *i. c.*] *help* + *fellow*. Cf. *helpmate*.] A colleague; a partner or an associate; a mate.

Therefore we taried still alone at Athenes, and from thence sente Tymothe our brother, a tryed minister of God, and an *helpfellow* of our office.

J. Udall, On 1 Thes. iii.

helpful (help'fūl), *a.* [*cap.* or *i. c.*] *ME. helpful*; < *help* + *-ful*.] Furnishing help; serviceable; useful; beneficial.

I schal be *helpful*, or merciful, to the wickidnesse of hem.

Wyclif, Heb. viii. 12 (Oxf.).

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison.

Raleigh, Hist. World.

More *helpful* than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 1.

helpfully (help'ful-i), *adv.* In a helpful or serviceable manner.

helpfulness (help'ful-nes), *n.* The condition or characteristic of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

You saw the beginnings of civilization as it were, and the necessity of mutual *helpfulness* among the settlers.

W. Black.

helping (hel'ping), *n.* [= MHG. *helfunge*; verbal *n.* of *help*, *v.*] 1. The act of aiding or giving help.

Somme ther ben here that, while ye haue ben oute of contrey, haue defended youre londe as wele as it hadde ben their owne a-gain alle youre enemyes, and haue be in *helpinge* to alle hem that ye lefte it to kepe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 372.

2. That which is served or offered at one time, as food or drink; a portion. [Colloq.]

helpless (help'les), *a.* [*<* ME. *helples* (= OS. *hulplos* = OFries. *helfelos* = D. *hulpeloos* = OHG. *helfelos*, MHG. *G. hilflos* = Icel. *hjálp-lauss* = Dan. *hjælplos* = Sw. *hjälplös*); *<* *help* + *-less*.]

1. Incapable of acting without assistance; needing help; incapable of self-support or self-defense; feeble; dependent; as, a *helpless* babe; a *helpless*, shiftless fellow.

And let a single *helpless* maiden pass

Uninjured in this wild surrounding waste.

Milton, Comus, I. 402.

Slavery is disheartening; but Nature is not so *helpless* but it can rid itself at last of every wrong.

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Incapable of helping; affording no help; unaiding. [Rare.]

The gods have been

Helpless foreseers of my plagues.

Chapman, Iliad, vi. 385.

3. Beyond help; irremediable.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,

Than rip up grief, where it may not avail.

Spenser.

4. Unsupplied; destitute. [Rare.]

Helpless of all that human wants require.

Dryden.

helplessly (help'les-li), *adv.* In a helpless manner or condition.

But if he be thus *helplessly* distract,

'Tis requisite his office be resign'd,

And given to one of more discretion.

Spanish Tragedy, iv.

helplessness (help'les-nes), *n.* The state of being helpless.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness*.

Buckminster.

No one can be barbarous enough to desire the continuance of poor wretches in error and *helplessness*, that he may tyrannize over them with impunity.

Secker, Works, V. xii.

helply (help'li), *a.* [ME., = MLG. *hulplich* = MHG. *helflich*, *helflich*; cf. G. *be-hülflich* = Dan. *be-hjælpe* = Sw. *be-hjälplig*; *<* *help* + *-ly*.] Aiding; assisting; helpful.

I swor you righte, lo, now,

To ben youre frende and *helply* to my myghte.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 128.

helpmate (help'māt), *n.* [*<* *help* + *mate*]; cf. *helpfellow*, an equiv. compound of much older date. Cf. *helpmeet*.] An assistant; a helper; a coadjutor; a partner.

God made man first, and out of him created woman; and declared withal, that he therefore created her that she might be a *help-mate* for the man.

Abp. Sharp, Works, IV. xii.

I was now provided with a *helpmate*.

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *help-mates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land.

Pennant, Brit. Zool., The Hog.

helpmeet (help'mēt), *n.* [An absurd compound, taken as equiv. to *helpmate*, the form being suggested by the expression used in Gen. ii. 18, in reference to Adam's wife, "an *help meet* for him," i. e. fit for him, but prop. 'a help (helper) like himself' (*adjutorium similem sibi*, Vulg.).] A partner; a helpmate; a consort; specifically, a wife.

According to the latter [narrative of creation] the Lord God created Adam, and placed him in the garden of Eden, . . . and afterwards, on his finding the want of a *helpmeet*, caused him to sleep, and took one of his ribs, and thence made a woman.

J. H. Newman, Discussions and Arguments (1872), p. 154.

The [Mormon] saints have gone on with their wholesale marrying and sealing, and the head prophet has taken his forty-fifth *help-meet*.

New York Tribune, quoted by R. G. White, Words and [their Uses, v.

[The original use in Gen. ii. 18 is correctly reproduced in the following passage, which illustrates the transition to the incorrect use:

It had therefore been much impressed upon his [Whitefield's] heart that he should marry, in order to have a *help meet* for him in the work whereunto he was called.

Southey, Wesley (2d Amer. ed.), II. 188.]

helpworthy (help'wèr-thi), *a.* Deserving help.

Our preaching . . . is apt to be too ambitious. It falls in *helpfulness* to *helpworthy* people.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 213.

helter-skelter (hel'tèr-skel'tèr), *adv.* [First in Shakspeare's time; a dial. expression, being a riming formula vaguely imitative of hurry and confusion. Cf. *hurly-burly*. The same initial sequence *h—sk—* appears in *harum-scurum*, dial. *hacey-seacey*, etc.] With confused haste or commotion; in a disorderly hurry; confusedly.

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Helter skelter, hang sorrow, care 'll kill a cat.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 3.

The lightning kept flashing, the rain too kept pouring, While they, *helter-skelter*, In vain sought for shelter.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 172.

helter-skelter (hel'tèr-skel'tèr), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *helter-skelter*, *adv.*] 1. *a.* Confused; disorderly; carelessly hurried.

The Legislature is always pressed for time during the closing week, and the most important business is rushed through in *helter-skelter* fashion.

The Nation, XLVII. 445.

II. *n.* Confused movement or action; disorderly hurry or bustle; confusion.

Such a clatter of tongues in empty heads,

Such a *helter-skelter* of prayers and sins.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

The system of classification [of antiquities in the Vatican] is based on the history of their collection by the different popes, so that, for every other purpose but that of securing to each pope his share of glory, it is a system of *helter-skelter*.

George Eliot, in Cross, II. x.

helter-skelteriness (hel'tèr-skel'tèr-i-nes), *n.* Disorderly haste; heedless confusion. [Rare.]

While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-scratches arrested my attention, their *helter-skelteriness* of commentary amused me.

Poe, Marginalia, Int.

helve (helv), *n.* [*<* ME. *helve*, earlier *helfe*, *<* AS. *helf* (the dat. occurs spelled *helfe* and the pl. spelled *hylfa*), a handle, = OD. *helve* = OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, pl. *helbe*, G. (obs.) *helb*, a handle. The same base appears in *helm*¹, AS. *helma* (for **helfma*), and *halter*², AS. *halfter*; see *helm*¹, *halter*², *halberd*.] 1. The handle of an ax, adz, or hatchet.

But Gawain smote the axe *helve* a-sondre, and the stroke descended on the shelde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 534.

His hand fetcheth a stroke with the ax, . . . and the head slippeth from the *helve*.

Deut. xix. 5.

Let us be sure that the devil take not a *helve* from our own branches to fit his axe.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

2. The shank of a forge-hammer or trip-hammer: also used for the whole hammer.—*Belly helve*, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam is placed below the surface of the ground, and acts upon the arm or lever at a point between its head and the fulcrum.—*Nose or frontal helve*, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam acts upon the lever at one extremity, while the fulcrum is placed at the other extremity.—*To put the ax in the helve*. See *ax*¹.—*To throw the helve after the hatchet*, to give up entirely; abandon the last resource.

If shee should reduce the Spaniard to that desperate passe in the Netherlands, as to make him *throw the helve after the hatchet*, and to relinquish those provinces altogether, it would much alter the case.

Hovell, Forreine Travell, § 9.

helve (helv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *helved*, prp. *helving*. [*<* *helve*, *n.*] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

helve-hammer (helv'ham'èr), *n.* A large, heavy blacksmiths' hammer for manufacturing wrought-iron, tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings; a trip-hammer.

Helvella (hel-vel'ē), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *helvus*, yellow.] 1. A genus of discomycetous fungi, growing on the ground and closely allied to the morels (*Morchella*), type of the *Helvellaceae*. The receptacle is pilate, hanging down over the stem, concave and barren below. A few of the species are edible.

2. [*<* L. *ē*.] A fungus belonging to this genus. **Helvellaceae**, **Helvellacei** (hel-ve-lā'sē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Helvella* + *-aceae*, *-acei*.] That division of the discomycetous fungi which contains the morels (*Morchella*) and the genera most nearly related to them. The hymenium is vertical, the texture soft and waxy. *Discomycetes* is a synonym. Also written *Elvellaceae*, *Elvellacei*.

helver (hel'ver), *n.* In mining, the handle or helve of a tool.

Helvetia green. Same as *acid-green*.

Helvetian (hel-vē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Helvetia* or *Helvetii* + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the ancient people called Helvetii.—2. Of or pertaining to Switzerland, called in Middle Latin and New Latin *Helvetia*, with reference to the ancient Helvetii; Swiss. See *Helvetic*.—*Helvetian plover*. See *plover*.

II. *n.* One of the ancient Helvetii; hence, an inhabitant of Switzerland; a Swiss.

Helvetic (hel-vet'ik), *a.* [*<* L. *Helveticus*, *<* *Helvetii*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is modern Switzerland. The name is said to mean 'high-hill men'.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the ancient inhabitants of the Alpine region now called Switzerland.—2. Of or pertaining to the modern states and inhabitants of Switzerland; as, the *Helvetic confederacy*; *Helvetic states*.—*Helvetic confessions*, two confessions of faith composed by Swiss theologians, representing the religious creed of the Reformed cantons of Switzerland, and bearing date, the first 1536, the second 1566. They are Protestant in opposition to Romanism, evangelical in opposition to Pelagianism, Arrianism, etc., moderately Calvinistic on the subject of election and predestination and on the subject of the Lord's Supper, and Zwinglian in opposition to Lutheranism.—*Helvetic Republic*, a republic comprising the greater part of Switzerland, which was formed in 1798 under French auspices, and existed until 1814.

helvin, **helvite** (hel'vin, -vit), *n.* [*<* L. *helvus*, light-yellow (see *helvicolous*), light-bay, + *-in*², *-ite*².] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons. It is a silicate of beryllium (glucinum), manganese, and iron, and contains also some sulphur. It is found near Schwarzenberg in Saxony, and in Virginia.

helvicolous (hel'vō-lus), *a.* [*<* L. *helvicolus*, *helvicolus*, pale-yellow, yellowish, dim. of *helvus*, yellow, light-yellow, light-bay (of the color of cows, etc.), = AS. *geolu*, E. *yellow*, q. v.] Dull grayish- or reddish-yellow; tawny.

Helwingia (hel-win'ji-ā), *n.* [After Dr. G. A. Helwing of Angerburg in Prussia, a clergyman noted as a botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Willdenow in 1805, of the natural order *Araliaceae*, series *Panaceae*, remarkable in having the small sessile and few-flowered umbels borne on the midribs of the leaves near the center. Only two species are known, one inhabiting Japan, the other the Himalayas; they are smooth shrubs with simple serrulate leaves. The young leaves of the Japanese species, *H. rusefolia*, are used by the inhabitants as an esculent vegetable.

Helwingiaceae (hel-win'ji-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Helwingia* + *-aceae*.] An order of plants established by Decaisne in 1836, and adopted by Endlicher and Lindley, for the reception of the anomalous genus *Helwingia*, now generally referred to the *Araliaceae*.

helxine (hèk'sin), *n.* [= F. Pg. *helxine* = It. *elsine*, *<* L. *helxine*, a prickly plant, otherwise unknown, also a plant called perdicium, *Parietaria officinalis* (Pliny), *<* Gr. *ἑλξίνη*, a plant with woolly capsules, perhaps *parietaria* or *urceolaris*, *<* *ἑλξιν*, draw, pull, trail.] 1. An old name applied by Dioscorides and Pliny to the pellitory, *Parietaria*, to a sort of thistle, *Atractylis gummifera*, and to the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.—2 [cap.] (hèk-si'nē). A genus established by Requin for a plant confined to Corsica and Sardinia, which differs botanically from *Parietaria* only by its one-flowered involucre. It is regarded by many botanists as a species of *Parietaria* (*P. Soleiroidii*).

hem¹ (hem), *n.* [*<* ME. *hem*, pl. *hemmes*, *<* AS. *hem* (once, glossing L. *limbus*), edge, border, = Fries. dim. *hämle*, North Fries. *heam*, a hem, edge, border; formed with umlaut *<* AS. *ham*, pl. *hammas*, a piece of land fenced in, = G. *hamm* (obs. or dial.), a forest, grove (orig. hedge), *hamme*, a hedge, fence: see *ham*³. The same development of sense, 'fence, hedge, grove,' appears in *haw*¹, q. v. W. *hem*, hem, is from E.] 1. A narrow fold in the edge of a piece of textile material, made to prevent it from raveling. The stuff is turned over twice so as to cover the raw edge, and the inner fold or crease is sewed firmly down.

And launceth heize her *hemmes* with babelyng in stretes; Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk & semes full queynite.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 551.

"For thou must shape a sark to me, . . .

Without any cut or *heme*," quoth he.

The Elphin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 278).

My silk may bind

And broider Ottlma's cloak's *hem*.

Browning, Pippa Passes, Epil.

2. Edge; border; margin.

Over the watyre they wente by wyghtnesse of horses, And tuke wynde as they walde by the wodde *hemmes*.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1389.

They . . . brought unto him all that were diseased; and besought him that they might only touch the hem [revised version, "border"] of his garment. Mat. xiv. 35, 36.

Timon is dead;
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' the sea.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

3. In *arch.*, the projecting spiral of the Ionic capital. [Rare or obsolete.]

hem¹ (hem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hemmed*, ppr. *hemming*. [*< ME. hemmen; < hem¹, n.* The *G. hemmen*, stop, check, hinder, = *OFries. hemma, hamma*, hinder, obstruct (a limb), is not cognate, but comes from the same root as *E. hamble* and prob. *hamper*¹: see *hamble*, *hamper*¹.] 1. To form a hem or border to; fold and sew down the edge of: as, to hem an apron.

The child . . . holding in her hands a shred of a handkerchief, which she was professing to hem, and at which she bored perseveringly with a needle.

Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, ii.

2. To border; edge.

He goeth walking vp and downe in hys habite garded or hemmed with hys brode phylacteries.

J. Udall, *On Luke vi.*

The snowy mountainous pass . . .
Hems in its gorges the bed
Of the new-born clear-flowing stream.

M. Arnold, *The Future*.

3. To inclose; circumscribe; limit or confine by an environment of any kind: with *in*, *about*, or *around*.

See, see! he cries, where your Parthenia fair,
The flower of all your army, hemm'd about
With thousand enemies, now fainting stands.

P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*, xli.

So . . . was it hemmed in by woody hills. Sidney.

Our habits, our established modes of thought and action, the manners and fashions of society, all hem us in.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 78.

To hem out^t, to shut out.

You can not hem me out of London. Webster.

hem² (hem), *interj.* [Sometimes written *him*; a vocalized imitation of a sound more nearly represented by *hm* or *h'm*, being orig. the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort—a guttural aspiration with nasal murmur.] An interjectional utterance, a sort of voluntary half-cough, intended to attract the attention of a particular person, to cover embarrassment by feigned indifference or hesitation, etc. Also *ahem*.

I would try; if I could cry hem, and have him.

Shak., *As you Like it*, i. 3.

Pris. Hem, hem!

Witty. He's dry; he hems: on quickly!

Beau. and Fl., *Wit at Several Weapons*, i. 2.

"Hem!" coughed Miss Lillerton. Mr. Watkins Tottle thought the fair creature had spoken. "I beg your pardon," said he. Dickens, *Sketches*, Mr. Watkins Tottle, ii.

hem² (hem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hemmed*, ppr. *hemming*. [*< hem², interj.*] 1. *intrans.* To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*; hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking: as, to hem and haw.

Hacking and hemming, as though our wittes and our senses were a woll-gathering.

Sir T. Wilson, *Art of Rhetoric*, p. 109.

Excellent!—'Tis Agamemnon just,—
Now play me Nestor—hem, and stroke thy beard,
As he, being 'dress'd to some oration.

Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 3.

Mr. Bickerstaffe stood up, and after having cast his eyes over the whole assembly, hemmed twice.

Addison, *Trial of Punctilios*.

II. *trans.* To remove or otherwise affect by coughing.

Ros. I could shake them off my coat; these burs are in my heart.

Cel. Hem them away. Shak., *As you Like it*, i. 3.

hem³, *pron.* See *he*¹, I., D (c).

hem-, *hema-*. See *hema-*.

hemachate, **hæmachate** (hem'a-kāt), *n.* [*< L. hæmachates*, *< Gr. αἰμαχάτης*, *< αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀχάτης*, agate.] A species of agate interspersed with spots of red jasper.

hemachrome, **hæmachrome** (hem'a-krôm), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The red coloring matter of the blood; hemoglobin.

hemachrosis, **hæmachrosis** (hem-a-kro'sis), *n.* [NL. *hemachrosis*, *< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶσις*, a coloring, tinting.] Redness of the blood.

hemacytometer, **hæmacytometer** (hem'a-si-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *κύτος*, hollow (cell), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for counting the corpuscles of blood.

hemad, **hæmad** (hē'mad), *adv.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *-ad³*.] To or toward the hemal aspect of the body; ventrad: the opposite of *neurad*.

hemadromograph, **hæmadromograph** (hem-a-drom'ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*,

running, course, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording automatically changes in the velocity of the blood dependent on the deviation from the perpendicular on the part of a pendulum introduced into the blood-current.

Chauveau and Lortet first used their *hæmadromograph* in 1860.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 97.

hemadromometer, **hæmadromometer** (hem'a-drō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, running, course, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins, by means of the introduction of a large glass loop, when the rate can be seen and read off.

hemadromometry, **hæmadromometry** (hem'a-drō-mom'e-tri), *n.* The art of measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins.

hemadynamics, **hæmadynamics** (hem'a-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *E. dynamics*.] The hydrodynamics of the circulation.

hemadynamometer, **hæmadynamometer** (hem'a-dī-nā-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *E. dynamometer*.] An instrument for measuring the blood-tension; a manometer used for determining the pressure in any blood-vessel.

hemafibrite, **hæmafibrite** (hem-a-fī'brit), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *L. fibra*, fiber, + *-ite²*.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring, in orthorhombic crystals and also in globular forms having a fibrous structure and red color, at Nordmark in Sweden.

hemagogue, **hæmagogue** (hem'a-gog), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *αγωγή*, leading, drawing forth, *< ἀγείν*, lead.] A medicine which promotes menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharges.

hemal, **hæmal** (hē'mal), *a.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *-al*.] 1. Having the character of blood; sanguineous; bloody: as, the hemal fluid. Also *hemic*, *hæmic*.—2. Pertaining to or connected with blood, blood-vessels, or blood-circulation; vascular; circulatory: as, the hemal system.—3. Situated on the side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, which contains the heart and great blood-vessels; ventral: the opposite of *neurad*. In man the hemal aspect is the whole front of the body, the opposite of the back. In other vertebrates the under side is hemal. The epithet is chiefly used in this technical sense.—**Hemal arch**, that portion of a typical vertebra which is on the hemal side of the vertebral axis, forming a hoop or ring to inclose and protect the heart and other viscera, as the neural arches inclose the main nervous system. The ribs and breast-bone constitute a series of hemal arches. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—**Hemal cavity**, the body-cavity or coeloma; the thoracic-abdominal cavity in general, containing the heart, lungs, intestines, etc.; so called because it is on the hemal aspect of the body and formed or inclosed by hemal arches.—**Hemal flexure**. See *flexure*.—**Hemal space**, a cavity or space in which blood circulates.—**Hemal spine**. (a) In Owen's terminology, the median ventral or hemal element of a hemal arch, as one of the segments or pieces of the sternum or breast-bone, articulated on either hand with a hemapophysis. (b) A median process of the hemal side of the body of a vertebra; a hypapophysis: a rare use.

In a half-wild rabbit from Sandon Park, a hemal spine was moderately well developed on the under side of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, and I have seen this in no other specimen. Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 127.

hemalopia, **hæmalopia** (hem-a-lō'pī-ā), *n.* [NL. *hemalopia*, *< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *ὄψις*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye; cf. *hemeralopia*.] Hemophthalmia.

hemapoiesis, **hæmapoiesis** (hem'a-poi-ē'sis), *n.* Same as *hematopoiesis*.

hemapoietic, **hæmapoietic** (hem'a-poi-et'ik), *a.* Same as *hematopoietic*.

hemapophyseal, **hæmapophyseal** (hem'a-pō-fiz'ē-āl), *a.* Same as *hemapophysial*.

hemapophysial, **hæmapophysial** (hem'a-pō-fiz'i-āl), *a.* [*< hemapophysis*, *hemapophysis*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a hemapophysis.

hemapophysis, **hæmapophysis** (hem'a-pōf'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hemapophyses*, *hæmapophyses* (-sēz).

[NL. *hemapophysis*, *< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a process, as of bone: see *apophysis*.] The second element of the typical hemal arch of a vertebra, situated between the pleurapophysis and the hemal spine, corresponding in part to the neurapophysis of the neural arch.

Thus, a costal cartilage, intervening between the bony part of a rib and a segment of the sternum, is a hemapophysis. See cut under *endoskeleton*.

hemarthrus, **hæmarthrus** (hē-mār'thrus), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *άρθρον*, joint.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in the synovial cavity of a joint.

hemastatic, **hæmastatic** (hem-a-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] I. a. 1. Relating to

hemastatics.—2. In *med.*, serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood; arresting hemorrhage; styptic.

II. *n.* A remedy for stanching a flow of blood.

hemastatics, **hæmastatics** (hem-a-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hemastatic*, *hæmastatic*: see *-ics*.] The hydrostatics of the blood in living bodies.

hemat-. See *hema-*.

hematachometer, **hæmatachometer** (hem'a-ta-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *E. tachometer*.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood by making it flow through a chamber in which a pendulum hangs.

For . . . [measuring the velocity of the blood] Vierordt constructed the *hæmatachometer*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 97.

hematangionosis, **hæmatangionosis** (hem'a-tan'ji-on'ō-sus), *n.* [NL. *hematangionosis*, *< Gr. αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *αγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *νόσος*, disease.] Disease of the blood-vessels. Also *hematangionosus*, *hæmatangionosus*.

hematein, **hæmatein** (hem-a-tē'in), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *-e-in*.] An organic principle (C₁₆H₁₂O₆ + 3aq.) derived from the coloring matter of logwood. It forms dark-violet crystalline scales, which show by reflected light a greenish hue, and are sometimes observable on logwood. Also *hemateine*, *hæmateine*.

hematemesis, **hæmatemesis** (hem-a-tem'e-sis), *n.* [NL. *hematemesis*, *< Gr. αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *εμεῖν*, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, a vomiting of blood.

hematemetic, **hæmatemetic** (hem'a-tē-met'ik), *a.* [*< hematemesis*, *hæmatemesis*, after *emetic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hematemesis.

hematherm, **hæmatherm** (hem'a-thēr'm), *n.* [*< Hæmatotherma*.] A warm-blooded animal; one of the *Hæmatotherma*.

hemathermal, **hæmathermal** (hem-a-thēr'-māl), *a.* [*< hematherm*, *hæmatherm*, + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the hematherms; hemathermal.

hemathermous, **hæmathermous** (hem-a-thēr'-mus), *a.* [*< hematherm*, *hæmatherm*, + *-ous*.] Same as *hemathermal*.

hemathidrosis, **hæmathidrosis** (hem'a-thi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL. *hemathidrosis*, *< Gr. αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *ἰδρῶς*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, the effusion on the skin of blood or blood-stained liquid without gross or evident lesions.

hemathorax, **hæmathorax** (hem-a-thō'raks), *n.* Same as *hematothorax*.

hematic, **hæmatic** (hē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. αἱματικός*, of the blood, *< αἷμα*(τ-), blood: see *hema-*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining to, or occurring in, the blood; sanguineous; hemal.

Again, who has not observed the effect of depressing emotions to weaken the constitution and engender hæmatic changes, resulting in dangerous anemia?

Allen, and *Neurot.*, VI. 543.

2. In *med.*, effecting a change in the condition of the blood.

II. *n.* A medicine which effects a change in the condition of the blood.

hematics, **hæmatics** (hē-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hematic*, *hæmatic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of physiological and medical science which is concerned with the blood.

hematidrosis, **hæmatidrosis** (hem'a-ti-drō'-sis), *n.* Same as *hemathidrosis*.

hematin, **hæmatin** (hem'a-tin), *n.* [*< NL. hæmatina*; *< Gr. αἷμα*(τ-), blood, + *-in²*. Cf. *Gr. αἱματίνος*, of blood.] 1. A brown amorphous substance associated with hemoglobin in the blood, also forming scales of a bluish-black color with a metallic luster.

He [Mr. Sorby] has . . . shown how it [blood] may be detected under the most unfavourable conditions, provided that a trace of hæmatin has escaped decomposition or removal.

J. N. Lockyer, *Spectroscope*, p. 86.

2. Same as *hematoxylin*.

Also spelled *hematine*, *hæmatine*.

hematinic, **hæmatinic** (hem-a-tin'ik), *a.* [*< hematin*, *hæmatin*, + *-ic*.] A medicine, as a preparation of iron, which tends to increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

hematinometer, **hæmatinometer** (hem'a-ti-nom'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *hemoglobinometer*.

hematinuria, **hæmatinuria** (hem'a-ti-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. *hematinuria*, *< hæmatina*, hematin, + *Gr. οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of hematin in the urine: a term once used specifically to designate what is now called *hemoglobinuria*.

hematite, **hæmatite** (hem'a-tit), *n.* [*< L. hæmatites*, *< Gr. αἱματίνος* (see *λίθος*, stone), red iron ore, prop. adj., blood-like, *< αἷμα*(τ-), blood.] Native

anhydrous iron sesquioxide, or red oxide of iron, Fe_2O_3 . It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, and occurs in iron-black crystals with brilliant metallic luster (called *specular iron* and *iron-glance*), also in thin tabular crystals or scales, often red by transmitted light. More commonly it is massive, with structure varying from compact to foliated and micaceous (*iron-mica* or *micaceous iron ore*), also to columnar and fibrous, and further to earthy (*red ochre*) and impure argillaceous (*ironstone*) kinds. All varieties have a red streak. It is one of the most valuable ores of iron, and is mined in large quantities, as in the Marquette region of Lake Superior. It is sometimes called *bloodstone* and *oligiste iron* (for *oligiste*); also often *red hematite*, to distinguish it from the related hydrated ore, brown hematite, or limonite, which has a brown streak. See cut under *reniform*.

hematitic, hæmatitic (hem-a-tit'ik), *a.* [*< hematite, hæmatite, + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling hematite.—2. Of a blood-red color; also, dull-red with a mixture of brown.

It [*Agelaius phoeniceus*] never, however, has the *hematitic* tint of the red in *A. tricolor*.

S. F. Baird, *Birds of N. A.* (1858), p. 527.

hemato-, hæmato-, hemo-, hæmo-. [Strictly *hemato-*, *hæmato-*, contr. *hemo-*, *hæmo-*, and these forms reduced to *hemat-*, *hæmat-*, *hemo-*, *hæmo-*, before a second element beginning with a vowel; so *L.* and *NL.* *hemato-*, *hæmo-*, reduced *hemat-*, *hæm-*, *< Gr. αἷμα*, and contr. *αἱμο-*, reduced before a vowel to *αἱμα-*, *αἱ-*; combining form of *αἷμα*, blood. The form *hema-*, *hæma-*, in *E.* and *NL.* compounds, repr. the *Gr.* word before a second element beginning with a consonant (as in *hemachrome* or *hæmachrome*, *hemastatic*, etc.), is contrary to *Gr.* usage. The spelling of words containing this element wavers between *hem-* and *hæm-*. Properly, it should be *hæm-* in *L.* and *NL.* terms, and such *E.* forms as are not yet entirely naturalized; but *hem-* in *E.* words entirely naturalized.] An element in many compounds, chiefly scientific, meaning 'blood.'

hematobic, hæmatobic (hem-a-tō'bik), *a.* [*As hematobious, hæmatobious, + -ic.*] Same as *hematobious*.

hematobious, hæmatobious (hem-a-tō'bi-us), *a.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *βίος*, life.] Living in the blood, as a parasite; sanguicolous.

hematoblast, hæmatoblast (hem-a-tō-blást), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A form-element of the blood, different from the ordinary red or white corpuscles, being a colorless lenticular disk smaller than red blood-disks and without hemoglobin. Hematoblasts are identified by Hayem with the plaquettes described by Bizzozero in 1883. Also called *blood-plate* and *blood-platelet*.

hematobranchiate, hæmatobranchiate (hem-a-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hæmatobranchia*.

hematocele, hæmatocèle (hem-a-tō-sél), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *κύημα*, tumor.] A tumor filled with blood. Also called *blood-swelling*.

hematochyluria, hæmatochyluria (hem-a-tō-ki-lū'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. hæmatochyluria, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *χυλός*, juice (chyle), + *αἴσιν*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the admixture of blood with chylous urine.

hematocœlia, hæmatocœlia (hem-a-tō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [*NL. hæmatocœlia, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *κοιλία*, the belly.] In *pathol.*, effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity. *Thomas*.

hematocryal, hæmatocryal (hem-a-tō-cri-äl), *a.* and *n.* [*< Hæmatocrya + -al.*] 1. *a.* Cold-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatocrya*: opposed to *hematothermal*.

II. *n.* A cold-blooded vertebrate; one of the *Hæmatocrya*.

hematocrystallin, hæmatocrystallin (hem-a-tō-kris'tä-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *κρυστάλλος*, ice, crystal, + *-in*.] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hematogenesis, hæmatogenesis (hem-a-tō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *E. gene-sis*.] The formation of blood.

hematogenic, hæmatogenic (hem-a-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*As hematogenous, hæmatogenous, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to hematogenesis.

Intense *hematogenic* icterus followed, with extensive decomposition of the blood. *Medical News*, LIII. 409.

hematogenous, hæmatogenous (hem-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Arising in or from the blood.

hematoglobin, hæmatoglobin (hem-a-tō-glō-bin), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *L. globus*, globe, + *-in*.] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hematoglobulin, hæmatoglobulin (hem-a-tō-glōb'ū-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *L. globulus*, globule, + *-in*.] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hematography, hæmatography (hem-a-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of the blood.

hematoid, hæmatoid (hem-a-toid), *a.* [*< Gr. αἱματοειδής*, contr. *αἱματώδης* (see *hematodes*), looking like blood, *< αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *ειδής*, form.] Resembling blood.

hematoidin, hæmatoidin (hem-a-toi'din), *n.* [*< hematoid, hæmatoid, + -in*.] A crystalline substance often found in extravasated blood, resembling bilirubin closely, if not identical with it. Also spelled *hematoidine, hæmatoidine*.

hematolite, hæmatolite (hem-a-tō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in small rhombohedral crystals of a red color at Nordmark in Sweden. Also called *diadelphite*.

hematological, hæmatological (hem-a-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to hematology.

hematology, hæmatology (hem-a-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. hæmatologia, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The branch of biology which relates to the blood. Also *hematologia, hæmatologia*.

hematoma, hæmatoma (hem-a-tō'mä), *n.*; *pl. hematmata, hæmatmata* (-mä-tä). [*NL. hæmatoma, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *-ωμα*.] In *pathol.*, a swelling filled with extravasated blood. Also *hematome, hæmatome*.

hematomatous, hæmatomatous (hem-a-tom'-a-tus), *a.* [*Hæmatoma* (τ-), *hæmatoma* (t-), + *-ous*.] Having or resembling hematoma.

The dura was universally adherent on both hemispheres, and there were *hematomatous* effusions in both dural sacs. *Medical News*, XLIX. 536.

hematome, hæmatome (hem-a-tōm), *n.* [*< NL. hæmatoma*: see *hematoma*.] Same as *hematoma*.

hematometra, hæmatometra (hem-a-tō-mē-trä), *n.* [*NL. hæmatometra, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *μήτρα*, the womb (*L. matrix*).] In *pathol.*, a collection of blood in the uterus.

hematope, hæmatope (hem-a-tōp), *n.* [*< Hæmatopus*.] A book-name of an oyster-catcher, as *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*; one of the *Hæmatopodida*.

hematopedesis, hæmatopedesis (hem-a-tō-pē-dē'sis), *n.* [*NL. hæmatopedesis, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *(δια)πόδιαι*, an oozing through: see *diapedesis*.] Same as *diapedesis*.

hematopericardium, hæmatopericardium (hem-a-tō-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [*NL. hæmatopericardium, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] The presence of blood in the pericardial cavity. Also *hemopericardium, hæmopericardium*.

hematophilia, hæmatophilia (hem-a-tō-fil'i-ä), *n.* Same as *hemophilia*.

hematophiline, hæmatophiline (hem-a-tōf'i-lin), *a.* [*< Hæmatophilina*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hæmatophilina*.

hematophobia, hæmatophobia (hem-a-tō-fō-bi-ä), *n.* [*NL. hæmatophobia, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *φοβία*, fear.] An inordinate fear or horror at the sight of blood. *Thomas*.

hematopoiesis, hæmatopoiesis (hem-a-tō-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [*NL. hæmatopoiesis, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *ποίησις*, a making.] The formation of blood, usually with especial reference to the corpuscles.

hematopoietic, hæmatopoietic (hem-a-tō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. αἱματοποιητικός, < αἱματοποιεῖν*, make into blood, *< αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poetic*.] Pertaining to hematopoiesis.

hematorachis, hæmatorachis (hem-a-tor'ä-kis), *n.* [*NL. hæmatorachis* (prop. **hæmatōr-rachis*), *< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *ράχις*, the spine.] In *pathol.*, an effusion of blood in, about, or between the spinal meninges.

hematosalpinx, hæmatosalpinx (hem-a-tō-sal'pingks), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in a Fallopian tube. Also *hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx*.

hematose, hæmatose (hem-a-tōs), *a.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *-ose*.] Full of blood. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

hematosis, hæmatosis (hem-a-tō'sin), *n.* [*As hematosis, hæmatosis, + -in*.] The coloring matter of the blood, which in a dry state is used for making Prussian blue. See *hematin*, 1. Also spelled *hematosine, hæmatosine*.

hematosis, hæmatosis (hem-a-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL. hæmatosis, < Gr. αἱματοῖν*, make bloody, *< αἷμα* (τ-), blood.] In *physiol.*: (a) The formation of blood; sanguification. (b) The conversion of venous into arterial blood; arterialization.

hematostibiite, hæmatostibiite (hem-a-tō-stib'i-it), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *L. stibium*, antimony, + *-ite*.] An antimoniate of manganese and iron, occurring in black embedded grains, appearing blood-red in thin splinters. It is found in Sweden.

hematothermal, hæmatothermal (hem-a-tō-thér'mal), *a.* [*As Hæmatotherma + -al*.] Warm-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatotherma*.

Thus Vertebrates might be primarily divided into . . . *Hæmatothermal*, having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, hot blood; and *Hæmatocryal*, having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood. *Owen*.

hematothorax, hæmatothorax (hem-a-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [*NL. hæmatothorax, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *θώραξ*, breastplate: see *thorax*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in a pleural cavity. Also *hemathorax, hæmathorax*.

hematoxylin, hæmatoxylin (hem-a-tōk'si-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-in*.] A dye obtained from the logwood-tree, *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, and having the chemical formula $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It forms small crystalline laminae, which when pure are colorless and free from bitter or astringent taste. It affords the fine red, blue, and purple colors prepared from logwood by the action of an alkali and the oxygen of the air. The staining-fluid used in vegetable histology is made by dissolving .35 gram of hematoxylin in 10 grams of water, and adding a few drops of an alum solution, which acts as a mordant in fixing the color. It is one of the best staining-fluids known for the nucleus, coloring it a deep blue. Also *hematoxyline, hæmatix*.

hematozoan, hæmatozoan (hem-a-tō-zō'an), *n.* [*As Hæmatozoa + -an*.] One of the *Hæmatozoa*.

hematozoic, hæmatozoic (hem-a-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [*As Hæmatozoa + -ic*.] Living in blood, as a parasitic animalcule; hematobious.

hematozymotic, hæmatozymotic (hem-a-tō-zī-mot'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *E. zymotic*.] Pertaining to a fermentation of the blood.

hematuria, hæmaturia (hem-a-tū'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. hæmaturia, < Gr. αἷμα* (τ-), blood, + *αἴσιν*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in the urine.

hematuric, hæmaturic (hem-a-tū'rik), *a.* [*< hematuria, hæmaturia, + -ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hematuria.

hemble (hem'bl), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *hammil*; cf. *ham*.] A hovel; a stable; a shed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hemelytrum, hemelytron, *n.* See *hemielytrum*.

hemeralopia, hæmatropia (hem-a-rā-lō'pi-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἡμέρα*, a day, + *ἄλσος*, blind, + *ὤψ* (ωπ-), eye.] In *pathol.*, a defect of sight in consequence of which distinct vision is possible only in artificial or dim light; day-blindness. The term is also used, however, to express exactly the opposite defect of vision. See *nyctalopia*.

hemeralopic (hem-a-rā-lōp'ik), *a.* [*< hemeralopia + -ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemeralopia.

Hemeristia (hem-e-ris'ti-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἡμέρα*, day.] A genus of fossil neuropterous insects, related to the ephemerids or May-flies. *Dana*, 1864.

Hemeristiidae (hem'e-ris'ti-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hemeristia + -idae*.] A family of fossil neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Hemeristia*, from the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois. They were of large size, with quadrangular prothorax narrower than the other thoracic segments and ample wings twice as broad beyond the middle as at the base, with the costal border convex in its outer half. When at rest the wings completely overlapped; they had numerous prominent cross-veins, but no reticulations. The type is *Hemeristia occidentalis* of Dana.

Hemerobaptist (hem'e-rō-bap'tist), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμεροβαπτισται*, *pl.*, a Christian sect who were baptized daily (Epiphanius), *< ἡμέρα*, day, + *βαπτιστής*, baptist: see *baptist*.] A member of an old Jewish sect which used daily ceremonial ablutions, or of an early Christian sect which believed in daily baptism: little is known of either.

In the Word of God . . . one Baptisme is mentioned (which place the *Hemerobaptists* or daily dippers slighted). *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 296.

hemerobian (hem-e-rō'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemerobiidae*.

II. *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family *Hemerobiidae*.

Hemerobida (hem-e-rōb'i-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hemerobius + -ida*.] A superfamily group of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia*, chiefly represented by the family *Hemerobiidae*, but also made by some to include the *Myrmeleontidae*, etc.

Hemerobiidae (hem'ē-rō-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerobius* + *-idae*.] A family of net-veined neuropterous insects having a slender body with a small quadrate prothorax and gauzy wings; the lace-winged flies. Their larvae are terrestrial, and very useful in destroying aphids; they are known as *aphis-lions*. The eggs are laid in clusters, each mounted on a footstalk. *Chrysopa* and *Hemerobius* are leading genera. (See cut under *Chrysopa*.) Groups more or less exactly conterminous are named *Hemerobidae*, *Hemerobides*, *Hemerobii*, *Hemerobiinae*, *Hemerobini*.

Hemerobius (hem'ē-rō-bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < Gr. *ἡμερόβιος*, living for a day, ephemeral, < *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of lace-winged flies, typical of the family *Hemerobiidae*. The species are numerous.

Hemerocallae (hem'ē-rō-kāl'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerocallis* + *-ae*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Liliaceae*, distinguished by the cylindrical, funnel-form, or campanulate perianth, and the numerous leaves crowded on the short rhizome or base of the stem. The fruit is a capsule, generally loculicidally dehiscent. The tribe includes 6 genera, of which *Hemerocallis* is the type; they are perennial herbs, with large flowers in variously shaped clusters, raised on a tall, mostly leafless scape, and are natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *Phormium tenax*, of New Zealand, yields the famous New Zealand flax.

Hemerocallideae (hem'ē-rō-kāl'id'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerocallis* (-id-) + *-eae*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by Robert Brown in 1810, now included in the *Liliaceae*. The tribe *Hemerocallae* and several other tribes are embraced in it. Reichenbach (1837) proposed to extend it to include the *Pontederiaceae*.

Hemerocallis (hem'ē-rō-kāl'is), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < Gr. *ἡμεροκάλλις*, also *ἡμεροκαλλῆς*, a kind of yellow lily that blooms but for a day, < *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *καλός*, beautiful, *καλός*, beauty.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Liliaceae*, tribe *Hemerocallae*, chiefly distinguished by its erect flowers, and by having the tube of the funnel-shaped perianth shorter than the spreading lobes, and the 6 stamens inserted in the throat of the tube. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial herbs, natives of central Europe and temperate Asia, with large erect flowers in a panicle at the summit of the leafless scape, and long, narrow, radical leaves. *H. fulva*, with tawny-red flowers, is the common day-lily of the gardens.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

The *hemerocallis* is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty. *Sp. Hall*, Works, VIII. 183.

Hemerodromus (hem'ē-rōd'rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *δρόμος*, a running.] Same as *Cursorius*.

Hemeroharpages (hem'ē-rō-hār'pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *ἁρπάζω*, robbing, a robber: see *Harpax*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the diurnal birds of prey, as collectively distinguished from the nocturnal ones, or owls, called *Nyctarhages*.

hemerologium (hem'ē-rō-lō'jī-um), *n.*; *pl. hemerologia* (-i). [*l. c.*] < Gr. *ἡμερολόγιον*, also *ἡμερολογεῖον*, a calendar, < *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *λόγος*, a count.] A comparative calendar.

hemi- (hem'i). [= F. *hemi* = Sp. Pg. *hemi* = It. *emi*, < L. *hemi*, < Gr. *ἡμι*, in comp., half, = L. *semi* = Skt. *sami*, half: see further under *semi*-. The prefix *demi*-, half, is of different origin: see *demi*-.] Half: a prefix used in many compound words derived from the Greek. It is cognate with Latin *semi*-, and equivalent to French *demi*-.]

hemiablepsia (hem'i-a-blep'si-ā), *n.* [*l. c.*] < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *ἄβλεψία*, blindness.] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemialbumose (hem-i-al'bū-mōs), *n.* An intermediate product of the digestion of an albuminoid by gastric juice or trypsin. It is also formed by heating albumin with a mineral acid, and occurs in small quantity in the vegetable kingdom. Further action of trypsin converts it into hemipeptone, and finally into certain amido-compounds. It is distinguished from allied proteids by its behavior on heating and with acids.

hemiambus (hem-i-am'bus), *n.*; *pl. hemiambi* (-bi). [*l. c.*] < Gr. *ἡμιᾰμβος*, < *ἡμι*-, half, + *ᾰμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, an iambic dimeter catalectic (— — — | — —). It was originally used only as a colon in a tetrameter or at the conclusion of a hypermeter or system, but afterward was employed in linear repetition.

hemianesthesia (hem-i-an-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < *hemi*-, half, + *anesthesia*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, loss of sensation in one half of the body, right or left.

hemianalgesia (hem-i-an-al-jē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < *hemi*-, half, + *analgesia*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, insensibility to pain in one lateral half of the body.

hemianesthetic, hemianæsthetic (hem-i-an-es-thē'sik), *a.* [*l. c.*] < *hemianesthesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemianesthesia.

hemianopsia (hem'i-a-nop'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *ὄψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, complete or partial loss of sight, affecting one half of the field of vision. The epithets *right*, *left*, *temporal*, *nasal*, etc., as applied to hemianopsia, refer to the fields of vision, and not to the parts of the retina involved. *Hemipopia* refers to the same condition, but relates to the vision which is kept rather than to that which is lost. *Corresponding, equilateral, or homonymous hemianopsia* involves corresponding—that is, right or left—parts of the fields of vision of the two eyes. *Crossed or symmetrical hemianopsia* is an obscuration of symmetrical halves of the fields of vision, as of the two temporal or two nasal halves. Also *hemiablepsia*, *hemianopia*.

hemianoptic (hem'i-a-nop'tik), *a.* [*l. c.*] < *hemianopsia* (-opt-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemianopsia.

Hemiasier (hem-i-as'tēr), *n.* [*l. c.*] < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *ἀστὴρ*, star.] A remarkable genus of heart-urechins, of the family *Spatangidae* and subfamily *Brissinae*, having a brood-pouch in which the young are carried and developed. *H. philippi* inhabits Kerguelen Island. *L. Agassiz*, 1847.

hemiatrophy (hem-i-at'rō-fī), *n.* [*l. c.*] < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *τροφία*, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of one half: as, facial *hemiatrophy*.

hemiazgygos (hem-i-az'gi-gos), *n.* [*l. c.*] < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *ἀζυγος*, unyoked: see *azygos*.] A left vertebral or azygous vein which has broken its primitive connection with the left superior caval vein, as in man, whose left azygous vein is turned into the right azygous vein, and is called the *vena azygos minor*.

hemibranch (hem'i-brangk), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Same as *hemibranchiate*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemibranchii*.

hemibranchiate (hem-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*l. c.*] < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Half-gilled—that is, having the branchial apparatus incomplete: specifically said of the *Hemibranchii*.

Hemibranchii (hem-i-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of physoclistous teleostean fishes, having the pharyngeal bones and branchial arches reduced or deficient in some respects, and only one bone connecting the shoulder-girdle with the skull. Six families are referred to this order: the *Gasterosteidae* or sticklebacks, *Aulorhynchidae*, *Pistulariidae* or tobacco-pipe fishes, *Aulostomidae*, *Centristidae* or snipe-fishes, and *Amphistilidae*. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

hemic, hæmic (hē'mik), *a.* [*l. c.*] < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ic*.] Same as *hemal*, 1.

Puerperal mania . . . is often as much an insanity of general hæmic and neuric exhaustion, anemia and shock, as of reflex irritation.

Quoted in *Allen and Neurol.*, VIII. 533.

hemicardia (hem-i-kār'di-ā), *n.*; *pl. hemicardia* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] 1. Either half of a four-chambered heart—the right, *hemicardia dextra*, or the left, *hemicardia sinistra*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1753.

hemicardiac (hem-i-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*l. c.*] < *hemicardia* + *-ac*.] Pertaining to a hemicardia.

hemicarp (hem'i-kārp), *n.* [*l. c.*] < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of the two achenium-like carpels which constitute the fruit of the *Umbelliferae*. Also *moricaip*.

Hemicarpideæ (hem'i-kār-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-id* + *-eae*.] A series of algae belonging to the *Ulvæ*, established by Fries in 1846, embracing the *Lomania*, *Ectocarpus*, and *Batrachosperma*.

hemicentra, *n.* Plural of *hemicentrum*.

hemicentral (hem-i-sen'tral), *a.* [*l. c.*] < *hemicentrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hemicentrum; pleurocentral.

hemicentrum (hem-i-sen'trum), *n.*; *pl. hemicentra* (-trā). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centrum*.] One of the pair of lateral elements which compose the centrum of a vertebra; a pleurocentrum. *Albrecht*.

hemicerebra, *n.* Plural of *hemicerebrum*.

hemicerebral (hem-i-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [*l. c.*] < *hemicerebrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to either cerebral hemisphere.

hemicerebrum (hem-i-ser'ē-brum), *n.*; *pl. hemicerebra* (-brā). [NL., < *hemi*-, half, + *cerebrum*.] Either hemisphere, right or left, of the brain proper; a prosencephalic lobe; a hemisphere.

Hemichlæna (hem-i-klē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Schradet, 1821), < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *χλαῖνα*, a cloak.] A small genus of plants, of the natural order *Cyperaceae* and tribe *Scirpeæ*, the type of Fenzl's subtribe *Hemichlæneæ*, having many-flowered

compressed spikes, and the flowers all hermaphrodite. The plants of the genus are herbs, diffuse or caespitose at the base, with long, narrow, grass-like leaves. Only three species, natives of South Africa, are known.

Hemichlæneæ (hem-i-klē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1836), < *Hemichlæna* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of the *Cyperaceae*, embracing the genera *Hemichlæna* and *Pleurachne*.

Hemichlænidae (hem-i-klē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemichlæna* + *-idae*.] In Lindley's system of botanical classification, a group or subtribe of the *Cyperaceae*, embracing the genera *Hemichlæna*, *Acrolepis*, and *Pleurachne*, the last two of which are now referred to *Ficinia*, and all are included in the tribe *Scirpeæ*.

hemichordate (hem-i-kōr'dāt), *a. and n.* [*l. c.*] < *hemi*-, half, + *chordate*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* Partly chordate, as the anomalous genus *Balanoglossus*. The true vertebrates and the ascidians being classed together as chordate animals, *Balanoglossus* is called *hemichordate* to indicate its supposed affinity.

II. *n.* A hemichordate animal.

hemichorea (hem'i-kō-rē-ā), *n.* [*l. c.*] < *hemi*-, half, + *chorea*.] In *pathol.*, chorea affecting one lateral half of the body.

hemicircle (hem'i-sēr-kl), *n.* [*l. c.*] < *hemi*-, half, + *circle*.] A half-circle; a semicircle. [Rare.]

Her browses two *hemi-circles* did enclose,

Of rubies ranged in artificial rows.

Sir J. Davies, *An Extasie*, p. 89.

hemisrania (hem-i-kra'ni-ā), *n.* [= F. *hémicranie* (vernacular F. *migraine*, > E. *megrim*, *q. v.*) = Sp. *hemicránea* = Pg. *hemieranea* = It. *emicrania*, *emigrania*, < L. *hemisrania*, also *hemieranium*, < Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, a pain on one side of the head or face, < *ἡμι*-, half, + *κρανίον*, the skull, cranium.] In *pathol.*, headache on one side of the head; especially, megrim when confined to one side; also, megrim in any form.

hemisrantic (hem-i-kran'ik), *a.* [= F. *hémicranique*, < L. *hemicranicus*, < Gr. *ἡμικρανικός*, < *ἡμικρανία*, *hemierania*: see *hemisrania*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with hemisrania.

hemicycle (hem'i-si-kl), *n.* [= F. *hémicycle* = Sp. *hemiciclo* = Pg. *hemiciclo* = It. *emiciclo*, < L. *hemicyclus*, L. *hemicyclium*, < Gr. *ἡμικύκλιον*, *ἡμικύκλιον*, a semicircle, the front seats in a theater, a semicircular dial, neut. of adj. *ἡμικύκλιος*, *ἡμικύκλιος*, semicircular, < *ἡμι*-, half, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] 1. A half-cycle or a half-circle; a semicircle.

Besides, upon the right hand of her, but with some little descent, in a *hemicycle*, was seated Esychia, or Quiet, the first handmaid of Peace.

E. Jonson, *King's Entertainment*.

2. A semicircular arena; a room or division of a room in the form of a semicircle; especially, such a room with seats in semicircular rows, or such an arrangement of seats in any room.

The collections will be displayed in the *hemicycle* of the central pavilion of the palace of the Trocadéro.

The Academy.

Hemicycle of Berosus, a kind of sun-dial, said to have been invented by the historian Berosus, and supposed to be of semicircular form.

hemicyclic (hem-i-sik'lik), *a.* [As *hemicycle* + *-ic*.] An epithet applied by Braun to spiral flowers in which the transition from one series of members to the succeeding series, as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, coincides with a cycle of the phyllotaxis. Sachs also applies the term to flowers that are part spiral and part cyclic, as, for example, in *Ranunculus*, where the calyx and corolla form two alternating whorls, followed by the stamens and carpels arranged spirally: opposed to *acyclic*.

hemicylindrical (hem'i-si-lin'dri-kal), *a.* [*l. c.*] < *hemi*-, half, + *cylindrical*.] Having the form of half of a cylinder divided in the direction of its axis.

These two images are by means of a *hemicylindrical* lens crushed up into two dots of light.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 162.

hemidactyl, hemidactyle (hem-i-dak'til), *a. and n.* [*l. c.*] < Gr. *ἡμι*-, half, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] I. *a.* In *soöl.*, having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as some saurians; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Hemidactylus*.

II. *n.* A gecko of the genus *Hemidactylus*.

hemidactylous (hem-i-dak'ti-lus), *a.* Same as *hemidactyl*.

Hemidactylus (hem-i-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *hemidactyl*.] A genus of gecko-lizards, having the toes dilated as is usual in *Geconidae*, but covered below with transverse imbricated plates in two series, and the body and tail without appendages. It contains some of the commonest species, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the globe, such as *H. maculatus*, an abundant Asiatic spe-

cies; *H. frenatus*, the cheecha of Ceylon; and *H. verruculatus*, a warty Mediterranean species.

hemidemisemiquaver (hem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā'vēr), *n.* [*< hemi-, half, + demi-, half, + semi-, half, + quaver, q. v.*] In musical notation, a note equal in duration to one half of a demisemiquaver or one eighth of a quaver; a sixty-fourth note: written as shown at *a*.

Hemidemisemiquaver rest, in musical notation, a rest equal in duration to a hemidemisemiquaver; a sixty-fourth rest: written as shown at *b*.

Hemidesmæ (hem-i-des'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hemidesmus + -æ*.] A subdivision of the *Asclepiadaceæ* made by Reichenbach in 1837 to receive the anomalous genus *Hemidesmus*.

Hemidesmus (hem-i-des'mus), *n.* [NL. (so called in allusion to the filaments), *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + δέσμος, a band*.] A genus of twining plants, natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, having opposite leaves and cymes of small greenish flowers. *H. Indicus* yields the Indian sarsaparilla, a reputed alterative, diuretic, and tonic.

hemidiapente (hem-i-di-a-pen'tē), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + διάπεντε, a fifth in music: see diapente*.] In *Gr. music*, a diminished or imperfect fifth.

hemiditone (hem-i-di'tōn), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + δίτονος, of two tones: see ditone*.] In *Gr. music*, a minor third. According to the Greek tuning, this was somewhat less than a modern minor third, and dissonant.

hemidiploidion (hem-i-dip-lō-id'i-on), *n.; pl. hemidiploidia* (-iā). [*< Gr. ἡμιδiploidιον, < ἡμι-, half, + διπλόδιον: see diploidion*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, either a short form of the diploidion or one covering only the front of the person. See also quotation.

A diploidion worn only in front was called a *hemidiploidion*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 454.

hemidomatic (hem'i-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< hemidome + -atic²*.] Resembling or pertaining to a hemidome.

hemidome (hem'i-dōm), *n.* [*< hemi- + dome: see dome¹, 5*.] In *crystal.*, an orthodome in the monoclinic system: so called because only two planes belong to any given symbol. Corresponding forms are called *minus* or *plus*, according as they are opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

hemidrachm (hem'i-dram), *n.* [*< hemi-, half, + drachm, q. v.*] An ancient coin of the value of half a drachma; a half-drachm.

hemidystrophia (hem'i-dis-trō'fi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + δυσ-, ill, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish*.] In *bot.*, the partial nourishment of trees, due to the unequal distribution of the roots arising from obstruction to their growth in some directions, or from other causes.

hemiedric (hem-i-ed'rik), *a.* Same as *hemihedral*.

hemiellytra, *n.* Plural of *hemiellytrum*.

hemiellytral (hem-i-el'i-tral), *a.* [*< hemiellytrum + -al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemiellytrum.

hemiellytrum, hemiellytron (hem-i-el'i-trum, -tron), *n.; pl. hemiellytra* (-trā). [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ἔλκτρον, a sheath, shard: see clytrum*.] 1. The fore wing of hemipterous and especially heteropterous insects, coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip, whence the name. Besides being thus divisible into two principal parts, the hemiellytrum proper, or corium, and the terminal membrane, most hemiellytra include two other recognizable portions, called the *clavus* and the *cuneus* or *appendix*. The latter is often wanting. See cut under *clavus*. 2. In *Vermes*, one of the large imbricated scales which lie in double series along the back of certain scale-bearing marine annelids, as the sea-mice or *Aphroditidae*. They are borne upon the upper parapodia, subserve the purposes of protection and respiration, and are often very conspicuous, as in the genus *Hermione*.

Also *hemelytrum, hemelytron*.

hemiencephala, *n.* Plural of *hemiencephalon*.

hemiencephalic (hem'i-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< hemiencephalon + -ic*.] Pertaining to the hemiencephalon.

hemiencephalon (hem'i-en-sef'a-lon), *n.; pl. hemiencephala* (-lā). [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ἐγκεφαλος, brain: see encephalon*.] Half of an encephalon which has been hemisected, or longitudinally bisected.

Hemigale (hē-mig'ā-lē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + γαλή, contr. form of γαλήνη, a kind of weasel*.] 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae*, the type and only representative of a subfamily *Hemigaleinae*, based upon *H. zebra* of Borneo. Also written *Hemigalea* and *Hemigaleus*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Hemigaleinae (hem-i-gā-lē-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hemigale + -inae*.] A subfamily of subplagiatridae *Viverridae*, represented by the genus *Hemigale*. They have a strong sectorial tooth with a large tubercular ledge, the upper molars large and broad, the soles partly hairy, and a ringed tail moderate in length and not prehensile as in the paradoxures, to which these animals are closely related. Usually *Hemigaleinae*.

hemigamous (hē-mig'ā-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + γάμος, marriage*.] In *bot.*, having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or female: said of grasses.

hemigeometer (hem'i-jē-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*< hemi- + geometer: see geometer, 3*.] In *entom.*, one of certain lepidopterous larvae of the family *Noctuidæ*. They have six prolegs, two ventral pairs and one anal pair, and when walking raise or loop a part of the body, thus somewhat resembling the true geometrids or loopworms.

hemiglottidean (hem'i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* In *ornith.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hemiglottides*.

Hemiglottides (hem-i-glot'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + γλῶττα, tongue, + -ides*.] A superfamily of desmognathous gallatorial birds, founded by Nitzsch upon the ibises and spoonbills, associated on account of the small size of the tongue and other characters. The group forms a part of the *Pelargomorpha* of Huxley, and it exactly corresponds to the *Ibides* of Coes.

I associate in this division (*Pelargomorpha*) the *Herodias*, *Pelargi*, and *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, the last group including the genera *Ibis* and *Platalea*. *Huxley, Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 461.

hemiglyph (hem'i-glif), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + γλῶφῃ, a carving*.] In *arch.*, the half-groove or -glyph at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature.

hemignathous (hē-mig'nā-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + γνάθος, jaw*.] In *ornith.*, half-beaked—that is, having either mandible much shorter than the other; hemirhamphine.

Hemignathus (hē-mig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *hemignathous*.] A genus of sun-birds, of the family *Nectariniidae*, of the Sandwich Islands, having a bowed bill with the lower mandible about half as long as the upper one (whence the name), as *H. lucida*. *Lichtenstein*, 1838.

hemigryst (hem-i-jī'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + γῦρος, a circle*.] In *bot.*, same as *foliicle*.

hemihedral (hem-i-hē'dral), *a.* [*< hemihedron + -al*.] 1. In *mineral.*, exhibiting hemihedrism; having, as a crystal, only half the number of planes belonging to any particular form which the law of symmetry requires.—2. In *math.*, substituting negative for positive signs in regular alternation.

Also *hemihedric, hemiedric*.

hemihedrally (hem-i-hē'dral-i), *adv.* In a hemihedral manner.

hemihedric (hem-i-hē'drik), *a.* [As *hemihedron + -ic*.] Same as *hemihedral*.

hemihedrism (hem-i-hē'drizm), *n.* [As *hemihedron + -ism*.] In *crystal.*, that property of crystals in accordance with which they have only half the number of planes required by normal or holohedral symmetry. See *holohedrism*.

For example, if of the eight planes of an octahedron only four are present, the two opposite above and the alternates to these below, the resulting form is a tetrahedron; this, like the complementary hemihedral forms in other similar cases, is designated as *plus* (+) or *minus* (−), according to which set of four alternate planes is present. Both plus and minus tetrahedrons may be present together, and an octahedron of a hemihedral species like sphalerite is regarded as made up of these two forms, the two sets of planes being unlike physically (for example, as shown by pyro-electrical phenomena), even when not distinguished geometrically. In the isometric system the type of hemihedrism illustrated by the tetrahedron in which all the parts belonging to half the octants are present (*holohemihedral*) is called *inclined* or *tetrahedral hemihedrism*; this yields independent forms also in the case of the two tris-octahedrons and the hexoctahedron. In the same system *parallel* or *pyritohedral hemihedrism* is illustrated by the pentagonal dodecahedron or pyritohedron, the hemihedral form of the tetrakisshexahedron; in this, half the parts of all the octants are present (*hemiholohedral*). The only other independent form of this type of hemihedrism is the diploid, the hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. (See cut under *diploid*.) The other forms, however, also show the hemihedrism: thus, a cube of pyrites has only its alternate edges similar. There is also the rare *pyritohedral* or *trapezohedral hemihedrism*, which, as applied to the hexoctahedron, yields plus and minus forms which are enantiomorphous. *Sphenoidal hemihedrism* of the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems is similar to the tetrahedral hemihedrism of the isometric system; this is also true of the rhombohedral hemihedrism of the hexagonal pyramid system, which yields the rhombohedron from a hexagonal pyramid and the scalenohedron from a 12-sided pyramid. *Pyramidal hemihedrism* in the tetragonal and hexagonal systems yields a 4-sided or 6-sided pyramid respectively from an 8-sided or 12-sided pyramid; here the parts

present are not those alternate to each other above and below, but each plane above has a corresponding one below, the adjacent pair above and below being absent. Hemihedral forms are themselves, in certain cases, subject to hemihedrism, the result being quarter- or tetrahedral forms. See *tetartohedrism* and *hemimorphism*. Also called *hemihedry, hemisymmetry*.

hemihedron (hem-i-hē'dron), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ἑδρα, a seat, base*.] A hemihedral solid, as the tetrahedron.

hemihedry (hem'i-hē-dri), *n.* [As *hemihedron + -y*.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

hemiholohedral (hem-i-hol-ō-hē'dral), *a.* [*< hemi-, half, + holohedral*.] In *crystal.*, having half the whole number of planes in all the octants: sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See *hemihedrism*.

Hemileia (hem-i-lī'ā), *n.* [NL., appar. *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + λείος, smooth*.] A genus of fungi, of which the principal species, *H. vastatrix*, is very destructive to coffee-plants in Ceylon plantations. The genus is a member of the *Uredineæ*, and closely allied to *Uromyces*. It is described as forming little white patches on the under side of the leaves, and consists of minute tufts of flexuous threads surmounted by a single subreniform spore attached obliquely at the base. The upper side of the affected leaf has the appearance of being burnt.

Hemimetabola (hem'i-me-tab'ō-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + μεταβολή, transformation*. Cf. *hemimetaboly*.] Insects which undergo incomplete or partial metamorphosis; a subclass or superorder of hexapod insects, including a series intermediate between *Ametabola* on the one hand and *Metabola* on the other. The group is sometimes used as coterminous with *Hemiptera* in a broad sense, and is then divided into *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*, and *Thysanoptera*; or it is extended to cover the three usual orders *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera*. Also called *Homonorpha*.

hemimetabolic (hem-i-met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [*< hemimetaboly + -ic*.] Characterized by hemimetaboly; pertaining to hemimetaboly, or to the *Hemimetabola*; hemimetamorphic; homomorphic.

hemimetaboly (hem'i-me-tab'ō-li), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + μεταβολή, transformation: see metaboly*.] Incomplete metamorphosis; imperfect transformation, as of an insect.

hemimetamorphic (hem-i-met-a-môr'fik), *a.* [*< hemimetamorphosis + -ic*.] Exhibiting hemimetamorphosis; undergoing incomplete transformation; hemimetabolic.

hemimetamorphosis (hem-i-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + μεταμόρφωσις, transformation*.] Incomplete metamorphosis. It involves considerable although gradual changes from the new-born young to the adult, as in some fishes.

In some pelagic forms *Hemimetamorphosis* may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. xci.

hemimorph (hem'i-môr'f), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + μορφή, form*.] A crystal exhibiting hemimorphism.

hemimorphic (hem-i-môr'fik), *a.* [*< hemimorph + -ic*.] Having, as a crystal, the two ends of the same axis modified with unlike planes.

hemimorphism (hem-i-môr'fizm), *n.* [*< hemimorph + -ism*.] In *crystal.*, the property of having the opposite extremities unlike in their planes or modifications. It is commonly observed in the case of crystals of tourmalin, calamin, and some other species. Such crystals usually show marked pyro-electrical phenomena. See *pyro-electricity*.

hemimorphite (hem-i-môr'fit), *n.* [*< hemimorph + -ite²*.] Calamin, or hydrous silicate of zinc: a name given in allusion to the common hemimorphic character of the crystals.

hemina (hē-mī'nā), *n.; pl. heminæ* (-nē). [L., also *emina*, *< Gr. ἡμίνα, a Sicilian measure, half the ἑκτεῖς (L. sextarius), < ἡμι-, half, ἡμισυς, a., half*.] An ancient Roman and Greek measure, equivalent to the cotyle. It contained .271 liters, or .572 United States pints.

heminger, *n.* See *hemming²*.

hemibolion (hem'i-ō-bō'li-on), *n.; pl. hemibolia* (-iā). [*< Gr. ἡμιβόλιον, < ἡμι-, half, + βόλος, an obol*.] A coin of ancient Athens, of the value of half an obol.

hemiola (hem-i-ō'li-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμιόλια, sc. διάστασις, an interval one half more, also a verse consisting of a foot and a half, fem. of ἡμιόλιος, one and a half: see hemiolic*.] In *medieval music*: (a) The interval or relation of the perfect fifth: so called because produced on the monochord by shortening the string to two thirds of its full length. (b) A group of three notes

introduced in the midst of a piece in place of two; a triplet.

hemiotic (hem-i-ol'ik), *a.* [*< L. hemiolus (< Gr. ἡμιόλιος, containing one and a half, half as much again, < ἡμι-, half, + ὅλος, whole) + -ic.*] In *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of 1½ to 1, or of 3 to 2: as, the *hemiotic ratio* (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *hemiotic rhythm*; a *hemiotic foot*; the *hemiotic class* of feet. The *hemiotic class* is also sometimes called the *Paonic*, the two other principal classes of feet being the *dipasic*, double, trochaic, or iambic, and the *isorhythmic*, equal, or dactylic. See *Paonic*.

hemione (hem-i-on), *n.* [*< hemionus.*] The *dziggetai*, half-ass, or wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus* or *Asinus hemionus*. See cut under *dziggetai*.

hemionus (hē-mī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμιονος, a 'half-ass,' i. e. a mule, < ἡμι-, half, + ὄνος, an ass.*] The specific name of *Equus* or *Asinus hemionus*, the hemione, half-ass, or *dziggetai*: used also as the English name of this animal. See cut under *dziggetai*.

A hybrid has been figured by Dr. Gray (and he informs me that he knows of a second case) from the ass and the hemionus; and this hybrid, though the ass only occasionally has stripes on his legs and the hemionus has none and has not even a shoulder-stripe, nevertheless had all four legs barred. Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 163.

Hemiphrya (hem-i-of'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + φρύς = E. brow.*] A remarkable genus of acinetans, or suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, having both prehensile and suctorial processes. *H. gemmipara* is an example.

hemipia (hem-i-ō'pi-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.*] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemipic (hem-i-op'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.*] Same as *hemianoptic*.

hemipsia, **hemipsy** (hem-i-op'si-ā, hem'i-op-si), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ὤψ, sight.*] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemiorthotype (hem-i-ōr'thō-tip), *a.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ὀρθός, straight, + τύπος, type: see orthotype.*] Same as *monoclinic*.

hemipalmate (hem-i-pal'māt), *a.* [*< hemi- + palmate.*] Half-webbed; semipalmate.

hemiparaplegia (hem-i-par-a-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + παραπληγία, paralysis: see paraplegia.*] In *pathol.*, paralysis of one leg.

hemiparesis (hem-i-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + πάρεσις, a blackening: see paresis.*] Paresis of one lateral half of the body.

hemiparetic (hem-i-pa-ret'ik), *a.* [*< hemiparesis (-et-) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hemiparesis.

hemiphraetid (hem-i-frak'tid), *n.* One of the *Hemiphraetidae*.

Hemiphraetidae (hem-i-frak'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hemiphraetus + -idae.*] A family of tailless amphibia, typified by the genus *Hemiphraetus*. They have maxillary as well as peculiar mandibular teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses, coracoids and precoracoids parallel, an omosternum, opisthocœlian vertebrae, and the coccyx attached to two condyles.

The *Hemiphraetidae* include some forms in which the cranial ossification is remarkably developed. This forms a kind of helmet, which develops in some of the species into processes and crests. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 339.

Hemiphraetus (hem-i-frak'tus), *n.* [NL., lit. 'half-mailed' (cf. *cataphract*), *< Gr. ἡμιφρακτός, half-fenced, < ἡμι-, half, + φρακτός, verbal adj. of φράσσειν, fence, stop up.*] A genus of tailless amphibia, typical of the family *Hemiphraetidae*.

hemiphrase (hem-i-frāz), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + φράσις, phrase.*] In *music*, a half-phrase, usually occupying only one measure.

hemiplegia (hem-i-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + πλῆξις, stricken on one side, < ἡμι-, half, + πλῆσσειν, strike.*] In *pathol.*, paralysis that affects one lateral half of the body. Also *hemiplegia*, *hemiplexia*.

hemiplegic (hem-i-plej'ik), *a.* [*< hemiplegia + -ic.*] Relating to or affected with hemiplegia.

hemiplegia (hem-i-plē-ji), *n.* Same as *hemiplegia*.

hemiplexia (hem-i-plek'si-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμιπληξία, < ἡμιπλῆξις, stricken on one side: see hemiplegia.*] Same as *hemiplegia*.

hemipod (hem'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [As *Hemipodius*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemipodii*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemipodii* (or *Turnicidae*); a bird of the genus *Hemipodius*; an *ortygan*. Also *hemipode*.

hemipodan (hē-mip'ō-dan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hemipods or *Hemipodii*.

hemipode (hem'i-pōd), *n.* Same as *hemipod*.

Hemipodii (hem-i-pō'di-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Hemipodius.*] An anomalous group of three-toed birds of quail-like aspect, corresponding to the family *Turnicidae*, and formerly classed among gallinaceous birds; the *ortygans*, or old-world bush-quails. They resemble the grouse-pigeons (*Pteroclidæ*) and tinamous in some respects, and in others are related to the plovers. The vertebrae lack the extensive ankylosis usual in birds; the palatal structure is somewhat agnathous; and in some at least there is but one carotid and no crop. The genera *Turnix* (or *Hemipodius*), *Ortyxelos*, and *Pedionomus* compose the group.

Hemipodius (hem-i-pō'di-us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the absence of the hind toe), *< Gr. ἡμιπόδιος (-ποδ-), half-footed (cf. ἡμιπόδιον, a half-foot), < ἡμι-, half, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = E. foot.*] The typical genus of *Hemipodii*: same as *Turnix*. Reinhardt, 1815.

hemiprism (hem'i-prizm), *n.* [*< hemi- + prism.*] In *crystal*, a prism in the triclinic system: so called because it includes in a given case only two planes which are parallel to each other.

hemiprismatic (hem'i-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [*< hemi- + prismatic, q. v.*] Of or pertaining to a hemiprism: as, some feldspar crystals show hemiprismatic cleavage.

hemipter (hē-mip'tēr), *n.* One of the *Hemiptera*.

Hemiptera (hē-mip'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of hemipterus*, half-winged: see *hemipterous*.] An order of the class *Insecta*, founded by Linnaeus in 1742, embracing a vast number of insects of diverse forms apparently not very closely related in structure, widely different in mode of life, and collectively known as *bugs*. The metamorphosis is incomplete, except in the male coccids and related forms. The molt is usually repeated four times, the stage next to the last, preceding the imago, being called *pupa*. There are four, or two, or no wings in different cases, and rarely halteres. The thoracic segments are either free or fused. The head is free or broadly united to the thorax, with or without faceted eyes. The essential characters of the order are found in the mouth-parts and associated modifications of the head and sternum, and in the wings. The mouth-organs are usually suctorial, the sucking-tube or haustellum being composed (in the higher forms) of two lateral half-channels or semicylindric pieces homologous with the labium and labial palpi. Thus the mouth-parts consist of a jointed tapering tube, arising from the front of the under side of the head, and inclosing four stiff bristles, which replace the mandibles and maxillae, this whole rostrum being adapted both for piercing and for sucking. There is no sucking-stomach. The modifications of the sternum are such as fit it to support the head and characteristic rostrum. In the largest group of *Hemiptera* the wings are thick and leathery at the base and membranous at the end. The tarsi are generally three- or two-jointed, rarely having only one joint. Most hemipterous insects feed on plant-juices or the blood of insects or animals, including man, but a few live on the moisture which collects under decaying bark, and certain of the higher forms subsist indifferently upon sap or blood. The *Hemiptera* have more than once been separated into several different orders, but most entomologists continue to accept the order in its original broad sense, dividing it into several suborders. Three of these universally recognized are *Heteroptera*, the true bugs; *Homoptera*, the bark-lice, plant-lice, scale-insects, leafhoppers, cicadas, etc.; and *Parasita*, the true lice. About 37,000 species are catalogued, and it is estimated that at least 50,000 exist. The *Hemiptera* thus outnumber for the *Orthoptera* and *Neuroptera*, and possibly the *Lepidoptera*. Formerly also called *Rymptota*, *Siphonata*, and *Dermaptera* (in part).

hemipteral (hē-mip'te-rāl), *a.* Same as *hemipterous*.

hemipteran (hē-mip'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hemiptera*: as, 'the *Hemipteran* mouth,' Huxley.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemiptera*.

That terrible microscopic hemipteran, the chinch-bug. Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1878, p. 512.

hemipterist (hē-mip'te-ris-t), *n.* [*< Hemiptera + -ist.*] One who studies or collects the *Hemiptera*.

hemipteron (hē-mip'te-ron), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Hemiptera*.] One of the *Hemiptera*.

I noticed a singular case of ants milking a winged *Hemipteron*, which of course could not be kept in captivity, as they do many species of the wingless aphides. H. O. Forbes, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 251.

hemipterous (hē-mip'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. hemipterus, half-winged, < Gr. ἡμι-, half, + πτερόν, wing.*] Half-winged—that is, having the fore wings partly membranous and partly coriaceous or chitinous; specifically, of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemiptera*; found in or characterizing the *Hemiptera*. Also *hemipteral*.

hemipyramid (hem-i-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*< hemi- + pyramid.*] In *crystal*, a pyramid in the monoclinic system (see *pyramid*): so called because it embraces in a given case only four planes instead of eight. Corresponding forms are distinguished as *minus* or *plus*, according as they lie opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

hemipyramidal (hem'i-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [*< hemipyramid + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a hemipyramid.

Hemirhamphinae (hem'i-ram-fi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hemirhamphus + -inae.*] A subfamily of syngnathous fishes, of the family *Scomberesocidae* (or *Exocoetidae*), typified by the genus *Hemirhamphus*; the halfbills: so called from the shortness of the upper jaw in comparison with the great length of the spear-like under jaw. These fishes are of slender, straight form, with moderate dorsal and anal fins. There are numerous species, of several genera, some of them viviparous. They are nearly related to the flying-fishes. See cut at *halfbeak*.

hemirhamphine (hem-i-ram'fin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemirhamphinae*.

II. *n.* A halfbill or halfbeak; one of the *Hemirhamphinae*.

Hemirhamphus (hem-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ῥάμφος, bill, snout.*] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scomberesocidae*, giving name to the subfamily *Hemirhamphinae*; the halfbeaks. *H. unifasciatus* is a common representative on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of some value as a food-fish; there are several others. Usually written *Hemirhamphus*. Cuvier, 1817. See cut under *halfbeak*.

hemisect (hem'i-sekt), *v. t.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + L. sectus, pp. of sectare, cut: see secant, section.*] To bisect; especially, to bisect longitudinally, or in equal right and left parts.

A hemisected skeleton [of a vertebrate], showing the variation in size of the neural and hemal cavities. Science, VI. 223.

hemisection (hem-i-sek'shon), *n.* [*< hemisect + -ion, after section.*] Bisection; especially, section of a part into right and left halves, or one of such halves.

A hemisection of the whole body. Science, VI. 223.

hemisepta, *n.* Plural of *hemiseptum*.

hemiseptal (hem-i-sep'tal), *a.* [*< hemiseptum + -al.*] Pertaining to a hemiseptum.

hemiseptum (hem-i-sep'tum), *n.*; *pl. hemisepta (-tā).* [NL., *< L. hemi-, half, + septum, saptum, a partition.*] In *anat.*, the lateral half of a partition; the right or left part of a longitudinal septum, as that in the heart and brain.—*Hemiseptum auriculare*, the lateral half of the partition between the auricles of the heart.—*Hemiseptum cerebri*, the lateral half of the septum lucidum of the brain.—*Hemiseptum ventriculare*, the lateral half of the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

hemisome (hem'i-sōm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + σῶμα, body.*] One half of an animal's body.

The permanent retention of the radials in the abactinal hemisome of the body of *Amphura*.

P. H. Carpenter, *Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 304.

hemispasm (hem'i-spazm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + σπασμός, spasm.*] Spasm of one lateral half of the body.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfēr), *n.* [ME. *hemysperie, emyspire*, etc.; in mod. E. according to the L.; = F. *hémisphère* = Sp. *hemisferio* = Pg. *hemisferio* = It. *hemisferio*, *< L. hemisphaerium, < Gr. ἡμισφαῖριον, a hemisphere, < ἡμι-, half, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.*] 1. A half-sphere; one half of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the center. Specifically—2. Half of the terrestrial globe; also, half of the celestial globe, or of the surface of the heavens.

Night with his mantel, that is dark and rude, Gan overspread the hemysperie about. Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 555.

Sterre is ther noone in alle oure emyspire: Under whoos sight I gynne on November. Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken, Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect lay. Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 379.

3. A map or projection of half of the terrestrial or the celestial sphere.—4. In *anat.*, either of the two large convex and convoluted masses, one on each side, which together with the fornix, corpus callosum, thalamencephalon, mesencephalon, and olfactory lobes make up the cerebrum. See *brain*, *cerebrum*, and *cerebral*.—

Eastern and western hemispheres, the eastern and western halves of the terrestrial globe. The former comprises the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and their islands, called the *Old World*, and the latter the two American continents and their islands, called the *New World*.—*Magdeburg hemispheres*, an instrument invented by Otto von Guericke, which illustrates the pressure of the atmosphere. It consists of two hollow brass hemispheres fitting nicely together and furnished with stout handles and with a vent and cock. When the



Fig. 1.

helminthic (hel-min'thik), *a.* and *n.* [*< helminth + -ic.*] 1. *a.* 1. In *zool.*, pertaining to helminths or worms.—2. In *med.*, expelling worms; vermifugal.

II. *n.* A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

helminthimorphous (hel-min-thi-môr'fus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + μορφή, form.*] In *entom.*, helminthoid: specifically applied to certain dipterous larvae which resemble worms and live in the bodies of vertebrates.

Helminthocladia (hel-min-thō-klā'di-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + κλάδος, a branch.*] A small genus of red algae, the type of the order *Helminthocladiales* of Agardh. The fronds are terete, much branched and decoupled laterally, and more or less gelatinous.

helminthoid (hel-min'thoid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑλμινθόειδης, contr. ἑλμινθόδης, like a worm, < ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + εἶδος, form.*] Resembling a helminth; worm-like in form; vermiform.

helmintholite (hel-min'thō-lit), *n.* [*< helmintholite.*] A fossil of the genus *Helmintholite*.

Helmintholithus (hel-min-thol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + λίθος, a stone.*] A Linnean genus of fossils supposed to be helminthoid.

helminthologic (hel-min-thō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< helminthology + -ic.*] Pertaining to helminthology.

helminthological (hel-min-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< helminthologic + -al.*] Same as *helminthologic*.

The introduction of *helminthological* experiment by Küchenmeister. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 50.

helminthologist (hel-min-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< helminthology + -ist.*] One who is versed in helminthology.

helminthology (hel-min-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.*] The science of worms, especially of parasitic worms.

Helminthophaga (hel-min-thof'a-gā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + φαγεῖν, eat.*] A large and beautiful genus of American warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidae*, characterized by a very acute unnotched bill; the worm-eating warblers. They are small, usually gaily colored, and very pretty migratory birds of woodlands, especially of the eastern United States, such as the blue-winged yellow warbler, *H. pinus*; the golden-winged warbler, *H. chrysotera*; the orange-crowned warbler, *H. celata*; the Tennessee warbler, *H. peregrina*; the Nashville warbler, *H. ruficapilla*; Buchanan's warbler, *H. buchani*; Lucy's warbler, *H. luciae*; Virginia's warbler, *H. virginiae*. This genus was founded in ornithology by Cabanis in 1850; but the name, being preoccupied in a different connection, has lately been changed to *Helminthophila*.



Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophaga chrysotera*).

low warbler, *H. pinus*; the golden-winged warbler, *H. chrysotera*; the orange-crowned warbler, *H. celata*; the Tennessee warbler, *H. peregrina*; the Nashville warbler, *H. ruficapilla*; Buchanan's warbler, *H. buchani*; Lucy's warbler, *H. luciae*; Virginia's warbler, *H. virginiae*. This genus was founded in ornithology by Cabanis in 1850; but the name, being preoccupied in a different connection, has lately been changed to *Helminthophila*.

Helminthosporium (hel-min-thō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑλμινθ- (ēlminth-), a worm, + σπόρος, seed, spore.*] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having simple or slightly branched irregular flocci and multiseptate spores.

helminthosporoid (hel-min-thō-spō'roid), *a.* [*< Helminthosporium + -oid.*] Having the structure or appearance of the genus *Helminthosporium*.

helmlless¹ (helm'les), *a.* [*< helm¹ + -less.*] Having no helm or steering-apparatus.

Your National Assembly, like a ship water-logged, *helmlless*, lies tumbling. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, II. vi. 5.

I sit within a *helmlless* bark.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, iv.

helmlless² (helm'les), *a.* [*< helm² + -less.*] Without a helm or helmet.

helm-port (helm'pört), *n.* *Naut.*, the hole in the counter of a ship through which the rudder passes; the rudder-port.

helmsman (helmz'man), *n.*; pl. *helmsmen* (-men). *Naut.*, the man at the helm or wheel, who steers a ship.

I find a magic bark;
I leap on board: no *helmsman* steers;
I float till all is dark. *Tennyson, Sir Galahad.*

Helobacterium (hē'lō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἥλος, a nail, + βακτηριον, a little stick; see bacterium.*] A name given by Cohn and others to certain rod-shaped bacteria presenting a club-shaped extremity, under the impression that they were specifically or generically distinct. Later investigation has shown that they are merely the fruitifying stage of well-known forms.

Helobia (he-lō'bi-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. ἥλος, a marsh, + βίος, life.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants, created by A. Braun in 1864, and still adhered to by Goebel and other botanists, but regarded by most as embracing several natural orders, such as the *Lemnaceae*, *Alismaceae*, *Najadaceae*, and *Hydrocharideae*. In Sachs's classification it is expanded into a series embracing several orders and subordinate families.

helobious (he-lō'bi-us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥλος, a marsh, + βίος, life.*] Living in swamps or marshes; palustrine.

helocerous (hē-lo's'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. helocerus, < Gr. ἥλος, a nail, + κέρας, horn.*] Having clavate antennae; clavicorn; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavicornia*.

heloderm (hē'lō-dēr'm), *n.* [*< Heloderma.*] A lizard of the genus *Heloderma*, as the caltetepon and the Gila monster.

I was present when the *heloderm* bit two guinea-pigs in the hind leg. . . . The bites were viciously inflicted, and the lizard did not readily relinquish its hold.

Sir J. Fayer, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1882, p. 632.

Heloderma (hē-lō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἥλος, a nail, stud, wart, + δέρμα, skin.*] The only known genus of venomous lizards, typical of the



Gila Monster (*Heloderma suspectum*).

family *Helodermatidae*, having the skin studded with tubercles like nail-heads, whence the name. There are two species, of large size and most repulsive aspect, *H. horridum*, the Mexican caltetepon, and *H. suspectum*, the Gila monster (which see, under *monster*).

Helodermatidae (hē'lō-dēr-mat'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Heloderma (-t-) + -idae.*] An American family of venomous lizards, represented by the genus *Heloderma*. It includes esquamate-tongued lizards with clavicles not dilated proximally, a postorbital arch, no postfrontosquamosal arch, the pre- and postfrontals in contact, separating the frontal from the orbit, and furrowed teeth receiving the efferent ducts of highly developed salivary glands. The *Helodermatidae* are the only *Lacertilia* known to be poisonous; the fact of their venomousness was established in 1882, but it had previously been suspected, whence the name *H. suspectum* of the Gila monster. See *Gila monster* (under *monster*) and *heloderm*. Also *Helodermidae*.

helodermatoid (hē-lō-dēr'mā-toid), *a.* [*< Heloderma (-t-) + -oid.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Helodermatidae*.

helodermatous (hē-lō-dēr'mā-tus), *a.* [As *Heloderma (-t-) + -ous.*] Having a studded, warty, or tuberculous skin: specifically applied to the *heloderms*.

helodes (he-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἥλδης, of a marsh, marshy, < ἥλος, a marsh, + εἶδος, form.*] In *pathol.*: (a) Marsh-fever. (b) A kind of fever characterized by profuse perspiration.

helodont (hē'lō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥλος, a nail, + ὀδούς (odont-) = E. tooth.*] Shaped like a nail or spike, as a tooth; also, having such teeth.

A number of small *helodont* teeth are scattered over some of the pieces of limestone.

J. W. Davis, *Geol. Mag.*, III. 151.

Helodus (hē'lō-dus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἥλος, a nail, + ὀδούς = E. tooth.*] A genus of fossil selachians, based upon teeth of apparently Cretaceous sharks which abound in Carboniferous limestone: so called from the studded appearance of their crushing crowns. *L. Agassiz*, 1838.

Helocetes (he-lō'se-tēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἥλος, a marsh, + οἰκέτης, a house-slave, a menial, < οἰκεῖν, dwell in, inhabit, < οἶκος, a house.*] A notable genus of aquatic tree-toads, of the family *Hylidae*. *H. triarctatus* is one of the common species of the United States, whose shrilling may be heard through the summer in swampy places. Also written *Helocates*.

Helonæa (hel-ō-nē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839, as *Helinaia*; changed to *Helonæa* by A. New-

ton), *< Gr. ἥλος, a marsh.*] A genus of American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidae*, having a peculiar bill resembling that of a meadow-lark. There is but one species, *H. swainsoni*, a near relative of the worm-eating warbler, *Helmintherus vermicorus*, inhabiting the Southern States. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of warblers, but has lately been found to abound in swamps in South Carolina.

Helonias (he-lō'ni-as), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἥλος, a marsh.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Linnaeus in 1753, belonging to the natural order *Liliaceae*, tribe *Narthecieae*, with petioled radical leaves, those of the stem few and small, small flowers in dense racemes, the stamens little longer than the perianth, and three very short styles. Only one species is known, *H. bullata*, a botanical rarity of the United States, growing in wet places in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. It is a very handsome plant.

Helophilus (he-lof'i-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἥλος, a marsh, + φίλος, loving.*] 1. A genus of syrphid flies, founded by Meigen in 1822. They are large, nearly naked, black or brown with yellow spots or bands, and usually marked by light stripes on the back of the thorax. The larvae have no mouth-hooks, and probably live, like those of *Eristalis*, in manure and foul water. Twenty North American and about as many European species are described.



Helophilus latifrons, natural size.

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Hydrophilidae*, erected by Mulsant in 1844. It is synonymous with the extensive genus *Philhydrus* of Solier.

Helophoridae (hē-lō-for'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Helophorus + -idae.*] A family of aquatic palpicorn beetles, named from the genus *Helophorus*. See *Hydrophilidae*. Also written *Helophoridae*, *Helophorites*.

Helophorus (hē-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), *< Gr. ἥλος, a nail, stud, + φέρος, -bearing, < φέρω = E. bear.*] The typical genus of *Helophoridae*. There are many species, mainly European and North American, but also some Asiatic and North African. *H. lineatus* of Say is found in the United States.

helops¹ (hē'lōps), *n.* [*L. helops, also elops, some sea-fish: see Elops.*] Some sea-fish, a favorite with the Romans.

Salmons from Aquitaine, *helops* from Rhodes. Middleton, *Game at Chess*, v. 3.

Helops² (hē'lōps), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἥλος, a nail, stud, + ὤψ, face (appearance).*] A notable genus of tenebrionine beetles with slender tarsi, sessile abdomen, and a coriaceous band over the labrum. *H. micans* is a beautifully striped bronzed species. Nearly 200 species are known, about 30 of them North American and the rest mainly European, though a few are found in Asia, North Africa, the Azores, Madeira, and Australia. *Fabricius*, 1775.

Helosidae (hē-lo's'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Helosis + -idae.*] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Balanophoreae*, made by Lindley in 1845 to include the genus *Helosis* and 4 other genera: nearly equivalent to the tribe *Helosideae* of Benth and Hooker.

Helosideae (hē-lō-sid'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Helosis (-id-) + -eae.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Balanophoreae*, typified by *Helosis*. It is distinguished by its imperfect flowers, which are monocious or dioecious. The staminate flowers, with the stamens in a column, are furnished with a perianth, which in the pistillate flowers is adnate to the 2-styled ovary and has a 2-lipped limb. The tribe consists of fleshy herbs, destitute of chlorophyll, and parasitic on roots, with the small flowers crowded into a rounded or oblong head. There are 4 genera, natives of tropical America, India, and Java.

Helosieae (hē-lō-si'ē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Helosis + -eae.*] Same as *Helosideae*. *Schott and Endlicher*, 1832.

Helosis¹ (hē-lō'sis), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the bracts, which are prominent before anthesis), *< Gr. ἥλος, a nail.*] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Balanophoreae* and tribe *Helosideae*. It is characterized by a branched rootstock, bearing erect, naked scapes, and by a 3-lobed perianth of the staminate flowers with united stamens, that of the pistillate flowers being superior to the 1-celled ovary which in fruit becomes a nut. The genus comprises three, or according to some authors only one, species of parasitic, smooth, dark-red herbs, natives of tropical America. They are supposed to possess styptic properties.

helosis² (hē-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., also written *Helotis*, appar. intended as a formation from *Gr. εἰλεω, turn round, roll up, akin to ἐλίσσεναι, turn, ἐλίσ, helix, L. volvere, and E. wallow: see helix, volute, and wallow.*] In *pathol.*: (a) Eversion of the eyelids. (b) Spasm of the eye-muscles. (c) Strabismus. (d) Plica polonica. See *plica*,

hemoglobin, q. v., + Gr. *aiua*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood.

hemoglobiniferous, hæmoglobiniferous (hem-ô-glô-bi-nif'ê-rus), *a.* [*< hemoglobin + L. ferre = E. bear*].] Containing hemoglobin.

Whether in the Hoplonemertines, where the blood fluid is often provided with hæmoglobiniferous disks, the chief function of the side organs may not rather be a sensory one must be further investigated.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 329.

hemoglobinometer, hæmoglobinometer (hem-ô-glô-bi-nom'e-tér), *n.* [*< hemoglobin + Gr. μέτρον, a measure*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. Also *hematinometer, hæmatinometer*.

hemoglobinuria, hæmoglobinuria (hem-ô-glô-bi-nû'ri-ä), *n.* [*< NL hæmoglobinuria, hæmoglobin + Gr. οὖρον, urine*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the urine.

hemoglobulin, hæmoglobulin (hem-ô-glob'û-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. aiua, blood, + L. globulus, a globe, + -in*.] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hemolymph, hæmolymp (hem-ô-limf), *n.* [*< Gr. aiua, blood, + E. lymph, q. v.*] The nutritive fluid, comparable to blood or lymph, which occupies the body-cavity of some invertebrates, as polyzoans.

In Eupolyzoa (excepting the Entoprocta) the coelom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable hæmolymp in which float cellular corpuscles.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

hemolymphatic, hæmolympatic (hem-ô-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. aiua, blood, + lymphatic*.] Pertaining to blood and to lymph; noting a circulatory or vascular system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphatic systems.

hemolytic, hæmolytic (hem-ô-lit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. aiua, blood, + λύω, able to loose, < λύω, loosen*.] Destructive of the blood, especially of the blood corpuscles.

hemometer, hæmometer (hê-mom'e-tér), *n.* [*< Gr. aiua, blood, + μέτρον, a measure*.] Same as *hemadynamometer*.

hemopericardium, hæmopericardium (hem-ô-per-i-kâr'di-um), *n.* Same as *hematopericardium*.

hemophilia, hæmophilia (hem-ô-fil'i-ä), *n.* [*< NL hæmophilia, < Gr. aiua, blood, + φίλος, loving*.] In *pathol.*, a congenital morbid condition characterized by a tendency to bleed immoderately from any insignificant wound, or even spontaneously. Also called *hematophilia, hæmatophilia*, and *hemorrhagic diathesis*.

hemophilic, hæmophilic (hem-ô-fil'ik), *a.* [*< hemophilia, hæmophilia, + -ic*.] Having a tendency to spontaneous bleeding.

hemophthalmia, hæmophthalmia (hem-ô-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. aiua, blood, + ὀφθαλμός, eye*.] Effusion of blood into the eye. See *ophthalmia*.

hemoptic, hæmoptic (hê-mop'tik), *a.* Same as *hemoptical*.

hemoptysical, hæmoptysical (hem-ô-tiz'i-kal), *a.* [*< hemoptysis, hæmoptysis, + -ic-al*.] In *pathol.*, affected with or pertaining to hemoptysis.

hemoptysis, hæmoptysis (hê-mop'ti-sis), *n.* [*< NL hæmoptysis, < Gr. aiua, blood, + πτύω, a spitting, < πτύω, spit*.] In *pathol.*, spitting of blood: usually restricted to the raising of blood from the lungs. Also *hæmoptoë*.

hemorrhage, hæmorrhage (hem-ô-râ-j), *n.* [= *F. hémorragie = Sp. hemorragia = Pg. hemorragia = It. emorragia, < L. hæmorrhagia, < Gr. αἱμορραγία, a violent bleeding (esp., according to Galen, from the nose), < αἱμορραγία, bleeding violently, < aiua, blood, + -ραγία, < ῥαγίω, break, burst, = L. frangere = E. break*.] A discharge of blood from blood-vessels: usually applied to flux, either external or internal, from a vessel or vessels ruptured by disease or by a wound, and constituting, when considerable and unchecked, an immediate danger to life.—*Bronchial hemorrhage*. Same as *bronchohemorrhagia*.

hemorrhagic, hæmorrhagic (hem-ô-râ-j'ik), *a.* [*< hemorrhage, hæmorrhage, + -ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hemorrhage.—*Hemorrhagic diathesis*, a constitutional tendency to profuse hemorrhage from slight causes.—*Hemorrhagic fever*. See *fever*.

hemorrhagy, hæmorrhagy (hem-ô-râ-ji), *n.* [*< L. hæmorrhagia: see hemorrhage*.] Hemorrhage.

That the maternal blood flows most copiously to the placenta uterina in women, is manifest from the great hemorrhagy that succeeds the separation thereof at the birth.

Ray, Works of Creation, I.

hemorrhaphilia, hæmorrhaphilia (hem-ô-râ-fil'i-ä), *n.* [*< NL hæmorrhaphilia, < Gr. αἱμορραγία, hemorrhage, + φίλος, loving*.] Same as *hemophilia*.

(*via*), hemorrhage, + φίλος, loving.] Same as *hemophilia*.

hemorrhoid, hæmorrhoid (hem-ô-rôid), *n.* [*In earlier E. form emorod (see emorod)*]; = *F. hemorrhôide = Sp. hemorroide, hemorroïda = Pg. hemorrhoide = It. emorroide = G. hæmorrhôide = Dan. Sw. hemorroide, < L. hæmorrhoida (fem. sing.), < Gr. αἱμορροΐς, pl. αἱμορροΐδες (sc. φλέβες, veins), veins liable to discharge blood, esp. piles, < αἱμορροός, flowing with blood, < aiua, blood, + ῥόος, a flow, flux, < ῥέω, flow*.] A tumor in the anal region, either within the anus (internal hemorrhoid) or without (external hemorrhoid), formed of dilated blood-vessels with more or less hyperplastic growth of connective tissue. See *piles*.

hemorrhoid, hæmorrhoid (hem-ô-rôid), *n.* [*< L. hæmorrhôis (-id), < Gr. αἱμορροΐς (-id), also αἱμορροός, a serpent (see def.), < αἱμορροός, flowing with blood: see hemorrhoid*.] In *anc. zool.* (Pliny), a venomous serpent the bite of which was said to make blood flow from all parts of the body.

hemorrhoidal, hæmorrhoidal (hem-ô-rôid'al), *a.* [*< hemorrhoid, hæmorrhoid, + -al*.] Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by hemorrhoids: as, a hemorrhoidal tumor or flux; a hemorrhoidal patient, vein, or artery.

hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx (hem-ô-sal'pinks), *n.* Same as *hematosalpinx*.

hemospastic, hæmospastic (hem-ô-spas'tik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. aiua, blood, + σπασίω, draw*.] I. *a.* Drawing or attracting blood to a part, as a cupping-glass.

II. *n.* Something which has this property or action.

hemostasia, hæmostasia (hem-ô-stâ-si-ä), *n.* [*< NL hæmostasia, < Gr. aiua, blood, + στάσις, a standing*.] In *pathol.*, stagnation of blood in a part; also, any operation for arresting the flow of blood, as the ligation of an artery.

hemostatic, hæmostatic (hem-ô-stat'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. aiua, blood, + στατικός, < ιστάω, cause to stand: see static*.] I. *a.* Stopping or preventing hemorrhage; styptic.

Ergot and digitalis, and probably also the acetate of lead, exert their hæmostatic action by causing a contraction of the arterioles. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 477.

II. *n.* A medicine designed to stop hemorrhage; a styptic.

hemothorax, hæmothorax (hem-ô-thô'raks), *n.* Same as *hematothorax*.

hemotrophy, hæmotrophy (hê-mot'rô-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. aiua, blood, + τροφή, nourishment*.] Excessive hematopoiesis.

hemp (hemp), *n.* [*< ME. hemp, contr. and assimilated (like hamper < hanaper) < AS. hænep, hænep = D. henep = MLG. henep = OHG. hanaf, hanof, MHG. hanef, hanf, G. hanf = Icel. hampr = Sw. hampa = Dan. hamp (Goth. not recorded) = Gr. κάνναβις > L. cannabis, > It. canape = Sp. cáñamo = Pg. canhamo, canamo = Pr. canbe, canbre = F. chanvre, dial. canve, chambe, canbe = (prob.) Ir. canaib, canaib = Bret. canib = Ar. Pers. qinnab) = O Bulg. konoplya = Serv. konoplje = Bohem. konope = Pol. konop = Russ. konoplya, konopel', konop = OPruss. konapios = Lith. kanapes = Lett. kanape, hemp. The Rom., Ar., etc., forms are from the L., the L. from the Gr., and the Gr., Teut., and Slav. forms are supposed to be independently derived from an ancient "Seythian" or Caspian source. The Skt. çana, hemp, appears to be connected. From the L. cannabis come ult. E. canvas, canvass,*



Male (1) and Female (2) Plants of Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). a, male flower; b, female flower; c, embryo.

cannabic, cannabine, etc.] 1. A plant of the genus *Cannabis*, natural order *Urticaceae*, of which *C. sativa* is the only known species, *C. Indica* being only a variety. It is an annual herbaceous plant, the fiber of which constitutes the hemp of commerce. It is a native of western and central Asia, but has been long naturalized in Brazil and tropical Africa, and is extensively cultivated in many countries. The Indian variety, often called *Cannabis Indica*, is the source of the narcotic drug bhang or hashish. (See *bhang*.) A valuable oil is expressed from the seeds.

Heer fatall Hemp, which Denmark doth afford,
Doth furnish vs with Canvass, and with Cord.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

Hemp when required for cordage is generally sown in drills, when for weaving purposes it is scattered broadcast.

A. G. P. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 142.

2. The fiber of this plant, obtained from the skin or rind by rotting the stalks under moisture, and prepared by various processes for manufacturing uses. It is tough and strong, and peculiarly adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics such as sailcloth, and twisting into ropes and cables. As the ordinary material of ropes used for hanging, it is the subject of humorous allusion.

What, you speak of Hemp? marry, you terme it with
manie pretle names. I neuer heard the like termes giuen
to any simple, as you giue to this; you cal it neckwee.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 240.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 6.

3. One of various plants of other genera yielding similar fibers, distinguished by specific epithets.—*African hemp*. See *Sansevieria*.—*Bastard hemp*, *Datisca cannabina*, a plant allied to the *Cactaceae*, a native of Asia Minor and Crete.—*Bengal, Bombay, Madras, or Sunn hemp*, *Crotalaria juncea*, a papilionaceous shrub, a native of those countries.—*Bowstring hemp*, of India, *Calotropis gigantea*, a plant belonging to the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceae*).—*Brown Indian hemp*, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, a plant of the mallow family.—*Holy hemp*. See *holy*.—*Indian hemp*. (a) *Cannabis Indica*. See *Cannabis*. (b) *Apocynum cannabinum*. See *Apocynum*.—*Jubbulpore hemp*, *Crotalaria tenuifolia*, a leguminous plant.—*Manila hemp*, a fibrous material obtained from the *Musa textilis*. See *manila* and *Musa*.—*Ramie hemp*. Same as *ramie*.—*Sisal hemp*, the fiber of species of *Agave*, especially *A. Ixtli*. See *heneguen*.—*Virginian hemp*, or *water-hemp*, *Achillea cannabina*, an amarantaceous plant, a native of the eastern United States near the coast, growing in marshes and along the banks of rivers.

hemp-agrimony (hemp'ag'ri-mô-ni), *n.* A plant of the genus *Eupatorium*, especially *E. cannabinum*, which has a wide distribution and is often cultivated. See *Eupatorium*.—*Bastard hemp-agrimony*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, a plant found in most tropical and subtropical countries.

hemp-brake (hemp'bräk), *n.* 1. A machine in which the fiber is separated by beating from rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks. Also *hemp-break*.

The common hemp-break will clean two hundred pounds per day.

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 252.

2. In *her.*, same as *bray*, 2 (b).

hemp-bray (hemp'brä), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bray*, 2 (b).

hemp-bush (hemp'bûsh), *n.* A malvaceous plant, *Plagianthus pulchellus*, native of Australia and New Zealand, where it is also cultivated. See *Plagianthus*. Sometimes called the *Victorian hemp-bush*.

hempen (hem'pn), *a.* [*< ME. hempen (= D. henepen = OHG. hanafin, MHG. hânfin, G. hânfen)*; < *hemp + -en*.] 1. Made of hemp; pertaining to hemp, or (by allusion) to a rope.

About his neck an hempen rope he wears.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 22.

With hempen cord it's better
To stop each poor man's breath.

Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

So many lamentable hempen Tragedies [hangings] acted at Tiburne.

Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 44.

2. Resembling hemp; fibrous. [Rare.]

The former of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a hempen state.

Cook, Voyages, IX. iv. 3.

Hempen candle, a hangman's noose: in allusion to a candle or warm drink taken just before going to bed.

Ye shall have a hempen candle then, and the pap of hatchet.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Hempen collar, the noose of the hangman's rope placed round the neck.—**Hempen widow**, the widow of a man who has been hanged. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

hempie (hem'pi), *a. and n.* See *hempy*. [Scotch.]

hemp-nettle (hemp'net'l), *n.* A coarse, bristly annual weed, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, of the labiate family, resembling hemp somewhat in appearance, the stiff hairs reminding one of the nettle. It is common throughout Europe, and introduced into the northern United States. Also called *hemp dead-nettle*.

hemp-palm (hemp'päm), *n.* The dwarf palm or palmetto, *Chamærops humilis*, of the Mediterranean region; also, the palmetto of China and Japan, generally known as *Chamærops excelsa*, now called *Trachycarpus*. Both of these plants yield a fiber of commercial value.

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison.

Raleigh, Hist. World.

More *helpful* than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 1.

helpfully (help'fūl-i), *adv.* In a helpful or serviceable manner.

helpfulness (help'fūl-nes), *n.* The condition or characteristic of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

You saw the beginnings of civilization as it were, and the necessity of mutual *helpfulness* among the settlers.

W. Black.

helping (hel'ping), *n.* [= MHG. *helfunge*; verbal *n.* of *help*, *v.*] 1. The act of aiding or giving help.

Somme ther ben here that, while ye haue ben oute of contrey, haue defended youre londe as wele as it hadde ben their owne a-gein alle youre ennies, and haue be in *helpinge* to alle hem that ye lefte it to kepe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 372.

2. That which is served or offered at one time, as food or drink; a portion. [Colloq.]

helpless (help'les), *a.* [*<* ME. *helples* (= OS. *hulpilōs* = OFries. *hēpelōs* = D. *hulpeloos* = OHG. *helfelōs*, MHG. G. *hilfslos* = Icel. *hjálplauss* = Dan. *hjælpeløs* = Sw. *hjälpelös*); *<* *help* + *-less*.]

1. Incapable of acting without assistance; needing help; incapable of self-support or self-defense; feeble; dependent: as, a *helpless* babe; a *helpless*, shiftless fellow.

And let a single *helpless* maiden pass

Uninjured in this wild surrounding waste.

Milton, Comus, l. 402.

Slavery is disheartening; but Nature is not so *helpless* but it can rid itself at last of every wrong.

Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Incapable of helping; affording no help; unaiding. [Rare.]

The gods have been

Helpless foreseers of my plagues.

Chapman, Iliad, vi. 385.

3. Beyond help; irremediable.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep.

Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. Spenser.

4. Unsupplied; destitute. [Rare.]

Helpless of all that human wants require. Dryden.

helplessly (help'les-li), *adv.* In a helpless manner or condition.

But if he be thus *helplessly* distract,

'Tis requisite his office be resign'd.

And given to one of more discretion.

Spanish Tragedy, iv.

helplessness (help'les-nes), *n.* The state of being helpless.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness*.

Buckminster.

No one can be barbarous enough to desire the continuance of poor wretches in error and *helplessness*, that he may tyrannize over them with impunity.

Secker, Works, V. xii.

helply (help'li), *a.* [ME., = MLG. *hulprik* = MHG. *helflich*, *helflich*; cf. G. *be-hülflich* = Dan. *be-hjælpelig* = Sw. *be-hjælpelig*; *<* *help* + *-ly*.] Aiding; assisting; helpful.

I swor you righte, lo, now,

To ben youre frende and *helply* to my myghte.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 128.

helpmate (help'māt), *n.* [*<* *help* + *matē*; cf. *helpfellow*, an equiv. compound of much older date. Cf. *helpmeet*.] An assistant; a helper; a coadjutor; a partner.

God made man first, and out of him created woman; and declared withal, that he therefore created her that she might be a *help-mate* for the man.

Abp. Sharp, Works, IV. xii.

I was now provided with a *helpmate*.

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *help-mates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land.

Pennant, Brit. Zool., The Hog.

helpmeet (help'mēt), *n.* [An absurd compound, taken as equiv. to *helpmate*, the form being suggested by the expression used in Gen. ii. 18, in reference to Adam's wife, "an *help meet* for him," i. e. fit for him, but prop. 'a help (helper) like himself' (*adjutorium similem sibi*, Vulg.).] A partner; a helpmate; a consort; specifically, a wife.

According to the latter [narrative of creation] the Lord God created Adam, and placed him in the garden of Eden, . . . and afterwards, on his finding the want of a *helpmeet*, caused him to sleep, and took one of his ribs, and thence made a woman.

J. H. Newman, Discussions and Arguments (1872), p. 154.

The [Mormon] saints have gone on with their wholesale marrying and sealing, and the head prophet has taken his forty-fifth *help-meet*.

New York Tribune, quoted by R. G. White, Words and

[their Uses, v.

[The original use in Gen. ii. 18 is correctly reproduced in the following passage, which illustrates the transition to the incorrect use:

It had therefore been much impressed upon his [Whitefield's] heart that he should marry, in order to have a *help meet* for him in the work whereunto he was called.

Southey, Wesley (2d Amer. ed.), II. 188.]

helpworthy (help'wér'thi), *a.* Deserving help.

Our preaching . . . is apt to be too ambitious. It falls in *helpfulness* to *helpworthy* people.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 213.

helter-skelter (hel'tér-skel'tér), *adv.* [First in Shakespeare's time; a dial. expression, being a riming formula vaguely imitative of hurry and confusion. Cf. *hurly-burly*. The same initial sequence *h-sk-* appears in *harum-scarum*, dial. *haver-seavey*, etc.] With confused haste or commotion; in a disorderly hurry; confusedly.

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Helter skelter, hang sorrow, care'll kill a cat.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 3.

The lightning kept flashing, the rain too kept pouring, While they, *helter-skelter*, In vain sought for shelter.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 172.

helter-skelter (hel'tér-skel'tér), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *helter-skelter*, *adv.*] 1. *a.* Confused; disorderly; carelessly hurried.

The Legislature is always pressed for time during the closing week, and the most important business is rushed through in *helter-skelter* fashion.

The Nation, XLVII. 445.

II. *n.* Confused movement or action; disorderly hurry or bustle; confusion.

Such a clatter of tongues in empty heads,

Such a *helter-skelter* of prayers and sins.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

The system of classification [of antiquities in the Vatican] is based on the history of their collection by the different popes, so that, for every other purpose but that of securing to each pope his share of glory, it is a system of *helter-skelter*.

George Eliot, in Cross, II. x.

helter-skelteriness (hel'tér-skel'tér-i-nes), *n.* Disorderly haste; heedless confusion. [Rare.]

While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-scratches arrested my attention, their *helter-skelteriness* of commentary amused me.

Poe, Marginalia, Int.

helve (helv), *n.* [*<* ME. *helve*, earlier *helfe*, *<* AS. *helf* (the dat. occurs spelled *helfe* and the pl. spelled *hylfa*), a handle, = OD. *helve* = OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halb*, pl. *helbe*, G. (obs.) *helb*, a handle. The same base appears in *helm*¹, AS. *helma* (for **helfma*), and *halter*², AS. *halfter*: see *helm*¹, *halter*², *halberd*.] 1. The handle of an ax, adz, or hatchet.

But Gawein smote the axe *helve* a-sondre, and the stroke descended on the shelde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 534.

His hand fetcheth a stroke with the ax, . . . and the head alipeth from the *helve*.

Deut. xix. 5.

Let us be sure that the devil take not a *helve* from our own branches to fit his axe.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

2. The shank of a forge-hammer or trip-hammer: also used for the whole hammer.—**Belly helve**, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam is placed below the surface of the ground, and acts upon the arm or lever at a point between its head and the fulcrum.—**Nose or frontal helve**, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam acts upon the lever at one extremity, while the fulcrum is placed at the other extremity.—**To put the ax in the helve**. See *ax*¹.—**To throw the helve after the hatchet**, to give up entirely; abandon the last resource.

If shee should reduce the Spaniard to that desperate passe in the Netherlands, as to make him *throw the helve after the hatchet*, and to relinquish those provinces altogether, it would much alter the case.

Houell, Forreine Travels, § 9.

helve (helv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *helved*, ppr. *helving*. [*<* *helve*, *n.*] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

helve-hammer (helv'ham'ér), *n.* A large, heavy blacksmiths' hammer for manufacturing wrought-iron, tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings; a trip-hammer.

Helvella (hel-vel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *helvus*, yellow.] 1. A genus of discomycetous fungi, growing on the ground and closely allied to the morels (*Morchella*), type of the *Helvellaceæ*. The receptacle is plicate, hanging down over the stem, concave and barren below. A few of the species are edible.

2. [*i. e.*] A fungus belonging to this genus.

Helvellaceæ, Helvellacei (hel-vel-lä'sē-ä, -i), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Helvella* + *-aceæ, -acei*.] That division of the discomycetous fungi which contains the morels (*Morchella*) and the genera most nearly related to them. The hymenium is vertical, the texture soft and waxy. *Discomycetes* is a synonym. Also written *Elvellaceæ, Elvellacei*.

helver (hel'vér), *n.* In mining, the handle or helve of a tool.

Helvetia green. Same as *acid-green*.

Helvetian (hel-vē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Helvetia* or *Helvetii* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the ancient people called Helvetii.—2. Of or pertaining to Switzerland, called in Middle Latin and New Latin *Helvetia*, with reference to the ancient Helvetii; Swiss. See *Helvetic*.—**Helvetian plover**. See *plover*.

II. *n.* One of the ancient Helvetii; hence, an inhabitant of Switzerland; a Swiss.

Helvetic (hel-vet'ik), *a.* [*<* L. *Helveticus*, *<* *Helvetii*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is modern Switzerland. The name is said to mean 'high-hill men'.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the ancient inhabitants of the Alpine region now called Switzerland.—2. Of or pertaining to the modern states and inhabitants of Switzerland: as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.—**Helvetic confessions**, two confessions of faith composed by Swiss theologians, representing the religious creed of the Reformed cantons of Switzerland, and bearing date, the first 1536, the second 1566. They are Protestant in opposition to Romanism, evangelical in opposition to Pelagianism, Arianism, etc., moderately Calvinistic on the subject of election and predestination and on the subject of the Lord's Supper, and Zwinglian in opposition to Lutheranism.—**Helvetic Republic**, a republic comprising the greater part of Switzerland, which was formed in 1798 under French auspices, and existed until 1814.

helvin, helvite (hel'vin, -vit), *n.* [*<* L. *helvus*, light-yellow (see *helvolous*), light-bay, + *-in*², *-ite*².] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons. It is a silicate of beryllium (glucinum), manganese, and iron, and contains also some sulphur. It is found near Schwarzenberg in Saxony, and in Virginia.

helvolous (hel'vō-lus), *a.* [*<* L. *helvolus*, *helvelolus*, pale-yellow, yellowish, dim. of *helvus*, yellow, light-yellow, light-bay (of the color of cows, etc.), = AS. *geolu*, E. *yellow*, *q. v.*] Dull grayish- or reddish-yellow; tawny.

Helwingia (hel-win'ji-ä), *n.* [After Dr. G. A. Helwing of Angerburg in Prussia, a clergyman noted as a botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Willdenow in 1805, of the natural order *Araliaceæ*, series *Panaceæ*, remarkable in having the small sessile and few-flowered umbels borne on the mid-ribs of the leaves near the center. Only two species are known, one inhabiting Japan, the other the Himalayas; they are smooth shrubs with simple serrulate leaves. The young leaves of the Japanese species, *H. ruicifolia*, are used by the inhabitants as an esculent vegetable.

Helwingiaceæ (hel-win-ji-ä'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Helwingia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants established by Decaisne in 1836, and adopted by Endlicher and Lindley, for the reception of the anomalous genus *Helwingia*, now generally referred to the *Araliaceæ*.

helxine (helt'sin), *n.* [= F. Pg. *helxine* = It. *elsine*, *<* L. *helxine*, a prickly plant, otherwise unknown, also a plant called perdicium, *Parietaria officinalis* (Pliny), *<* Gr. *ἑλξίνη*, a plant with woolly capsules, perhaps *parietaria* or *urceolaris*, *<* ἑλκεν, draw, pull, trail.] 1. An old name applied by Dioscorides and Pliny to the pellitory, *Parietaria*, to a sort of thistle, *Atractylis gummifera*, and to the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.—2 [cap.] (helt-si'nō). A genus established by Reichenow for a plant confined to Corsica and Sardinia, which differs botanically from *Parietaria* only by its one-flowered involucre. It is regarded by many botanists as a species of *Parietaria* (*P. Soleiroldii*).

hem¹ (hem), *n.* [*<* ME. *hem*, pl. *hemmes*, *<* AS. *hem* (once, glossing L. *limbus*), edge, border, = Fries. dim. *hānel*, North Fries. *heam*, a hem, edge, border; formed with umlaut *<* AS. *ham*, pl. *hammas*, a piece of land fenced in, = G. *hamm* (obs. or dial.), a forest, grove (orig. hedge), *hamme*, a hedge, fence: see *ham*³. The same development of sense, 'fence, hedge, grove,' appears in *haw*¹, *q. v.* W. *hem*, *hem*, is from E.] 1. A narrow fold in the edge of a piece of textile material, made to prevent it from raveling. The stuff is turned over twice so as to cover the raw edge, and the inner fold or crease is sewed firmly down.

And launceth helge her *hemmes* with babelyng in stretes; Thel ben y-sewed with whigt silk & semes full queynte.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 551.

"For thou must shape a sark to me, . . .

Without any cut or *heme*," quoth he.

The Elphin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 278).

My silk may bind

And broder Ottima's cloak's *hem*.

Browning, Pippa Passes, Epil.

2. Edge; border; margin.

Over the watyre they wente by wyghtnesse of horses, And take wynde as they walde by the wodde *hemmes*.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1359.

anhydrous iron sesquioxide, or red oxide of iron, Fe_2O_3 . It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, and occurs in iron-black crystals with brilliant metallic luster (called *specular iron* and *iron-glance*), also in thin tabular crystals or scales, often red by transmitted light. More commonly it is massive, with structure varying from compact to foliated and micaceous (*iron-mica* or *micaceous iron ore*), also to columnar and fibrous, and further to earthy (*red ochre*) and impure argillaceous (*ironstone*) kinds. All varieties have a red streak. It is one of the most valuable ores of iron, and is mined in large quantities, as in the Marquette region of Lake Superior. It is sometimes called *bloodstone* and *oligiste iron* (see *oligiste*); also often *red hematite*, to distinguish it from the related hydrated ore, brown hematite, or limonite, which has a brown streak. See cut under *reniform*.

hematitic, hematitic (hem-a-tit'ik), *a.* [*< hematite, hematite, + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling hematite. — 2. Of a blood-red color; also, dull-red with a mixture of brown.

It (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) never, however, has the hematitic tint of the red in *A. tricolor*.

S. F. Baird, *Birds of N. A.* (1898), p. 527.

hemato-, hæmato-, hemo-, hæmo-. [Strictly *hemato-*, *hæmato-*, contr. *hemo-*, *hæmo-*, and these forms reduced to *hemat-*, *hæmat-*, *hem-*, *hæm-*, before a second element beginning with a vowel; so *L.* and *NL.* *hemato-*, *hæmo-*, reduced *hemat-*, *hæm-*, *< Gr. haima-*, and contr. *haimo-*, reduced before a vowel to *haima-*, *haim-*; combining form of *haima*, blood. The form *hema-*, *hæma-*, in *E.* and *NL.* compounds, repr. the *Gr.* word before a second element beginning with a consonant (as in *hemachrome* or *hemachrome*, *hemastatic*, etc.), is contrary to *Gr.* usage. The spelling of words containing this element varies between *hem-* and *hæm-*. Properly, it should be *hæm-* in *L.* and *NL.* terms, and such *E.* forms as are not yet entirely naturalized; but *hem-* in *E.* words entirely naturalized.] An element in many compounds, chiefly scientific, meaning 'blood.'

hematobic, hæmatobic (hem-a-tō'bik), *a.* [*As hematobious, hæmatobious, + -ic.*] Same as *hematobious*.

hematobious, hæmatobious (hem-a-tō'bi-us), *a.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + bios, life.*] Living in the blood, as a parasite; sanguicolous.

hematoblast, hæmatoblast (hem-a-tō-blást), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + blastos, germ.*] A form-element of the blood, different from the ordinary red or white corpuscles, being a colorless lenticular disk smaller than red blood-disks and without hemoglobin. Hematoblasts are identified by Hayem with the plaquettes described by Bizzozero in 1883. Also called *blood-plate* and *blood-platelet*.

hematobranchiate, hæmatobranchiate (hem-a-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hæmatobranchia*.

hematocele, hæmatocele (hem-a-tō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + kēlē, tumor.*] A tumor filled with blood. Also called *blood-swelling*.

hematochyluria, hæmatochyluria (hem-a-tō-ki-lū'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. hæmatochyluria, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + chylōs, juice (chyle), + ōvov, urine.*] In *pathol.*, the admixture of blood with chylous urine.

hematocœlia, hæmatocœlia (hem-a-tō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [*NL. hæmatocœlia, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + kōilia, the belly.*] In *pathol.*, effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity. *Thomas*.

hematocryal, hæmatocryal (hem-a-tō-cri-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< Hæmatocrya + -al.*] *I. a.* Cold-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatocrya*: opposed to *hematothermal*.

II. n. A cold-blooded vertebrate; one of the *Hæmatocrya*.

hematocrystallin, hæmatocrystallin (hem-a-tō-kris'tā-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + kristallos, ice, crystal, + -in.*] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hematogenesis, hæmatogenesis (hem-a-tō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + E. genesis.*] The formation of blood.

hematogenic, hæmatogenic (hem-a-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*As hematogen-ous, hæmatogen-ous, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to hematogenesis.

Intense *hematogenic* icterus followed, with extensive decomposition of the blood. *Medical News*, LII. 409.

hematogenous, hæmatogenous (hem-a-tō-jen-us), *a.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + -genēs, producing: see -genous.*] Arising in or from the blood.

hematoglobulin, hæmatoglobulin (hem-a-tō-glō-bin), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + L. globus, globe, + -in.*] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hematoglobulin, hæmatoglobulin (hem-a-tō-glōb'ū-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + L. globulus, globule, + -in.*] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hematography, hæmatography (hem-a-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] A description of the blood.

hematoid, hæmatoid (hem-a-tō'id), *a.* [*< Gr. haimatōidēs, contr. haimatōidēs (see hæmatodes), looking like blood, < haima(-), blood, + eidos, form.*] Resembling blood.

hematoidin, hæmatoidin (hem-a-tō'id-in), *n.* [*< hematoid, hæmatoid, + -in.*] A crystalline substance often found in extravasated blood, resembling bilirubin closely, if not identical with it. Also spelled *hematoidine, hæmatoidine*.

hematolite, hæmatolite (hem-a-tō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + lithos, stone.*] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in small rhombohedral crystals of a red color at Nordmark in Sweden. Also called *diadelphite*.

hematological, hæmatological (hem-a-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to hematology.

hematology, hæmatology (hem-a-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. hæmatologia, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + -λογία, < λῆγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The branch of biology which relates to the blood. Also *hematologia, hæmatologia*.

hematoma, hæmatoma (hem-a-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *hematomata, hæmatomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL. hæmatoma, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + -oma.*] In *pathol.*, a swelling filled with extravasated blood. Also *hematome, hæmatome*.

hematomatous, hæmatomatous (hem-a-tōm'-a-tus), *a.* [*< hematoma(-), hæmatoma(-), + -ous.*] Having or resembling hematoma.

The dura was universally adherent on both hemispheres, and there were *hematomatous* effusions in both dural sacs. *Medical News*, XLIX. 536.

hematome, hæmatome (hem-a-tōm), *n.* [*< NL. hæmatoma: see hematoma.*] Same as *hematoma*.

hematometra, hæmatometra (hem-a-tō-mē'trā), *n.* [*NL. hæmatometra, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + μήτρα, the womb (L. matrix).*] In *pathol.*, a collection of blood in the uterus.

hematope, hæmatope (hem-a-tōp), *n.* [*< Hæmatopus.*] A book-name of an oyster-catcher, as *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*; one of the *Hæmatopodidae*.

hematopedesis, hæmatopedesis (hem-a-tō-pē-dē'sis), *n.* [*NL. hæmatopedesis, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + (δια)πόσις, an oozing through: see diapedesis.*] Same as *diapedesis*.

hematopericardium, hæmatopericardium (hem-a-tō-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [*NL. hæmatopericardium, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + περικάρδιον, pericardium.*] The presence of blood in the pericardial cavity. Also *hemopericardium, hæmopericardium*.

hematophilia, hæmatophilia (hem-a-tō-fil'i-ä), *n.* Same as *hemophilia*.

hematophiline, hæmatophiline (hem-a-tōf'i-lin), *a.* [*< Hæmatophilina.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hæmatophilina*.

hematophobia, hæmatophobia (hem-a-tō-fō-bi-ä), *n.* [*NL. hæmatophobia, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + φοβία, fear.*] An inordinate fear or horror at the sight of blood. *Thomas*.

hematopoiesis, hæmatopoiesis (hem-a-tō-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [*NL. hæmatopoiesis, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + ποίσις, a making.*] The formation of blood, usually with especial reference to the corpuscles.

hematopoietic, hæmatopoietic (hem-a-tō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. haimatopoietikós, < haimatopoieiv, make into blood, < haima(-), blood, + poieiv, make: see poetic.*] Pertaining to hematopoiesis.

hematorachis, hæmatorachis (hem-a-tor'ä-kis), *n.* [*NL. hæmatorachis (prop. *hæmatōrhachis), < Gr. haima(-), blood, + ῥάχις, the spine.*] In *pathol.*, an effusion of blood in, about, or between the spinal meninges.

hematosalpinx, hæmatosalpinx (hem-a-tō-sal'pingks), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in a Fallopian tube. Also *hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx*.

hematose, hæmatose (hem-a-tōs), *a.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + -ose.*] Full of blood. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

hematosin, hæmatosin (hem-a-tō'sin), *n.* [*As hæmatosis, hæmatosis, + -in.*] The coloring matter of the blood, which in a dry state is used for making Prussian blue. See *hematin*, *I.* Also spelled *hematosine, hæmatosine*.

hematosis, hæmatosis (hem-a-tō'sis), *n.* [*NL. hæmatosis, < Gr. haimatōiv, make bloody, < haima(-), blood.*] In *physiol.*: (a) The formation of blood; sanguification. (b) The conversion of venous into arterial blood; arterialization.

hematostibiite, hæmatostibiite (hem-a-tō-stib'i-it), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + L. stibium, antimony, + -ite.*] An antimoniate of manganese and iron, occurring in black embedded grains, appearing blood-red in thin splinters. It is found in Sweden.

hematothermal, hæmatothermal (hem-a-tō-thēr'mal), *a.* [*As Hæmatotherma + -al.*] Warm-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatotherma*.

Thus Vertebrates might be primarily divided into . . . *Hæmatothermal*, having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, hot blood; and *Hæmatocryal*, having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood. *Owen*.

hematothorax, hæmatothorax (hem-a-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [*NL. hæmatothorax, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + θώραξ, breastplate: see thorax.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in a pleural cavity. Also *hemathorax, hæmathorax*.

hematoxylin, hæmatoxylin (hem-a-tōk'si-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + ξύλον, wood, + -in.*] A dye obtained from the logwood-tree, *Hæmatoxylin Campechianum*, and having the chemical formula $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It forms small crystalline laminae, which when pure are colorless and free from bitter or astringent taste. It affords the fine red, blue, and purple colors prepared from logwood by the action of an alkali and the oxygen of the air. The staining-fluid used in vegetable histology is made by dissolving .35 gram of hematoxylin in 10 grams of water, and adding a few drops of an alum solution, which acts as a mordant in fixing the color. It is one of the best staining-fluids known for the nucleus, coloring it a deep blue. Also *hematoxyline, hæmatix*.

hematozoan, hæmatozoan (hem-a-tō-zō'an), *n.* [*As Hæmatozoa + -an.*] One of the *Hæmatozoa*.

hematozoic, hæmatozoic (hem-a-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [*As Hæmatozoa + -ic.*] Living in blood, as a parasitic animalcule; hematobious.

hematozymotic, hæmatozymotic (hem-a-tō-zī-mot'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. haima(-), blood, + E. zymotic.*] Pertaining to a fermentation of the blood.

hematuria, hæmaturia (hem-a-tū'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. hæmaturia, < Gr. haima(-), blood, + ōvov, urine.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in the urine.

hematuric, hæmaturic (hem-a-tū'rik), *a.* [*< hematuria, hæmaturia, + -ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hematuria.

hemble (hem'bl), *n.* [*E. dial., also hambl; cf. ham³.*] A hovel; a stable; a shed. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hemelytrum, hæmatytron, *n.* See *hemielytrum*.

hemeralopia, hæmatolopia (hem-a-lō'pi-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἡμέρα, a day, + ἀλῶς, blind, + ὤψ (ὥπ-), eye.*] In *pathol.*, a defect of sight in consequence of which distinct vision is possible only in artificial or dim light; day-blindness. The term is also used, however, to express exactly the opposite defect of vision. See *nyctalopia*.

hemeralopic (hem-a-lōp'ik), *a.* [*< hemeralopia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hemeralopia.

Hemeristia (hem-e-ris'ti-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἡμέρα, day.*] A genus of fossil neuropterous insects, related to the ephemerids or May-flies. *Dana*, 1864.

Hemeristiidae (hem'e-ris-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hemeristia + -idae.*] A family of fossil neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Hemeristia*, from the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois. They were of large size, with quadrangular prothorax narrower than the other thoracic segments and ample wings twice as broad beyond the middle as at the base, with the costal border convex in its outer half. When at rest the wings completely overlapped; they had numerous prominent cross-veins, but no reticulations. The type is *Hemeristia occidentalis* of Dana.

Hemerobaptist (hem'e-rō-bap'tist), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμεροβαπτισται, pl., a Christian sect who were baptized daily (Epiphanius), < ἡμέρα, day, + βαπτιστής, baptist: see baptist.*] A member of an old Jewish sect which used daily ceremonial ablutions, or of an early Christian sect which believed in daily baptism: little is known of either.

In the Word of God . . . one Baptisme is mentioned (which place the *Hemerobaptists* or daily dippers slighted). *Bp. Gauden*, *Tears of the Church*, p. 296.

Hemerobian (hem-e-rō'bi-an), *a.* and *n. I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemerobiidae*.

II. n. A neuropterous insect of the family *Hemerobiidae*.

Hemerobida (hem-e-rob'i-dī), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hemerobius + -ida.*] A superfamily group of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia*, chiefly represented by the family *Hemerobiidae*, but also made by some to include the *Myrmeleontidae*, etc.

cies; *H. frenatus*, the cheecha of Ceylon; and *H. verruculatus*, a warty Mediterranean species.

hemidemisemiquaver (hem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā'vēr), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *demi-*, half, + *semi-*, half, + *quaver*, *q. v.*] In musical notation, a note equal in duration to one half of a demisemiquaver or one eighth of a quaver; a sixty-fourth note: written as shown at *a*.

—Hemidemisemiquaver rest, in musical notation, a rest equal in duration to a hemidemisemiquaver; a sixty-fourth rest: written as shown at *b*.

Hemidesmæ (hem-i-des'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemidesmus* + *-æ*.] A subdivision of the *Asclepiadaceæ* made by Reichenbach in 1837 to receive the anomalous genus *Hemidesmus*.

Hemidesmus (hem-i-des'mus), *n.* [NL. (so called in allusion to the filaments), < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δεσμός*, a band.] A genus of twining plants, natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, having opposite leaves and cymes of small greenish flowers. *H. Indicus* yields the Indian sarsaparilla, a reputed alterative, diuretic, and tonic.

hemidiapente (hem-i-dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *διάπεντε*, a fifth in music: see *diapente*.] In *Gr. music*, a diminished or imperfect fifth.

hemiditone (hem-i-dī-tōn), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *δίτονος*, of two tones: see *ditone*.] In *Gr. music*, a minor third. According to the Greek tuning, this was somewhat less than a modern minor third, and dissonant.

hemidiploidion (hem-i-dip-lō-id'i-on), *n.*; *pl. hemidiploidia* (-iā). [Gr. *ἡμιδιπλοῖδιον*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *διπλοῖδιον*: see *diploidion*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, either a short form of the diploidion or one covering only the front of the person. See also quotation.

A diploidion worn only in front was called a *hemidiploidion*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 454.

hemidomatic (hem-i-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [*hemi-*, half, + *-dome*, < *-atic*.] Resembling or pertaining to a hemidome.

hemidome (hem-i-dōm), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *dome*: see *dome*, 1, 5.] In *crystal.*, an orthodome in the monoclinic system: so called because only two planes belong to any given symbol. Corresponding forms are called *minus* or *plus*, according as they are opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

hemidrachm (hem-i-dram), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *drachm*, *q. v.*] An ancient coin of the value of half a drachma; a half-drachm.

hemidystrophia (hem-i-dis-trō'fī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δυσ-*, ill, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *bot.*, the partial nourishment of trees, due to the unequal distribution of the roots arising from obstruction to their growth in some directions, or from other causes.

hemiedric (hem-i-ed'rik), *a.* Same as *hemihedral*.

hemielyltra, *n.* Plural of *hemielyltrum*.

hemielyltral (hem-i-el'i-tral), *a.* [*hemielyltrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielyltrum.

hemielyltrum, hemielyltron (hem-i-el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; *pl. hemielyltra* (-trā). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἐλντρον*, a sheath, shard: see *elytrum*.] 1. The fore wing of hemipterous and especially heteropterous insects, coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip, whence the name. Besides being thus divisible into two principal parts, the hemielyltrum proper, or corium, and the terminal membrane, most hemielyltra include two other recognizable portions, called the *clavus* and the *cuneus* or *appendix*. The latter is often wanting. See cut under *clavus*.

2. In *Fermes*, one of the large imbricated scales which lie in double series along the back of certain scale-bearing marine annelids, as the sea-mice or *Aphroditidae*. They are borne upon the upper parapodia, subserve the purposes of protection and respiration, and are often very conspicuous, as in the genus *Hermione*.

Also *hemelytrum, hemelytron*.

hemiencephala, *n.* Plural of *hemiencephalon*.

hemiencephalic (hem-i-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*hemiencephalon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the hemiencephalon.

hemiencephalon (hem-i-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; *pl. hemiencephala* (-lā). [*hemi-*, half, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Half of an encephalon which has been hemisected, or longitudinally bisected.

Hemigale (hē-mig'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γάλη*, contr. form of *γάλην*, a kind of weasel.] 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridae*, the type and only representative of a subfamily *Hemigaleinae*, based upon *H. zebra* of Borneo. Also written *Hemigalea* and *Hemigaleus*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Hemigaleinæ (hem-i-gā-lē-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemigale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of subplanigrade *Viverridae*, represented by the genus *Hemigale*. They have a strong sectorial tooth with a large tubercular ledge, the upper molars large and broad, the soles partly hairy, and a ringed tail moderate in length and not prehensile as in the paradoxures, to which these animals are closely related. Usually *Hemigalinae*.

hemigamous (hē-mig'a-mus), *a.* [*hemi-*, half, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or female: said of grasses.

hemigeometer (hem-i-jē-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *geometer*: see *geometer*, 3.] In *entom.*, one of certain lepidopterous larvae of the family *Noctuidæ*. They have six prolegs, two ventral pairs and one anal pair, and when walking raise or loop a part of the body, thus somewhat resembling the true geometrids or loopworms.

hemiglottidean (hem-i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* In *ornith.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hemiglottides*.

Hemiglottides (hem-i-glot'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γλωττα*, tongue, + *-ides*.] A superfamily of desmognathous gallatorial birds, founded by Nitzsch upon the ibises and spoonbills, associated on account of the small size of the tongue and other characters. The group forms a part of the *Pelargomorphæ* of Huxley, and it exactly corresponds to the *Ibides* of Coues.

I associate in this division [*Pelargomorphæ*] the Herodias, Pelargi, and *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, the last group including the genera *Ibis* and *Platalea*. *Huxley, Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 461.

hemiglyph (hem-i-glif), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *γλῦψ*, a carving.] In *arch.*, the half-groove or-glyph at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature.

hemignathous (hē-mig'nā-thus), *a.* [*hemi-*, half, + *γάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, half-beaked—that is, having either mandible much shorter than the other; hemirhamphine.

Hemignathus (hē-mig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *hemignathous*.] A genus of sun-birds, of the family *Nectariniidae*, of the Sandwich Islands, having a bowed bill with the lower mandible about half as long as the upper one (whence the name), as *H. lucida*. *Lichtenstein*, 1838.

hemigyrrus (hem-i-jī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γύρρος*, a circle.] In *bot.*, same as *foliicle*.

hemihedral (hem-i-hē'dral), *a.* [*hemihedron* + *-al*.] 1. In *mineral.*, exhibiting hemihedrism; having, as a crystal, only half the number of planes belonging to any particular form which the law of symmetry requires.—2. In *math.*, substituting negative for positive signs in regular alternation.

Also *hemihedric, hemiedric*.

hemihedrally (hem-i-hē'dral-i), *adv.* In a hemihedral manner.

hemihedric (hem-i-hē'drik), *a.* [As *hemihedron* + *-ic*.] Same as *hemihedral*.

hemihedrism (hem-i-hē'drizm), *n.* [As *hemihedron* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, that property of crystals in accordance with which they have only half the number of planes required by normal or holohedral symmetry. See *holohedrism*.

For example, if of the eight planes of an octahedron only four are present, the two opposite above and the alternates to these below, the resulting form is a tetrahedron; this, like the complementary hemihedral forms in other similar cases, is designated as *plus* (+) or *minus* (−), according to which set of four alternate planes is present. Both plus and minus tetrahedrons may be present together, and an octahedron of a hemihedral species like sphalerite is regarded as made up of these two forms, the two sets of planes being unlike physically (for example, as shown by pyro-electrical phenomena), even when not distinguished geometrically. In the isometric system the type of hemihedrism illustrated by the tetrahedron in which all the parts belonging to half the octants are present (*holohemihedral*) is called *inclined* or *tetrahedral hemihedrism*; this yields independent forms also in the case of the two tris-octahedrons and the hexoctahedron. In the same system *parallel* or *pyritohedral hemihedrism* is illustrated by the pentagonal dodecahedron or pyritohedron, the hemihedral form of the tetrakis-hexahedron; in this, half the parts of all the octants are present (*hemiholohedral*). The only other independent form of this type of hemihedrism is the diploid, the hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. (See cut under *diploid*.) The other forms, however, also show the hemihedrism: thus, a cube of pyrites has only its alternate edges similar. There is also the rare *pyritohedral* or *trapezohedral hemihedrism*, which, as applied to the hexoctahedron, yields plus and minus forms which are enantiomorphous. *Sphenoidal hemihedrism* of the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems is similar to the tetrahedral hemihedrism of the isometric system; this is also true of the rhombohedral hemihedrism of the hexagonal pyramid system, which yields the rhombohedron from a hexagonal pyramid and the scalenohedron from a 12-sided pyramid. *Pyramidal hemihedrism* in the tetragonal and hexagonal systems yields a 4-sided or 6-sided pyramid respectively from an 8-sided or 12-sided pyramid; here the parts

present are not those alternate to each other above and below, but each plane above has a corresponding one below, the adjacent pair above and below being absent. Hemihedral forms are themselves, in certain cases, subject to hemihedrism, the result being quarter- or tetartohedral forms. See *tetartohedrism* and *hemimorphism*. Also called *hemihedry, hemisymmetry*.

hemihedron (hem-i-hē'dron), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *ἔδρα*, a seat, base.] A hemihedral solid, as the tetrahedron.

hemihedry (hem-i-hē'dri), *n.* [As *hemihedron* + *-y*.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

hemiholohedral (hem-i-hol-ō-hē'dral), *a.* [*hemi-*, half, + *holohedral*.] In *crystal.*, having half the whole number of planes in all the octants: sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See *hemihedrism*.

Hemileia (hem-i-lī-ā), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *λεῖος*, smooth.] A genus of fungi, of which the principal species, *H. vastatrix*, is very destructive to coffee-plants in Ceylon plantations. The genus is a member of the *Uredineæ*, and closely allied to *Uromyces*. It is described as forming little white patches on the under side of the leaves, and consists of minute tufts of flexuous threads surmounted by a single subreniform spore attached obliquely at the base. The upper side of the affected leaf has the appearance of being burnt.

Hemimetabola (hem-i-me-tab'ō-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταβολή*, transformation. Cf. *hemimetaboly*.] Insects which undergo incomplete or partial metamorphosis; a subclass or superorder of hexapod insects, including a series intermediate between *Ametabola* on the one hand and *Metabola* on the other. The group is sometimes used as coterminous with *Hemiptera* in a broad sense, and is then divided into *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*, and *Thysanoptera*; or it is extended to cover the three usual orders *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera*. Also called *Homomorphæ*.

hemimetabolic (hem-i-met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [*hemimetaboly* + *-ic*.] Characterized by hemimetaboly; pertaining to hemimetaboly, or to the *Hemimetabola*; hemimetamorphic; homomorphic.

hemimetaboly (hem-i-me-tab'ō-lī), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *μεταβολή*, transformation: see *metaboly*.] Incomplete metamorphosis; imperfect transformation, as of an insect.

hemimetamorphic (hem-i-met-a-mōr'fik), *a.* [*hemimetamorph-osis* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting hemimetamorphosis; undergoing incomplete transformation; hemimetabolic.

hemimetamorphosis (hem-i-met-a-mōr'fō-sis), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *μεταμόρφωσις*, transformation.] Incomplete metamorphosis. It involves considerable although gradual changes from the new-born young to the adult, as in some fishes.

In some pelagic forms *Hemimetamorphosis* may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. xci.

hemimorph (hem-i-mōrf), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *μορφή*, form.] A crystal exhibiting hemimorphism.

hemimorphic (hem-i-mōr'fik), *a.* [*hemimorph* + *-ic*.] Having, as a crystal, the two ends of the same axis modified with unlike planes.

hemimorphism (hem-i-mōr'fizm), *n.* [*hemimorph* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the property of having the opposite extremities unlike in their planes or modifications. It is commonly observed in the case of crystals of tourmalin, calamin, and some other species. Such crystals usually show marked pyro-electrical phenomena. See *pyro-electricity*.

hemimorphite (hem-i-mōr'fit), *n.* [*hemimorph* + *-ite*.] Calamin, or hydrous silicate of zinc: a name given in allusion to the common hemimorphic character of the crystals.

hemina (hē-mī'nā), *n.*; *pl. heminæ* (-nē). [L., also *emina*, < Gr. *ἡμίνα*, a Sicilian measure, half the *ἐκτεῖς* (L. *sextarius*), < *ἡμι-*, half, *ἡμισυς*, a., half.] An ancient Roman and Greek measure, equivalent to the cotyle. It contained .271 liters, or .572 United States pints.

heminge, *n.* See *hemming*.²

hemibolion (hem-i-bō-li-on), *n.*; *pl. hemibolia* (-iā). [Gr. *ἡμιβόλιον*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *βόλος*, an obol.] A coin of ancient Athens, of the value of half an obol.

hemiolia (hem-i-ō-lī-ā), *n.* [*hemi-*, half, + *ἡμιόλια*, sc. *διάσσεις*, an interval one half more, also a verse consisting of a foot and a half, fem. of *ἡμιόλιος*, one and a half: see *hemiole*.] In *medieval music*: (a) The interval or relation of the perfect fifth: so called because produced on the monochord by shortening the string to two thirds of its full length. (b) A group of three notes



Fig. 2.
Magdeburg Hemispheres. Fig. 1, separated. Fig. 2, exhausted.

air is exhausted, great force is required to separate the hemispheres.—Northern and southern hemispheres, the halves of the globe north and south of the equator, or corresponding divisions of the heavens or celestial globe.
hemispheric (hem-i-sfer'ik), *a.* [= *F. hémisphérique* = *It. emisferico*, < *NL. hemisphæricus*, < *L. hemisphaerium*, hemisphere: see *hemisphere*.] Same as *hemispherical*.

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispheric* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. Woodward, Fossils.

hemispherical (hem-i-sfer'i-kal), *a.* [*< hemispheric + -al*.] Having the form of a hemisphere: as, a *hemispherical* body.

That we call a fairy stone, and is often found in gravel-pits amongst us, being of an *hemispherical* figure, hath five double lines arising from the center of its basis, which, if no accretion distract them, do commonly concur and meet in the pole thereof. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

I saw a pedestal of the earthy trachyte, covered by a *hemispherical* portion of a vein, like a great umbrella, sufficiently large to shelter two persons. Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 52.

hemispheroid (hem-i-sfē'roid), *n.* [*< hemi- + spheroid*.] A solid whose figure is approximately but not exactly that of a hemisphere.

hemispheroidal (hem-i-sfē'roi-dal), *a.* [*< hemispheroid + -al*.] Having the form of a hemispheroid.

For the minutest examination of the corneules, . . . these must be separated from the *hemispheroidal* mass. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 627.

hemispherule (hem-i-sfēr'öl), *n.* [*< hemi- + spherule*, *q. v.*] A half-spherule.

hemistich (hem-i-stik), *n.* [*< L. hemistichium*, < *Gr. ἡμιστίχιον*, a half-line, < *ἡμι*, half, + *στίχος*, a row, line, verse. Cf. *distich*, *acrostich*, etc.] In pros.: (a) The exact or approximate half of a line or verse; one of the two commata or sections of a line divided by the cesura or dieresis. (b) Any group of words forming part of a line, and considered or cited by itself; an incomplete or unfinished line.

Virgil . . . will rather break off in an *hemistich*, than that the line should be lazy and languid. Garth, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, Pref.

(c) A colon, comma, or group of feet of less extent than the average line, or than the other lines of the same poem or stanza, standing metrically by itself, or so written, as, for example, an epodic line, ephymnium, or refrain.
hemistichal (hem-i-stik-al), *a.* [*< hemistich + -al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a hemistich or hemistichs: as, a *hemistichal* colon or line; a *hemistichal* division of a verse.

The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point, which I have been careful to preserve and to represent with exactness.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I, Additions.
hemisymmetry (hem-i-sim'e-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι*, half, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Same as *hemihedrim*.

Hemitelia (hem-i-tē'li-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἡμιτελής*, half-finished, < *ἡμι*, half, + *τέλος*, end.] A genus of tree-ferns, of the suborder *Polypodiaceae*, with large pinnate or decomposed fronds. The sori are solitary, globose, situated below the apex of a lateral vein or veinlet, generally near the margin. About 20 species are known, all natives of the tropics, and mostly of South America. *H. Brunoniana*, of the mountainous districts of India, is a handsome fern, often attaining a height of 40 feet. *H. Smithii*, Smith's tree-fern, of New Zealand, is a hardy species adapted to cultivation. Sometimes incorrectly written *Hemithelia*. Robert Brown, 1810.

Hemiteliæ (hem-i-tē-li'ä-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Hemitelia + -æ*.] A division of the polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Cyathea*, established by Prial in 1839, and typified by the genus *Hemitelia*.

hemitone (hem-i-tōn), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμιτόνιον*, a half-tone, < *ἡμι*, half, + *τόνος*, a tone.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a half-tone; a perfect fourth less two tones, represented by the ratio 256:243: not exactly equivalent to a modern semitone.

hemitrichous (hē-mit'ri-kus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἡμι*, half, + *τριξ* (*τριχ*), hair.] In *bot.*, half covered with hairs. [Not used.]

Hemitripteriæ (hem-i-trip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Hemitripterus + -iæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hemitripterus* alone. It embraces *Cottoidea* with a dorsal fin consisting of a very long acanthopterous and short arthropterous portion, incomplete subjugular or thoracic ventrals with one spine and three soft rays, inflated

head with prominent orbits, branchial apertures confluent, but with the branchial membrane broad and continuous below, the trunk antrorsiform, and the vertebrae numerous (for example, 16 abdominal + 23 caudal).

Hemitripterus (hem-i-trip'te-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἡμι*, half, + *τριξ* (*τρι*), = *E. three*, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin, = *E. feather*.] The typical genus of the family *Hemitripteriæ*.

hemitropal (hem-i-trō-pal), *a.* [*As hemitrope + -al*.] Same as *hemitropous*.

hemitrope (hem-i-trōp), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι*, half, + *τροπή*, a turning.] *I. a.* Half-turned: specifically applied in mineralogy to a compound or twin crystal which has two similar parts or halves, one of which is turned half round upon the other.

II. n. 1. Anything that is hemitropous in structure.—2. A twin crystal.

hemitropic (hem-i-trōp'ik), *a.* [*As hemitrope + -ic*.] Half-turned; hemitropous.

In a good deal of the felspar, however, the edges of the hemitropic lamellæ are too blurred to allow the exact angles to be taken.

F. W. Rudler, Geol. Mag., N. S., III, Dec. III, 267.

hemitropous (hē-mit'rō-pus), *a.* [*As hemitrope + -ous*.] Turned half round; half-inverted: specifically applied in botany to an ovule in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved than in an anatropous ovule. Also *hemitropal*.

hemitropy (hem-i-trō-pi), *n.* [*As hemitrope + -y*.] Twin composition in crystals.

hemitype (hem-i-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡμι*, half, + *τύπος*, impression (type).] That which is hemitypic.

hemitypic (hem-i-tip'ik), *a.* [*As hemitype + -ic*.] In *zool.*, only partly typical of a given group, in consequence of partaking of the characters of some other group. Thus, a *hemitypic* bird is one which, as those of the genus *Archæopteryx*, shares many characters of the reptilian type, and by so much departs from the avian type.

hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* [*< ME. hemlok*, also written *humlok*, *humloke*, *homelok*, irreg. < *AS. hēmlíc*, *hymlic* (gen. *hēmlices*), also *hymlice* (gen. *hymlican*), oldest form *hymblice*, *hemlock*; appar. < *hem-*, *hym-*, of unknown origin, + *-lic*, *-lice*, a termination supposed to be identical with that in *AS. cerlic*, *E. charlock*, and late *AS. bærlíc*, *E. barley*: see *barley*.] 1. A poisonous plant, *Conium maculatum*, of the natural order *Umbelliferae*. It is a tall, erect, branching biennial, with a smooth, shining, hollow stem (usually marked with purplish spots), elegant much-divided leaves, and white flowers in compound umbels of ten or more rays, surrounded by a general involucre of from three to seven leaflets. It is found



Flowering Umbels and Leaves of Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). a, flower; b, fruit; c, hemisepal cut transversely.

throughout Europe and temperate Asia in waste places, on banks, and under walls. It is said to be fatal to cows, while horses, goats, and sheep may feed upon it without danger. The poison administered to Socrates, and in common use for the execution of criminals in ancient Athens, is supposed to have been a decoction of it, though some think that this potion was obtained from water-hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*). Hemlock is a powerful sedative, and is used medicinally. The extract is considered the best preparation. It is often serviceable as a substitute for or an accompaniment to opium. It has been found very useful in chronic rheumatism and in whooping-cough, and in allaying the pain of irritable sores and cancerous ulcers.

The virtues of hemlock reside in an alkaline principle termed *conine* or *coniia*, which is most abundant in the fruit and seeds. See *conine*.

Round about the caldron go;
In the poison'd entrails throw. . . .
Root of hemlock digg'd i' the dark.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

As touching *hemlocke*, it is also a ranke poyson, witness the publicke ordinance and law of the Athenians, whereby malefactors who have deserved to die were forced to drinke that odious potion of *hemlocke*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

Beneath an emerald plane
Sits Diotima, teaching him that died
Of hemlock. Tennyson, Princess, III.

2. The hemlock-spruce.—Hemlock stork's-bill, the stork's-bill, *Erodium cicutarium*; so named because the dissected leaves resemble those of the hemlock.

hemlock-dropwort (hem'lok-drop'wört), *n.* See *Enanthe*.

hemlock-parsley (hem'lok-pärs'li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, of two species, *Conioselinum Fischeri* and *C. Canadense*, resembling hemlock, but not poisonous.

hemlock-pitch (hem'lok-pieh), *n.* A pitch obtained from the hemlock-spruce, *Picea Canadensis* of the apothecaries.

hemlock-spruce (hem'lok-sprös), *n.* An American fir, the *Tsuga Canadensis*; so called from the resemblance of its branches in tenuity and position to the leaves of the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*; commonly called simply *hemlock*. The bark is much used in tanning; combined with that of oak, it is thought to make the best leather. Leather tanned with the bark of hemlock alone has a red color, and is inferior. The Californian hemlock is *Tsuga Mertensiana*; that of the Southern States is *T. Caroliniana*. The ground-hemlock is the dwarf yew of eastern North America (*Taxus baccata*, var. *Canadensis*), a straggling bush with flat distichous leaves resembling those of the hemlock-spruce.

hemmel (hem'l), *n.* A Scotch form of *hemble*.
hemmer (hem'er), *n.* [*< heml*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who or that which hems; specifically, an attachment or adjunct to a sewing-machine by means of which a hem is made.

hemming¹ (hem'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *heml*, *v.*] 1. The process of making a hem, as in sewing a garment.—2. The stitch by which a hem is secured; the doubled edge of a fabric hemmed down to the fabric itself; collectively, the hem or hems: as, the *hemming* was decorated with embroidery.—German *hemming*, a method of uniting two pieces of textile material in which the raw edges of both are turned down together, and the fold so produced is sewed to the piece of stuff, against which it comes as in ordinary hemming.

hemming², *himming* (hem'-, him'ing), *n.* [*< ME. hēminge*, < *AS. hēmming* (once in a gloss), a rough shoe: cf. *Icel. hémring*, *hömringr*, the skin of the shanks of a hide: see under *humble*.] A shoe or sandal made of rawhide. Simmonds.

hemo-. See *hemato-*.
hemocæle, *hæmocæle* (hem'ō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *κοιλία*, the large cavity of the body.] The general body-cavity or vascular tract of arthropods and mollusks, analogous to the coeloma of a vertebrate.

The main vascular tracts, therefore, are five in number, or, to put it in another way, the *hemocæle* is divided into five main chambers. Jour. of Micros. Science, XXVIII, 354.

hemocyanin, *hæmocyanin* (hem'ō-si'a-nin), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-in*.] The coloring matter of the blood of various invertebrates. It contains copper. It is blue when oxidized, and colorless in the deoxidized state.

hemodrometer, *hæmodrometer* (hem'ō-drom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, course, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the velocity of the movement of the blood.

hemodromograph, *hæmodromograph* (hem'ō-drom'ō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, a running, course, + *γράφειν*, write.] A self-registering instrument which records the velocity of the blood.

hemodromometer, *hæmodromometer* (hem'ō-drō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *hemodrometer*.

hemogastric (hem'ō-gas'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *E. gastric*.] Pertaining to the blood and the stomach.—Hemogastric fever. See *fever*.

hemoglobin, *hæmoglobin* (hem'ō-glō'bīn), *n.* [*< Gr. αἷμα*, blood, + *L. globus*, a ball, + *-in*.] The red substance which forms about nine tenths of the dry constituents of the red blood-corpuscles and serves as the carrier of oxygen in the circulation. It is crystallizable, and can be resolved into hematin and a proteid residue. It has the property of combining loosely with oxygen, and this compound is called *oxyhemoglobin*, while physiologists reserve *hemoglobin* for the deoxidized substance. Also called *hemoglobulin*, *hematoglobulin*, *hematoglobulin*, *hematoerythrin*, *chromatin*, and *crucarin*.

hemoglobinemia, *hæmoglobinæmia* (hem'ō-glō-bi-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [*NL. hæmoglobinæmia*, <

hemoglobin, *q. v.*, + *Gr. aima, blood.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood.

hemoglobiniferous, hæmoglobiniferous (hem-ô-glô-bi-nif'ê-rus), *a.* [*< hemoglobin + L. ferre = E. bearl.*] Containing hemoglobin.

Whether in the Hoplonemertines, where the blood fluid is often provided with hæmoglobiniferous disks, the chief function of the side organs may not rather be a sensory one must be further investigated.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 329.

hemoglobinometer, hæmoglobinometer (hem-ô-glô-bi-nom'ê-têr), *n.* [*< hemoglobin + Gr. métron, a measure.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. Also *hematinometer, hæmatinometer*.

hemoglobinuria, hæmoglobinuria (hem-ô-glô-bi-nû'ri-â), *n.* [*NL. hæmoglobinuria, < hemoglobin + Gr. ouron, urine.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the urine.

hemoglobulin, hæmoglobulin (hem-ô-glob'û-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. aima, blood, + L. globulus, a globe, + -in².*] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hemolymph, hæmolymp (hem-ô-limf), *n.* [*< Gr. aima, blood, + E. lymph, q. v.*] The nutritive fluid, comparable to blood or lymph, which occupies the body-cavity of some invertebrates, as polyzoans.

In Eupolyzoa (excepting the Entoprocta) the coelom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable hæmolymp in which float cellular corpuscles.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

hemolymphatic, hæmolympatic (hem-ô-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. aima, blood, + Gr. lymphatic, q. v.*] Pertaining to blood and to lymph; noting a circulatory or vascular system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphatic systems.

hemolytic, hæmolytic (hem-ô-lit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. aima, blood, + λυτικός, able to loose, < λύνω, loosen.*] Destructive of the blood, especially of the blood-corpuscles.

hemometer, hæmometer (hê-mom'ê-têr), *n.* [*< Gr. aima, blood, + μέτρον, a measure.*] Same as *hematometer*.

hemopericardium, hæmopericardium (hem-ô-per-i-kâr'di-um), *n.* Same as *hematopericardium*.

hemophilia, hæmophilia (hem-ô-fil'i-â), *n.* [*NL. hæmophilia, < Gr. aima, blood, + φίλος, loving.*] In *pathol.*, a congenital morbid condition characterized by a tendency to bleed immoderately from any insignificant wound, or even spontaneously. Also called *hematophilia, hæmorrhaphilia*, and *hemorrhagic diathesis*.

hemophilic, hæmophilic (hem-ô-fil'ik), *a.* [*< hemophilia, hæmophilia, + -ic.*] Having a tendency to spontaneous bleeding.

hemophthalmia, hæmophthalmia (hem-of-thal'mi-â), *n.* [*< Gr. aima, blood, + ὀφθαλμός, eye; see ophthalmia.*] Effusion of blood into the eye.

hemoptic, hæmoptic (hê-mop'tik), *a.* Same as *hemoptysical*.

hemoptysical, hæmoptysical (hem-op-tiz'ik-âl), *a.* [*< hemoptysis, hæmoptysis, + -ic-âl.*] In *pathol.*, affected with or pertaining to hemoptysis.

hemoptysis, hæmoptysis (hê-mop'ti-sis), *n.* [*NL. hæmoptysis, < Gr. aima, blood, + πτύω, a spitting, < πτύειν, spit.*] In *pathol.*, spitting of blood: usually restricted to the raising of blood from the lungs. Also *hemoptoe*.

hemorrhage, hæmorrhage (hem'ô-râ-jî), *n.* [= *F. hémorragie = Sp. hemorragia = Pg. hemorragia = It. emorragia, < L. hæmorrhagia, < Gr. αἱμορραγία, a violent bleeding (esp., according to Galen, from the nose), < αἱμορραγέω, bleeding violently, < αἷμα, blood, + -ραγία, < ῥαγύνω, break, burst, = L. frangere = E. break.*] A discharge of blood from blood-vessels: usually applied to flux, either external or internal, from a vessel or vessels ruptured by disease or by a wound, and constituting, when considerable and unchecked, an immediate danger to life.—*Bronchial hemorrhage.* Same as *bronchohemorrhage*.

hemorrhagic, hæmorrhagic (hem-ô-râ-j'ik), *a.* [*< hemorrhage, hæmorrhage, + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hemorrhage.—*Hemorrhagic diathesis*, a constitutional tendency to profuse hemorrhage from slight causes.—*Hemorrhagic fever.* See *feverl*.

hemorrhagy, hæmorrhagy (hem'ô-râ-jî), *n.* [*< L. hæmorrhagia: see hemorrhage.*] Hemorrhage.

That the maternal blood flows most copiously to the placenta uterina in women, is manifest from the great hemorrhagy that succeeds the separation thereof at the birth.

Ray, Works of Creation, I.

hemorrhaphilia, hæmorrhaphilia (hem'ô-râ-fil'i-â), *n.* [*NL. hæmorrhaphilia, < Gr. αἱμορρα-*

(γία), hemorrhage, + φίλος, loving.] Same as *hemophilia*.

hemorrhoid, hæmorrhoid (hem'ô-roid), *n.* [*In earlier E. form emorod (see emorodl); = F. hémorroïde = Sp. hemorroïde, hemorroïda = Pg. hemorroïda = It. emorroïde = G. hæmorrhoid = Dan. Sw. hemorroide, < L. hæmorrhoida (fem. sing.), < Gr. αἱμορροΐς, pl. αἱμορροΐδες (sc. φλέβες, veins), veins liable to discharge blood, esp. piles, < αἱμόρροος, flowing with blood, < αἷμα, blood, + ῥόος, a flow, flux, < ῥέω, flow.*] A tumor in the anal region, either within the anus (internal hemorrhoid) or without (external hemorrhoid), formed of dilated blood-vessels with more or less hyperplastic growth of connective tissue. See *piles*.

hemorrhoid, hæmorrhoid (hem'ô-roid), *n.* [*< L. hæmorrhoides (-id-), < Gr. αἱμορροΐς (-id-), also αἱμόρροος, a serpent (see def.), < αἱμόρροος, flowing with blood: see hemorrhoidl.*] In *anc. zool.* (Pliny), a venomous serpent the bite of which was said to make blood flow from all parts of the body.

hemorrhoidal, hæmorrhoidal (hem-ô-roi'dal), *a.* [*< hemorrhoid, hæmorrhoid, + -al.*] Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by hemorrhoids: as, a hemorrhoidal tumor or flux; a hemorrhoidal patient, vein, or artery.

hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx (hem-ô-sal-pingks), *n.* Same as *hematosalpinx*.

hemospastic, hæmospastic (hem-ô-spas'tik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. aima, blood, + σπάζω, draw.*] I. *a.* Drawing or attracting blood to a part, as a cupping-glass.

II. *n.* Something which has this property or action.

hemostasia, hæmostasias (hem-ô-stâ'si-â), *n.* [*NL. hæmostasia, < Gr. aima, blood, + στάσις, a standing.*] In *pathol.*, stagnation of blood in a part; also, any operation for arresting the flow of blood, as the ligation of an artery.

hemostatic, hæmostatic (hem-ô-stat'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. aima, blood, + στατικός, < ἰσθάναι, cause to stand: see static.*] I. *a.* Stopping or preventing hemorrhage; styptic.

Ergot and digitalis, and probably also the acetate of lead, exert their hæmostatic action by causing a contraction of the arterioles. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 477.

II. *n.* A medicine designed to stop hemorrhage; a styptic.

hemothorax, hæmothorax (hem-ô-thô'raks), *n.* Same as *hematothorax*.

hemotrophy, hæmotrophy (hê-mot'rô-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. aima, blood, + τροφή, nourishment.*] Excessive hematopoiesis.

hemp (hemp), *n.* [*< ME. hemp, contr. and assimilated (like hamper² < hanaper) < AS. hænep, hænep = D. hennep = MLG. hennep = OHG. hanaf, hanof, MHG. hanef, hanf, G. hanf = Icel. hampr = Sw. hampa = Dan. hamp (Goth. not recorded) = Gr. κάνναβις (> L. cannabis, > It. canape = Sp. cáñamo = Pg. canhamo, canamo = Pr. cambe, cambre = F. chanvre, dial. canve, chambe, cambe = (prob.) Ir. canaib, canaib = Bret. canib = Ar. Pers. ginnab) = O.Bulg. konoplya = Serv. konoplje = Bohem. konope = Pol. konop = Russ. konoplya, konopel, konop = OPruss. konapios = Lith. kanapes = Lett. kanep, hemp. The Rom., Ar., etc., forms are from the L., the L. from the Gr., and the Gr., Teut., and Slav. forms are supposed to be independently derived from an ancient "Seythian" or Caspian source. The Skt. çana, hemp, appears to be connected. From the L. cannabis come ult. E. canvas, canvass,*



Male (1) and Female (2) Plants of Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). a, male flower; b, female flower; c, embryo.

cannabic, cannabine, etc.] 1. A plant of the genus *Cannabis*, natural order *Urticaceae*, of which *C. sativa* is the only known species, *C. Indica* being only a variety. It is an annual herbaceous plant, the fiber of which constitutes the hemp of commerce. It is a native of western and central Asia, but has been long naturalized in Brazil and tropical Africa, and is extensively cultivated in many countries. The Indian variety, often called *Cannabis Indica*, is the source of the narcotic drug bhang or hashish. (See *bhang*.) A valuable oil is expressed from the seeds.

Heer fattall Hemp, which Denmark doth afford,

Doth furnish vs with Canvass, and with Cord.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

Hemp when required for cordage is generally sown in drills, when for weaving purposes it is scattered broadcast. *A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries*, p. 142.

2. The fiber of this plant, obtained from the skin or rind by rotting the stalks under moisture, and prepared by various processes for manufacturing uses. It is tough and strong, and peculiarly adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics such as sailcloth, and twisting into ropes and cables. As the ordinary material of ropes used for hanging, it is the subject of humorous allusion.

What, you speak of *Hemp*? marry, you terme it with manie pretie names. I neuer heard the like termes giuen to any simple, as you giue to this; you cal it neckwede.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 240.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,

And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 6.

3. One of various plants of other genera yielding similar fibers, distinguished by specific epithets.—*African hemp.* See *Sansevieria*.—*Bastard hemp.* *Datisca cannabina*, a plant allied to the *Cactaceae*, a native of Asia Minor and Crete.—*Bengal, Bombay, Madras, or Sunn hemp.* *Crotalaria juncea*, a papilionaceous shrub, a native of those countries.—*Bowstring hemp.* of India, *Calotropis gigantea*, a plant belonging to the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceae*).—*Brown Indian hemp.* *Hibiscus cannabinus*, a plant of the mallow family.—*Holy hemp.* See *holy*.—*Indian hemp.* (*a*) *Cannabis Indica*. See *Cannabis*. (*b*) *Apocynum cannabinum*. See *Apocynum*.—*Jubbulpore hemp.* *Crotalaria tenuifolia*, a leguminous plant.—*Manila hemp.* a fibrous material obtained from the *Musa textilis*. See *manila* and *Musa*.—*Ramie hemp.* Same as *ramie*.—*Sisal hemp.* the fiber of species of *Agave*, especially *A. latifolia*. See *henequen*.—*Virginian hemp, or water-hemp.* *Achida cannabina*, an amarantaceous plant, a native of the eastern United States near the coast, growing in marshes and along the banks of rivers.

hemp-agrimony (hemp'ag'ri-mô-ni), *n.* A plant of the genus *Eupatorium*, especially *E. cannabinum*, which has a wide distribution and is often cultivated. See *Eupatorium*.—*Bastard hemp-agrimony.* *Ageratum conyzoides*, a plant found in most tropical and subtropical countries.

hemp-brake (hemp'brâk), *n.* 1. A machine in which the fiber is separated by beating from rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks. Also *hemp-break*.

The common *hemp-break* will clean two hundred pounds per day. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 252.

2. In *her.*, same as *bray*⁵, 2 (*b*).

hemp-bray (hemp'brâ), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bray*⁵, 2 (*b*).

hemp-bush (hemp'bûsh), *n.* A malvaceous plant, *Plagianthus pulchellus*, native of Australia and New Zealand, where it is also cultivated. See *Plagianthus*. Sometimes called the *Victorian hemp-bush*.

hempen (hem'pn), *a.* [*< ME. hempen (= D. hennep = OHG. hanafin, MHG. hânfin, G. hânfen); < hemp + -en².*] 1. Made of hemp; pertaining to hemp, or (by allusion) to a rope.

About his neck an hempen rope he wears.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 22.

With hempen cord it's better

To stop each poor man's breath.

Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

So many lamentable hempen Tragedies (hangings) acted at Tiburne. *Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 44.

2. Resembling hemp; fibrous. [*Rare.*]

The former of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a hempen state. *Cook, Voyages*, IX. iv. 3.

Hempen caudle, a hangman's noose: in allusion to a caudle or warm drink taken just before going to bed.

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the pap of hatchet. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7.

Hempen collar, the noose of the hangman's rope placed round the neck.—**Hempen widow**, the widow of a man who has been hanged. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

hempie (hem'pi), *a. and n.* See *hempy*. [*Scotch.*]

hemp-nettle (hemp'net'l), *n.* A coarse, bristly annual weed, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, of the labiate family, resembling hemp somewhat in appearance, the stiff hairs reminding one of the nettle. It is common throughout Europe, and introduced into the northern United States. Also called *hemp dead-nettle*.

hemp-palm (hemp'päm), *n.* The dwarf palm or palmetto, *Chamærops humilis*, of the Mediterranean region; also, the palmetto of China and Japan, generally known as *Chamærops excelsa*, now called *Trachycarpus*. Both of these plants yield a fiber of commercial value.

hemp-resin

hemp-resin (hemp' rez'in), *n.* The resinous narcotic product of the hemp as it grows in India: same as *churru*.

hemp-seed (hemp'sēd), *n.* The seed of hemp. It is used as food for birds, and also yields an oil suitable for various purposes.

In the same were four Turtle Doves, and many gold finches, with other birds which are such as our *hempseeds* birds in England. *Coryat, Crudities, l. 19.*

[In the following passage *hemp-seed* is usually supposed to be an intended blunder for *homicide*.]

Do, do, thou rogue! do, thou *hemp-seed*!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. l.]

To have *hemp-seed* sown for one, to be destined for the gallows. [Colloq.]

hempstring (hemp'string), *n.* One who deserves or is likely to be hanged; a crack-hemp.

Vau. A perfect young hempstring!
Vau. Peace, least he overhears you.

Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, v. 1.

hemp-tree (hemp'trē), *n.* The chaste-tree, *Vitex agnus-castus*, of the Mediterranean region. See *Vitex*, and *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

hempweed (hemp'wēd), *n.* 1. The hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.—2. Seaweed; kelp. [Scotch.]—*Climbing hempweed*, *Mikania scandens*, a climbing vine of the United States and tropical America, allied to *Eupatorium*.

hempwort (hemp'wōrt), *n.* Lindley's name for a plant of the order *Cannabineae*, equivalent to the tribe *Cannabineae* of Benthams and Hooker—that is, the hemp and the hop.

hempy (hem'pi), *a.* and *n.* [*hemp* + *-y*.] *I. a. 1.* Like hemp. [Rare.]

Twist the rind and the Tree [called maguans] there is a Cotton, or *hempy* kind of moss, which they wear for their clothing. *Hovell, Letters, ii. 54.*

2. Roguish; riotous; romping. [Scotch.]

I was a daft *hempy* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. *Scott, Old Mortality, xlii.*

II. n.; pl. hempies (-piz). 1. One for whom the hemp grows; a rogue; a giddy young person of either sex: used jocularly. [Scotch.]

When I was a *hempie* of nineteen or twenty, it wasna my fault if I wasna at the merrymakings time about. *Scott, Monastery, iv.*

2. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hemself, hemselvet, hemselvent, *pron. pl.* [*ME.*, *hēm*, obj. pl. of *he*, + *self*, *selve*, pl. adj.: see *he*, *1.*, *D* (*a*), and *self*, and *himself*. *Themselves* is a different form.] Themselves.

That yeveth hem ful ofte in many a gyse
Wel better than thei can *hemself* devyse?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 396.

hemstitch (hem'stich), *n.* The ornamental heading for a hem in linen or cotton fabrics, produced by drawing out a few threads running parallel to the hem and catching together in groups those running the other way.

Charlotte Brontë was brought up in old-fashioned days of work-bag and hem-stitch.

New York Weekly Witness, Sept. 30, 1886.

hemstitch (hem'stich), *v. t.* [*hempstitch*, *n.*] To ornament with a hemstitch.

Cousin Delight looked up; and her white ruffling, that she was daintily *hemstitching*, fell to her lap.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, l.

hemuset, heymuset, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The male of the roe deer in its third year. *Bailey, 1731.*

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a girl, the third year a *hemuse*.

Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

hemysperiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hemisphere*.

hen¹ (hen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *henne*; *ME.* *hen*, pl. *hennes*, *AS.* *henn*, *hænn*, *hæn* (also once *henna*), *a* hen (= *MD.* *henne*, *D.* *hen* = *MLG.* *henne*, *hinne* = *OHG.* *henna*, *MHG.* *G. henne*, *a* hen; equiv. to *D.* *hœn* = *MLG.* *hōn* = *OHG.* *hūn*, *huon*, *MHG.* *huon*, *G.* *huhn* = *Icel.* *hæna* (for *hæna*) = *Sw.* *höna* = *Dan.* *høne*, *a* hen; cf. *Dan.* *Sw.* *höns*, poultry); fem. of masc. *AS.* *hana* (not in E.) = *OS.* *hano* = *D.* *haan* = *MLG.* *hane* = *OHG.* *hano*, *MHG.* *hane*, *han*, *G.* *hahn* = *Icel.* *hani* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *hane* = *Goth.* *hana*, *a* cock, lit. the 'singer' (so *chanticleer*, *q. v.*), *root* of *L.* *canere*, sing, *>* ult. *E.* *chant*, *chanticleer*, *cant*², *canticle*, *accent*, etc. This verb (*L.* *canere*), like *E.* *sing*, had orig. a general meaning, being often used of the cries of birds and other animals.] 1. The female of the domestic fowl: opposed to *cock*.

In this yle ys . . . Plente of lambes, Gotys, motons, and also *hennys*, and capons.
Torkington, Dialect of Eng. Travels, p. 60.

"Boys!" shriek'd the old king, but vainlier than a *hen*
To her false daughters in the pool.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Any female bird; especially, used attributively, equivalent to *female*: as, *hen* canary, *hen* sparrow, etc.

I have no pheasant, cock nor *hen*. *Shak., W. T., iv. 3.*

3. In a general sense, the common domestic or barn-yard fowl (*Gallus domesticus*), or any specimen of this fowl, in all its varieties and without regard to gender; a chicken. See *Gallus*¹.

He'll find you out a food
That needs no teeth nor stomach, a strange farmety
Will feed ye up as fat as *hens* i' the forehead.

Fletcher, Bonduca, l. 2.

4. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridae* and genus *Tapes*. At Hereford in England the name is given to two species, *T. decussata*, the purr, and *T. aurea*. See *hen-clam*.—*Blue Hen's Chicken*. See *chicken*¹.—*Our Lady of Heaven's hen*, or *Our Lady's hen*, the wren.

Mallons, Mallons, mair than ten,
That harry our *Lady of Heaven's hen*!

Old Scotch rime.

Pharaoh's hen. See *Egyptian vulture*, under *vulture*.—*Port Egmont hen*, a sailor's name of the great skua of the Falklands, *Stercorarius antarcticus*.—*Potterton hen*, the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*, named from a loch near Aberdeen.—*Where the hen scratches*, the gist of a difficulty; that on which the rest depends or turns. [Colloq.]

hen² (hen), *adv.* [Also dial. *hine*; *ME.* *henne*, *heonne*, *hinne*, abbr. of *henene*, *heonene*, and without adv. suffix *-e*, *heonen*, *AS.* *heonan*, *hionan*, and with adv. suffix *-e*, *heonane*, *heonone*, hence, = *OS.* *hinan* = *OHG.* *hinnan*, *hinān*, *hinana*, *MHG.* *hinnen*, *G.* *hinnen*, hence; adverbial formations with suffix *-an*, *-ana*, *AS.* *heona*, in comp. *hin*, hence (= *OHG.* *hina*, *MHG.* *hine*, *hin*, *G.* *hin*, there, thither, = *Dan.* *hen*, away, further, on); with the suffix *-na* (cf. *Goth.* *hina*, *AS.* *hine*, acc. masc., him: see *he*¹), from the pronominal stem *hi*, seen in *E.* *he*, and in *L.* *hic*, this, and *hinc*, hence: see *he*¹.] Hence: the more original form. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I was so *henne* in another londe,
And helde my boke in my honde,
And taught men of my sermoun,
I ne wote how I cam to this toun.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Many a yeer as it is passed *henne*
Syn that my tappe of life bigan to rence.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 35.

Damysell, seyde Betyse then,
Speke on, and go *hen*.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 102. (Halliwell.)

hen³ (hen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *henned*, ppr. *henn-ing*. [*hen*², *adv.* (cf. *hence*, *v.*), or else a var. of *hench*¹.] To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

hen-and-chickens (hen'and-chik'enz), *n.* 1. A proliferous variety of the daisy, *Bellis perennis*.—2. A species of houseleek, *Sempervivum globiferum*, native of the continent of Europe, sometimes cultivated.—3. The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

henbane (hen'bān), *n.* [*ME.* *henbane*, *hennebane* (*>* *F.* *hancbane*) (cf. *Dan.* *hønsbane* = *Sw.* *hønsbane*) < *hen*¹ + *bane*¹.] The *AS.* name was *henne-belle*, *hænn-belle*, lit. 'hen-bell.' A plant of the genus *Hyoscyamus*, natural order *Solana-ceae*. Common henbane is *H. niger*, a native of Europe and northern Asia, and adventitious in the United States.



Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). a, fruit; b, capsule, cut transversely.

It is a coarse, erect biennial herb, found in waste ground and loose dry soil, having soft, clammy, hairy foliage of a disagreeable odor, pale yellowish-brown flowers streaked with purple veins, and a five-toothed calyx. The leaves are used in medicine, and resemble belladonna in their

henceforward

action. They yield hyoscyne and hyoscyamine. When taken in any considerable quantity, the herb acts as a deadly poison to man and most animals, and is especially destructive to domestic fowls (whence the name). Swine are said to eat it with impunity. Also called *stinking nightshade* and *hog's-bean*.

That to which old Socrates was curst,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em till they burst.

Dryden.

The *henbane* or *insane-root*, which the Gauls used for their poisoned arrows.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 260.

henbellet, *n.* [*ME.*, *AS.* *henne-belle*, *hænn-belle*, *<* *henn*, *hen*, + *belle*, bell.] *Henbane*. *Halliwell.*

henbill (hen'bil), *n.* [*<* *hen*¹ + *bill*¹.] 1. The hen-billed diver, or Carolina grebe or dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.—2. The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

hen-billed (hen'bild), *a.* Having a bill like a hen's: specifically said of the hen-billed diver or Carolina grebe. See *henbill*.

henbit (hen'bit), *n.* [*<* *MLG.* *hennebit* (cf. *G.* *hühnerbiss*); as *hen*¹ + *bit*¹.] 1. A weed, *Lamium amplexicaule*, or dead-nettle, specifically called the greater *henbit*.—2. The ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia*, specifically called the lesser or small *henbit*.

The seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

hen-blindness (hen'blind'nes), *n.* Inability to see in a dim light: same as *nyctalopia*.

hen-buckie (hen'buk'i), *n.* The whelk. [Scotch.]

hen-cavey (hen'kā'vi), *n.* A hen-coop. [Scotch.]

hence (hens), *adv.* [With false spelling *-ce*, as in *thence*, *whence*, *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, and in *pl. pence*, *mice*, etc., for orig. *-s*; *ME.* *hens*, contr. of *hennes*, this, with adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, for earlier *henne*, mod. *E.* dial. *hen*: see *hen*².]

1. From this place; from or away from here. [By ellipsis of *go*, *depart*, or an equivalent verb, *hence* is often used with the effect of a verb, especially in command or entreaty, like *away*.]

Early to-morrow will we rise, and *hence*.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I know you not: what are ye? *hence*, ye base besognios!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. l.]

2. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Their names shall give fresh offence many ages *hence*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

3. For this cause or reason; as a consequence of, or an inference or a deduction from, something just stated.

Spight and favour determin'd all: *hence* faction, thence treachery, both at home and in the field.

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

On different senses different objects strike;
Hence different passions more or less inflame,
As strong or weak, the organs of the frame;
And *hence* one master-passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 129.

When the upper portion of the plane is revolved until P coincides with P', D being fixed, PD coincides with P'D, and consequently the angle PDC with the angle P'DC. *Hence* the angles PDC and P'DC are equal.

Chauvenet, Geometry, I. 5.

4. From this source or original.

Atergate and Derceto, that notorious Syrian Goddess, happily borrowed the name *hence*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

All other faces borrowed *hence*

Their light and grace. *Suckling.*

Hence, like *thence* and *whence*, though containing in itself the notion 'from,' is often pleonastically preceded by *from*.

From *hence* we might discern the mayne land and very high mountaines.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 110.*

hence⁺ (hens), *v.* [*<* *hence*, *adv.*] *I. trans.* To send away; despatch.

Go, bawling cur, thy hungry maw go fill

On yon foul flock, belonging not to me.

With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curs'd.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

II. intrans. To go hence; go away; depart.

Herewith the Angell *henc't*, and bent his flight

Towards our sad Citie. *Sylvester, Panaretus, l. 1231.*

henceforth (hens'fōrth'), *adv.* [*<* *ME.* *hensforth*, *hennes forth*, earlier *heonne forth*, *AS.* *heonan forth*, also *forth heonan*: see *hen*², *hence*, and *forth*¹.] From this time forth; from now on: often with a pleonastic *from*.

Thanne seythe the Emperour, Now understodethe wel,
that my woord *from hens forth* is sharp and bytynge as a sword.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 254.

Hitherto he (Clive) had been merely a soldier carrying into effect . . . the plans of others. *Henceforth* he is to be chiefly regarded as a statesman. *Macaulay, Lord Clive.*

henceforward, henceforwards (hens'fōr-wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*<* *hence* + *forward*¹, *forwards*.] From this time forward; henceforth.

henceforward

Henceforward all things shall be in common.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

She would willingly afford him [the French king] all the assistance she conveniently could, lest the adversaries henceforward, as heretofore, could reap advantage by his necessity.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1595.

hencemeant (hens'ment), *a.* Intended or plotted from this place.

Henry, as if by miracle preserved by foreigners long from hencemeant treasons, did arrive to right his natives' wrong.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 33.

hench¹ (hench), *v. t.* A variant of *haunch*.

hench² (hench), *v. i.* [Cf. *hench¹*.] To halt or limp. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

henchboy (hench'boy), *n.* [Also *hinchboy*; < *hench* - as in *henchman* + *boy*.] A follower; a footman; a page.

He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's hinch-boys.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

Call me your shadow's hench-boy.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

Sir, I will match my lord-mayor's horse, make jockeys of his hench-boys, and run 'em through Cheapside.
Sir W. Davenant, Wits.

hencher (hen'cher), *n.* One who haunches. [Scotch.]

Being a dextrous hencher of stones, it required great nimbleness on the part of the youthful tormentors to avoid his aim.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 336.

henchman (hench'man), *n.*; pl. *henchmen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also *henceman*, *hensemman*, *henshman*, *housman* (as a surname existing in the forms *Henchman*, *Hensman*, *Hinchman*, *Hincksmann*, *Hinxman*), < late ME. *henceman*, *henshman*, *hensman*, *henceman*, *hensman*, a groom, a page or attendant, prob. contr. from **hengest-man*, lit. 'horse-man,' i. e. groom (= G. *hengstmann* = Icel. *hestamadr*, a groom), < ME. *hengest*, a horse, recorded but once, namely, as *hangest*, in Layamon, l. 3546 (about A. D. 1200), but prob. surviving much later, or renewed in the compound through Scand. influence, < AS. *hengest*, *hengst*, a horse, steed (also in compound local names, as *Hengestes-bróc*, now *Hinxbrook*, *Hengestesgeat*, now *Hinxgate*, *Hengestesrige* (for **Hengesteshrycg*), now *Henstridge*), = OFries. *hengst* = D. *hengst* = OHG. *hengist*, MHG. *hengest*, G. *hengst*, a horse (in OHG. also a gelding) (> ODan. *hengst*, Dan. Sw. *hingst*, a horse, stallion: the Scand. forms being prop. contracted and the sense more general), = Dan. *hest* = Sw. *häst* = Icel. *hest*, a horse (Goth. not recorded), + *man*. For the sense, cf. Icel. *hestvörðr* (lit. 'horse-ward'), a mounted guard, Sw. *hingstridare* (lit. 'horse-rider'), a groom of the king's stable who rides before his coach, a forespurrer, a jockey (= MHG. *hengestritter*, a rider); so the OHG. forms repr. by ML. *hengistfuster*, a groom (lit. 'horse-feeder': see *foster*¹), and *hengistnotus*, a groom (OHG. *nōt*, need). The usual explanation of *henchman* as 'haunchman,' an invented compound defined as 'a man who stands at one's haunch,' is erroneous.] 1. A groom; a footman; a male attendant; a follower. [Archaic.]

To John Cheyne, Squier for the Body of our said Sovereign Lorde the King and Maister of his *Henchmen*, for thapparaile of the said Maister and vij of the Kinges *Henchmen* ayenst the feste of Midsomer, etc.
Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV., quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., III. 213.]

And every knight had after him riding
Three hench-men on him awaiting.
Flower and Leaf, l. 252.

Her highnes [Queen Elizabeth] hath of late, whereat some doo moche marvel, dissolved the auncient office of the *Henchmen*.
E. Lodge, Illustrations, F. Alen to Earl of Shrewsbury, [Dec. 11, 1565.]

I do but beg a little chaneling boy
To be my henchman. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.
Thou shalt obey my servants when they call,
And wait upon my henchmen in the hall!
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

Hence — 2. A mercenary adherent; a venal follower; one who holds himself at the bidding of another.

A *henchman* of his [Tweed's], who had a place on the police force, . . . besought the great man's intercession to save him from dismissal.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 127.

Twenty-five years ago, if you spoke to an American of a *henchman*, he would have understood that you were making an historical allusion. . . . At this moment, however, the term designates a very familiar figure in American politics. . . . The *Henchman* is, in fact, a necessity of what is called machine politics, or, in plainer language, of the present mode of getting and keeping high office. . . . It is the *Henchman* who corresponds with the chief, and goes on to Washington or elsewhere to see him when any emergency arises.
The Nation, XXX. 398.

2793

hen-clam (hen'klam), *n.* [So called as being mistaken for the *hen* or female of some other kind of clam.] 1. The sea-clam, *Macra* or *Spisula solidissima*, of the Atlantic coast of North America. The flesh is edible, and much used for soups and chowders; the large deep shells are used for various domestic purposes, as for scoops, skimmers, etc.

Macra solidissima and the closely allied *M. ovalis* are known along our northern coasts as *hen-clam*, sea-clam, and surf-clam.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 278.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States, *Pachyderma crassatelloides*.

hen-coil (hen'coil), *n.* Same as *coil*³. [Prov. Eng.]

hen-coop (hen'köp), *n.* A coop, pen, cage, or crib of any kind for confining poultry.

hen-cote, *n.* [ME. *hen-cote*; < *hen*¹ + *cote*¹. Cf. *dove-cote*.] A hen-coop.

hen-curlew (hen'kér'li), *n.* The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

hend¹ (hend), *v. t.* [< ME. *henden* (pret. *hendo*), < AS. *ge-hendan* (only once), take hold of, = OFries. *henda*, *handa*, take hold of, seize, = Icel. *henda*, seize, also (mod.) fling, lit. 'take hold of with the hand,' < AS. *hand* = OFries. *hand* = Icel. *hönd*, etc., hand. The verb is thus a doublet of *hand*, *v.*, in which there is a reversion to the orig. vowel. Cf. *hendy*, now *handy*. A different word from *hent*¹, *q. v.*] To seize; lay hold on; grasp.

They . . . toke the temple of Apolyn;
Thel felde it down and hende Mahoun,
And al the tresore of the toun.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4032.

She flew at him like to an hellish feend,
And on his shield tooke hold with all her might,
As if that it she would in peeces rend,
Or reave out of the hand that did it hend.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xl. 27.

hend², *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hend*, *hende*, *heende*, *hinde*, *heynde*, *hynd*, *hynde*, < AS. *gehende* (= OHG. *gehende*, *gehente*), at hand, near, < *ge-*, a collective prefix (see *i-1*), + *hand*, hand: see *hand*. This word, in the var. *hendi*, *hendy*, became in later E. *handy*: see *handy*, *handy*.] 1. *a.* 1. At hand; near at hand; near; nigh; convenient: in this sense generally in the predicate, and equivalent to the adverb. See *hend²*, *adv.*

Hi funden hem so hende
To the lond ther his lemman is,
Him thugte he was in parais.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

They boden clerkes forth to wende
To every kyrke fer and hende.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1205.

2. Handy; dexterous; clever; accomplished.

This clerk was cleped hende Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 13.

3. Civil; courteous; polite; gracious; kind; gentle; noble; excellent; good: much used in Middle English poetry as a general expression of praise.

Oure host the spak, "A, sire, ye sholde be hende
And curteys, as a man of youre estat."
Chaucer, Prolog. to Friar's Tale, l. 22.

Ihesu Crist, holi and hende,
That beerde was blessed that bare thee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Sir Oluf the hend has ridden sae wide,
All unto his bridal feast to bid.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 299].)

4. Good; excellent: used of things.

In that mynster that ys so hende,
Fowr dores shalt thou fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Come, brother Cayme, I wolde we wente, with hert ful hende.
York Plays, p. 36.

II. *n.* A gentle, noble, excellent person. [Poetical.]

For sorowe my selfe I schende,
When I thyne hartely on that hende,
I fande hym ay a faithfull frende.
York Plays, p. 452.

hend², **hend²**, **hend²**, *adv.* [ME.; < *hend²*, *a.*] 1. At hand; near at hand. See *hend²*, *a.* — 2. Civilly; courteously; kindly; honorably.

Of this hert & this hinde hende now listenes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2713.

To restore agen that y took mys,
And to paie my dettis fair and hende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

hendecacolic (hen-dek-a-kol'ik), *a.* [< LGr. *ἐνδεκάκολος* (Heliodorus), of eleven cola, < Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, eleven (< *ἐν*, neut. of *εἷς*, one (prob. allied to E. *same*), + *δέκα* = E. *ten*), + *κόλον*, a member, colon: see *colon*¹.] In *pros.*, consisting of eleven cola or series: as, a *hendecacolic* period.

hendecagon (hen-dek'a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane

hendy

figure of eleven sides and as many angles. Also *endecagon*.

hendecagonal (hen-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *hendecagon* + *-al*.] Resembling or pertaining to a hendecagon. Also *endecagonal*. — **Hendecagonal number**, a number of the form $\frac{n}{2}(n+1)$. Such are 1, 11, 30, 55, 95, etc.

hendecagynous (hen-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, + *γυνή*, female (mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., having eleven pistils. [Rare.]

hendecahedron (hen-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, + *ἑδρα*, a seat.] A solid having eleven plane faces.

hendecandrous (hen-de-kan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, + *ἀνδρ* (ἀνδρ-), male (mod. bot. a stamen).] In bot., having eleven stamens.

hendecaphyllous (hen-dek-a-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In bot., having eleven leaflets: applied to a pinnate leaf.

hendecasemic (hen-dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< LGr. *ἐνδεκάσημος* (Heliodorus), of eleven morae, < Gr. *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, σημειον, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora: see *disemic*, *dodecasemic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to eleven morae or semes; having a magnitude of eleven units of time or normal shorts.

hendecasyllabic (hen-dek'a-sil'ab'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδεκάσλλαβος*, eleven-syllabled, < *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, + *σλλαβή*, syllable.] 1. *a.* Consisting of eleven syllables: as, a *hendecasyllabic* line or verse.

The strambotto, . . . one of the three characteristic forms of Italian popular poetry, consists of a single strophe of from four to eight *hendecasyllabic* verses with alternate rhyme in the south of Italy, and rhyme in couplets for the rest of the country, both schemes sometimes occurring in the longer strambotto.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 517.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a line or colon (series) consisting of eleven syllables. In ancient metrics the name is especially given to certain frequent logaedic meters, namely: the *alcate hendecasyllabic* (— — — — —), the *Phalæcean hendecasyllabic* (— — — — —), and the *Sapphic hendecasyllabic* (— — — — —). This last in the form — — — — — is the *Pindaric hendecasyllabic*. An *Archilochean hendecasyllabic* is an iambic trimeter catalectic (— — — — —). An example of *Phalæcean hendecasyllables* in English is

Ō you! | chorús of | indó | lēnt ré | viēwērs, . . .
Look, I | cōme to thē | tēst, a | tīny | pōēm
All cōm | pōsed in á | mētré | of Cā | tállas.
Tennyson, *Hendecasyllables*.

hendecasyllable (hen-dek-a-sil'ā-bl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδεκάσλλαβος*, eleven-syllabled; accom. in term. to E. *syllable*: see *hendecasyllabic*.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

hendelaykt, *n.* [ME., < *hend*, *hende*, civil, courteous, + *-layk* (< Icel. *-leikr*), equiv. to *-lock* in *wedlock*.] Civility; courtesy.

Your honour, your *hendelayk* is hendely prayed
With lordeg, wyth ladyes, with alle that lyf bere.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1228.

hendelyt, *adv.* See *hendly*.

hendiadys (hen-di'ā-dis), *n.* [NL., also *hendiadis*; < Gr. *ἐν δὴ δύοιν*, one by two: *ἐν*, neut. of *εἷς*, one; *δύο*, prep., by, through (see *dia-*); *δύοιν*, gen. dual of *δύο* = E. *two*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in using two words connected by a copulative conjunction to express a single complex idea; especially, substitution of two substantives so coördinated for a substantive with its attributive adjective or limiting genitive. Thus Virgil (Georgics ii. 192) says '*pateris libamus et auro*,' we pour out (wine) in libation from *pateræ* and *gold* — that is, 'from golden *pateræ*': Cicero (II. Verr. V. xiv. 36) speaks of '*jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ*,' the right of transmitting one's portrait to *memory* and *posterity*, for 'to the memory of posterity.' Verbs can be used in the same way: as, '*fundi fugatique*,' to be overthrown and put to flight — that is, to be utterly routed.

hendlyt, *a.* [ME. *hendlic*, *hendelich*; < *hend²* + *-lyt*.] Same as *hend²*, 3 and 4. Layamon.

hendlyt, *adv.* [ME. *hendly*, *hendely*, *hendeli*, *hendlich*, *hendeliche*, *hindely*, *hyndly*, etc.; < *hend²* + *-lyt*.] Conveniently; easily; skillfully; cleverly; courteously; graciously.

I knellid & pullid the brere me fro,
And redde this word ful hendeli.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

hendness, *n.* [ME. also *henderness*; < *hend²*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Civility; courtesy.

hen-driver (hen'dri'vēr), *n.* A kind of hawk, perhaps the same as *hen-harrier*. I. Walton.

hendyt (hen'di), *a.* [< ME. *hendi*, *hendy*, var. of *hende*: see *hend²*. Cf. *handy*.] Same as *hend²*.

So loveth she this hendy Nicholas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 3386.

And he is curteys and hendy,
Thi God him lete wel endy.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon., I. (Halliwell.)

henet, *v. t.* [ME. *henen*, < AS. *hēnan*, stone, < *hān*, a stone: see *hone*¹.] To stone; throw stones at.

Our Givens [Jews] him ladde withthoute [the] toun, and
henede him with stones,
And to stronge [dethe] him brozte inoug.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

henent, *adv.* See *hen*².

henequen, **henequin** (hen'ē-ken, -kin), *n.* [Also *heniquen*; < Sp. *jeniquen* or *geniquen*.] A fiber known as *Sisal hemp*, obtained principally from *Agave Ixtli* of Yucatan; also, the plant itself. Undoubtedly several species of *Agave* furnish this fiber, but they have been so long in cultivation that it is difficult or impossible to identify them. These plants yield a return of leaves when four or five years old, and with proper management may last as long as fifty or sixty years. The fiber is especially valuable for use in ship's cables, since it resists dampness better than hemp.

henfare (hen'fār), *n.* [Appar. < ME. *henne*, hence (see *hen*²), + *fare*, fare, going. Skinner has *hinefar* or *heinfar*, explaining it as the flight or desertion of a servant (*hind*).] A fine for flight imposed upon one accused of murder.

hen-fish (hen'fish), *n.* The pomfret, *Brama rayi*, a fish of the family *Bramidae*. [Ireland.]

hengt. Middle English present and preterit of *hang*.

hengel, *n.* 1. A Middle English form of *hinge*.—2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. *Ord. and Reg.*, p. 96. (Halliwell.)—3. See the extract.

The present name [Stonehenge] is Saxon, though the work is beyond all comparison older, signifying an hanging rod or pole, i. e. a Gallows, from the hanging parts, architraves, or rather impost; and pendulous rocks are still in Yorkshire called *Henges*.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 305.

hengelt, **henglet**, *n.* See *hingle*.

hengent, *n.* [AS., prison, confinement (orig. in stocks or pillory), also a cross, gibbet, and abstractly hanging (= OS. *hanginna*, cross), < *hōn*, pp. *hangen*, hang: see *hang*. Cf. *hangwite*.] Prison: an Anglo-Saxon word occurring in the (Latin) laws ascribed to Henry I.

hengwitet, *n.* Same as *hangwite*.

hen-harm (hen'härm), *n.* The hen-harrier.

hen-harrier (hen'har'ī-ēr), *n.* A bird of prey of the genus *Circus*, especially the European marsh-hawk, *C. cyaneus*: so named from their depredations in the poultry-yard. See *harrier*², 2, and cut under *Circinae*.

A hen-harrier bore in his talons a chicken to his young.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 16.

hen-hawk (hen'hāk), *n.* Any hawk that preys upon poultry. Also called *chicken-hawk*. Specifically—(a) The hen-harrier. (b) The goshawk. (c) Some species of *Buteo* or buzzard proper, as the red-tailed (*B. borealis*), the red-shouldered (*B. lineatus*), the broad-winged (*B. pennsylvanicus*), and others. See cut under *Buteo*.—Blue hen-hawk, the adult American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

hen-heart (hen'härt), *n.* [ME. *henne-harte*.] One who has, as it were, the heart of a hen; a chicken-hearted fellow; a coward; a poltroon.

Be the deuyllis nese, 3e ar doggydly diseased,
A! henne-harte! ill happe mot 3ou hente.

York Plays, p. 326.

hen-hearted (hen'hār'ted), *a.* Timid; cowardly; dastardly; chicken-hearted.

She is hen-hearted, shee dares not looke Truth in the face.
N. Ward, Simple Cöbler, p. 74.

One pulling hen-hearted rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 119.

hen-house (hen'hous), *n.* A house, coop, or shelter for fowls.

hen-huzzy (hen'huz'i), *n.* A man who meddles in women's affairs; a cotquean. Halliwell.

Henicuridae (hen-i-kū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henicurus* + *-idae*.] A family of passerine birds with booted tarsi, long, deeply forked tails, each feather tipped with white, and 10 primaries; the fork-tails. They have some superficial resemblance to the wagtails of the family *Motacillidae*. There are only three genera and less than a dozen species, of Asia and lands further east. Also written *Enicuridae*.

Henicurus (hen-i-kū'rus), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Enicurus* (C. J. Temminck, 1838), < Gr. *ἐνικός*, single (in zoölogical use implying 'singular'), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. In ornith., the typical genus of the family *Henicuridae*.—2. In entom.: (a) A genus of beetles, of the family *Malacodermidae*, founded by Stephens in 1830. There are many European and a few South American species. *H. hirtus* is an example. (b) A genus of flies. Walker.

henkt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ink*.

Henlean (hen'lē-an), *a.* Pertaining to the German anatomist Hénle (1809–85).—**Henlean mem-**

brane, the fenestrated membrane of Hénle, the third or outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a network of elastic fiber.

hen-mold (hen'möld), *n.* A kind of black spongy soil.

henna (hen'ñ), *n.* [= F. *henné*, *hinné*, < Ar. *hennā*, name of the plant. Cf. *alcanna*, *alkenna*, *alhen-na*, and *alkanet*.] 1. The Egyptian privet or flower of Paradise,

Lawsonia inermis, of the natural order *Lythraceae*, a shrub bearing opposite entire leaves and numerous small and fragrant white flowers. It was called by Mohammed "chief of the flowers of this world and the next." It is cultivated extensively in Egypt. The powdered leaves form a large article of export to Persia and the Turkish possessions, where they are used as a dye, and in the form of a paste as a cosmetic. (See def. 2.) They produce a reddish-brown color, and in Europe are employed in dyeing leather. Henna is considered the best hedge-plant in India.

2. A paste made from the leaves of this plant by mixture with catechu, used in the East by women to stain their nails, finger-tips, and eyelids, and by men to dye their beards. The reddish-orange color it imparts is not permanent. It is often deepened to black by the addition of other ingredients.

hennet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *hen*².

hennery (hen'er-i), *n.*; pl. *henneries* (-iz). [*< hen* + *-ery*.] A place where fowls are kept; a poultry-yard.

hennest, **hennesforth**. Middle English forms of *hence*, *henceforth*.

hennin (hen'in), *n.* [OF.] A head-dress worn by Frenchwomen from 1430 to 1465 or later, high and conical in form, but differing in shape at different times.

henny (hen'i), *a.* [*< hen* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to a hen; particularly, hen-feathered, or feathered like a female in hackle, saddle, tail, and color: said of a cock. This condition is characteristic of the males of some breeds of chickens, as the Sebright bantams.

There is a tendency towards the assumption of the female plumage by the males, and distinct breeds of *henny* game [fowls] are known. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 644.

henotheism (hen'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. εἷς* (ēv), one, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*.] A name given to an asserted characteristic of the oldest Hindu religion (of the Vedas), as ascribing supreme power to different gods in turn: hence also sometimes applied to similar phases of other polytheistic religions.

Henotheism, not the *henotheism* of Max Müller, or of Hartmann, or of Asmus, but a practical *henotheism*, i. e. the adoration of one God above others as the specific tribal god or as the lord over a particular people, a national or relative monotheism, like that of the ancient Israelites, the worship of an absolute sovereign who exacts passive obedience. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367.

henotheistic (hen'ō-thē-is'tik), *a.* [*< henotheism* + *-ist-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by henotheism. Max Müller.

henotic (he-not'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐνωτικός*, serving to unite, < *ἐνοῖν*, unite, < *εἷς* (ēv), one.] Tending to make one; unifying; tending to unite or reconcile; harmonizing: as, "henotic teaching," Gladstone.

hen-paddle (hen'pā'dl), *n.* The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Scotch.]

henpeck (hen'pek), *v. t.* [*< henpecked*.] To rule or keep in subjection by superior force of will or assaults of ill temper; domineer over: said of a wife who thus rules her husband.

But—Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual,
Inform us truly, have they not hen-peck'd you all?
Byron, Don Juan, I. 22.

henpeck (hen'pek), *n.* [*< henpeck, v.*] The rule or control of a husband by his wife; henpecking. [Rare.]

Dying of heartbreak coupled with *henpeck*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 208.

henpecked (hen'pekt), *p. a.* [Formerly also *henpeckt*; < *hen* + *pecked*, pp. of *peck*.] The epithet alludes to the not uncommon submission of the domestic cock to the plucking by his hens of his hackle, saddle, and even breast-

feathers.] Governed or controlled entirely by one's wife; domineered over.

A step-dame too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my hen-peck'd sire, and orders me.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Eclouges*, III. 49.

Socrates, who is by all accounts the undoubted head of the sect of the *hen-pecked*, owned and acknowledged that he owed great part of his virtue to the exercise which his useful wife constantly gave it. Steele, Spectator, No. 479.

He [Rip Van Winkle] was . . . an obedient, *hen-pecked* husband. . . . Those men are most apt to be obsequious and conciliating abroad who are under the discipline of shrews at home. Irving, Rip Van Winkle.

henpeckery (hen'pek'ēr-i), *n.* [*< henpeck* + *-ery*.] The condition of being henpecked. [Rare.]

He had fallen from all the height and pomp of headship to the lowest depth of the most snubbed *hen-peckery*. Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxvii.

hen-plant (hen'plant), *n.* The rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*; also, the door-yard plantain, *P. major*.

Henrician (hen-rish'an), *n.* and *a.* [*< ML. Henricianus*, < *Henricus*, Latinized form of MHG. *Heinrich*, *Heimrich*, OHG. *Heimari*, *Heimiri*, G. *Heinrich*, E. *Henry*, a proper name.] 1. *n.* One of a sect of religious reformers in Switzerland and southern France in the twelfth century, followers of Henry of Lausanne.—2. A follower or an adherent of the Emperor Henry IV., who opposed Gregory VII. in favor of the antipope Clement III.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or effected by Henry VIII. of England; supporting the religious movement or laws of Henry VIII.

Already had Doctor Richard Smith, reader of Divinity in Oxford, a versatile and unfortunate man, been compelled by the Archbishop to retract the chief articles of the *Henrician* settlement of religion.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Henriquezia (hen-ri-kwē'zi-ñ), *n.* [NL. (Richard Spruce, 1854), < *Henriquez*, a proper name.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceae*, and giving name to a tribe *Henriquezieae*. The 4-cleft limb of the calyx is deciduous by a transverse section; there are 5 slender stamens in the throat of the corolla; the capsule is large, woody, 2-celled, 2-valved, and shaped like a bean; and the cells are 4-seeded. The genus includes four species of handsome trees, natives of northern Brazil and Venezuela, with stout branches and verticillate, leathery, oblong or obovate, entire leaves. The rose-colored flowers are in dense terminal panicles.

Henriquezieae (hen'ri-kwē'zi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henriquezia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceae*, distinguished by having a 2-lipped imbricate corolla and from 2 to 4 broadly winged seeds in each of the two cells of the capsule. The tribe contains two genera, natives of tropical South America, trees with opposite or verticillate leaves and entire stipules.

hen-roost (hen'röst), *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

hen's-bill (henz'bil), *n.* The sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*, a papilionaceous plant common in Europe; also, any of the species of *Onobrychis*.

hen's-foot (henz'füt), *n.* [A translation of the Latin *pes pulli*, the ancient name of the plant given from the resemblance of its leaves to a hen's claw (Theophrastus, p. 812).] An umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis daucoides*, found growing in European corn-fields in a chalky soil. Also called *bur-parsley* and *hedgehog-parsley*.

Henslowiaceae (hen-slō-vi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henslowia* + *-aceae*.] An order of plants proposed by Lindley in 1836 for the sole genus *Henslowia* of Wallich (not of Blume), subsequently placed by him in the *Hydrangeaceae*. The genus is now referred to *Crypteronia*, of the natural order *Lythraceae*.

Henslovian (hen-slō'vi-an), *a.* [*< Henslow* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to J. S. Henslow (1796–1861), an English botanist.—**Henslovian membrane**, the cuticle of plants, of which Henslow was one of the discoverers.

Henslowia (hen-slō'i-ñ), *n.* [NL., named after J. S. Henslow; see *Henslovian*.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Santalaceae*, tribe *Osyrideae*, with monœcious or diœcious flowers, the lobes of the perianth 5 or 6 in number and open to the epigynous disk, an inferior ovary, the stamens 5 or 6 in number and inserted at the base of and opposite to the perianth-lobes, and drupaceous 1-seeded fruit. The genus includes 12 species of shrubs, often parasitic on trees, with alternate petioled leaves and small greenish flowers: the species are natives of India, China, and the Malay archipelago. Blume, 1850. 2. A genus of plants, of the natural order *Lythraceae*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Crypteronia* of the same order. Wallich, 1832.

Henslowia (hen-slō-i'ā-ē), *n. pl.* [*< Henslowia* + *-ea*.] A family of plants introduced by Reichenbach in 1841 for the genus *Henslowia* of Blume, and placed by him in the *Fagineae*, as related to the beech, oak, etc.

hensmant, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henschman*.
hent¹ (hent), *v. t.* [*< ME. henten* (pret. *hente*, pp. *hent*), also *hinten* (spelled *hyntyn*, Prompt. Parv.), seize, snatch, catch, *< AS. gehentan*, seize, *hentan*, seize (the simple form only thrice, in legal formula implying 'pursue and seize,' i. e. arrest), prob. akin to *hunt*, *q. v.* A different word from *AS. ge-hendan*, *ME. henden*, *E. hend*, take hold of, with which it has been confused, but the two words may be ult. connected: see *hend*¹, *hand*. See also *hint*¹, orig. a mere var. of *hent*.] 1. To seize; snatch; catch; grasp; take.

Bulbes smale uppe from her moder hent,
Let putte in oth'r lande to multiple.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 2.

2. To take; receive.

My nece Egline to wife shal ye hent,
With all rewme and that to it longing.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2411.

Then wext he wroth, and to the Duke he sent,
And complained that such harme was hent.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 190.

3. To throw.

The branches eke kittle of fro vyne or tree,
And brere, and roote, and alle impediment,
In haast is from the deliver to been hent.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

4. To plow up the bottom of (a furrow). *Hall-*
well. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hent¹ (hent), *n.* [*< hent*¹, *v.* Cf. *hint*¹, *n.*] 1.

Grasp.—2. Opportunity or occasion seized.

hent². Preterit and past participle of *hend*¹.

henter (hen'ter), *n.* [*ME. henter*; *< hent*¹ + *-er*.] A seizer; a grasper; a pursuer.

Ravyneres and henteres of fowleste thinges.

Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 3.

henting (hen'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of hent*¹, 4.] The furrow with which a plowman finishes his ridge. *Crabb*. [*Prov. Eng.*] Also *hinting*.

henware (hen'wār), *n.* A seaweed, *Alaria esculenta*. See *Alaria* and *baderlocks*.

henwife (hen'wif), *n.*; pl. *henwives* (-wīvz). A woman who has charge of poultry.

A half-witted lad, of very small stature, who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old *hen-wife*.

Scott, Old Mortality, II.

Pressure on the heads of hens, which the practical *hen-wife* employs before any operation of minor surgery on her restless brood. *F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. (Research, Oct., 1896, p. 146).

henwoman (hen'wūm'ān), *n.*; pl. *henwomen* (-wīm'en). Same as *henwife*.

henwoodite (hen'wūd-it), *n.* [After W. J. Henwood (1805-75), an English mining engineer.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and copper, occurring in spherical forms of a bright-blue color in Cornwall, England.

henxmant, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henschman*. *Holland*.

heot, *pron.* See *hel*.

he-oak (hē'ōk), *n.* [*Cf. she-oak*, a tree of the same genus.] A somber-looking Australian tree, *Casuarina stricta*, having thread-like, jointed, furrowed, pendent branches, without leaves, but with small toothed sheaths at the joints.

Heopithec (hē'ō-pi-thē'si), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἥως*, Attic form of *ἥος*, dawn (the east: see *Eos*), + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The catarrhine or old-world monkeys and apes collectively as distinguished from the platyrrhine: all the former belong to the eastern hemisphere, where none of the latter are found: thus distinguished from *Hesperopithec*.

heopithecine (hē'ō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heopithec*. *heoret*, *pron.* See *hel*.

heorotaire (hē'ō-rō-tār), *n.* [*F. héorotaire* (Andebert and Vieillot, 1802-7), appar. a Frenchified form of some supposed native name.] One of several small sickle-billed sun-birds of the family *Dicaeidae* which are peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, as *Drepanis pacifica*, and especially *Vestiaria coccinea*, *Himatione sanguinea*, and *H. virens*, the plumage of which is used by the islanders in the manufacture of articles of clothing. See cut under *Drepanis*.

hep¹, *n.* See *hip*².

hep², *n.* An obsolete form of *heap*.

hepar (hē'pār), *n.* [*NL.*, in *LL.* the liver, *L.* a kind of fish, *< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*) = *L. jecur* = *Skt. yakrit*, *yakan*, the liver.] 1. In *anat.*, the liver. Also called *jecur*.—2. In *old chem.*, one

of various compounds of sulphur with the metals, having a brown-red or liver color.

hepatalgia (hep-a-tal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of the liver.

hepatemphraxis (hep-a-tem-frak'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *ἐμφράξις*, stoppage, *< ἐμφράσσειν*, stop up, obstruct, *< ἐν*, in, + *φράσσειν*, fence in, stop up.] In *pathol.*, hepatic obstruction.

hepatic (hē-pat'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. hépatique* = *Sp. hepático* = *Pg. hepatico* = *It. epatico*, *< LL. hepaticus*, *< Gr. ἥπατικός*, of the liver, *< ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver.] 1. *a. 1.* In *anat. and physiol.*, of or pertaining in any way to the liver.

The bile is of two sorts, the cystic, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a sort of repository for the gall, and the *hepatic*, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot*, *Aliments*, p. 10.

2. In *zool.*, liver-colored; dark brownish-red; hepaticous: as, the hepatic tanager, *Pyrrangia hepatica*.—**Hepatic air** or **gas**, sulphureted hydrogen gas.—**Hepatic aloe**. See *aloe*, 1.—**Hepatic artery**, an artery supplying the liver. It arises from the celiac axis.—**Hepatic canal**, duct. See *duct*.—**Hepatic colic**, **flexure**, **flux**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hepatic lobe** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, a small lateral division bounded behind by the cervical groove, and internally by the protogastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura*.—**Hepatic mercurial ore**, cinnabar.—**Hepatic pyrites**, iron disulphide; marcasite.—**Hepatic tubes**, the enteric canal and liver of *Crustacea*. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 275, fig. 143.—**Hepatic veins**, the veins returning the blood from the liver. In man they usually discharge by three trunks into the inferior vena cava.

II. *n. 1.* A medicine acting on the liver.—2. One of the *Hepaticæ*.

Hepatica (hē-pat'i-kā), *n.* [*NL.*, lit. liver-colored, fem. of *LL. hepaticus*, *< Gr. ἥπατικός*, of the liver: see *hepatic*. Cf. *Gr. ἥπατις*, liverwort.] 1. The liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica* (*He-*



Liverleaf (*Anemone Hepatica*). *a*, fruit cut longitudinally.

patica triloba). The old genus *Hepatica* of Dillenius may be regarded as a subgenus of *Anemone*.—2. [*c.*] Any liverwort; a cryptogamic plant of the family *Hepaticæ*.

Hepaticæ (hē-pat'i-sē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Hepatica*.] A family of small moss-like or thaloid plants of lax cellular texture, usually procumbent and emitting rootlets from beneath; the liverworts. They have the capsule irregularly dehiscent or indehiscent, with spores mixed with thin thread-like cells and containing elaters. The sexual reproductive organs are of two kinds, antheridia and archegonia, the matured archegonium forming the capsule. Asexual reproduction occurs under three forms: by innovations, by gemmæ, and by runners. The liverworts and mosses together form the series *Bryophyta*. The liverworts differ from the mosses in having their stems bilateral, leaves 2-ranked and without mid-vein, capsule never dehiscent by a special lid, and elaters mixed with the spores. They grow for the most part in moist places upon the ground, upon rocks, or the bark of trees, and a few are even aquatic. They are all chlorophyll-bearing, and green or brownish-green in color. The family *Hepaticæ*, which was first proposed by Adamson in 1763, is now divided into five orders: *Ricciaceæ*, *Marchantiaceæ*, *Anthocerotaceæ*, *Monocleaceæ*, and *Jungermanniaceæ*.

hepatic (hē-pat'i-kal), *a.* [*< hepatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hepatic*. [*Rare.*]

hepaticell (hē-pat'i-sel), *n.* [*< hepatic* (c) + *cell*.] A hepatic cell; one of the ultimate form-elements of the liver. *Coues*.

hepaticologist (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< hepaticology* + *-ist*.] One interested in or an authority upon the *Hepaticæ*.

hepatology (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< NL. Hepatica* + *Gr. -λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of the *Hepaticæ*.

hepaticous (hē-pat'i-kus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥπατικός*, of the liver: see *hepatic*.] In *zool.*, resembling liver, as in form or color.

hepatine (hē-pat'in), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *-ίνη*.] Glycogenic matter. *Dunglison*. **hepatisation**, **hepatise**. See *hepatization*, *hepatize*.

hepatite (hep'a-tit), *n.* [*< L. hepatitis*, liver-stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, *< Gr. ἥπατις*, found only in fem. *ἥπατις*, of or in the liver, liver-colored, also liverwort, *< ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] A fetid variety of barium sulphate, or barite, occurring in compact or cleavable masses. Under friction or the application of heat it exhales a fetid odor, due to the presence of carbonaceous matters.

hepatitis (hep'a-ti'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatite*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the liver.

hepatization (hep'a-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*< hepatize* + *-ation*.] 1. Consolidation of substance or tissue, as of the lungs in pneumonia, resulting in a liver-like solidification.

The changes advance unequally (in pneumonia), so that, whilst one portion of the lung is in the stage of red *hepatization*, another may be in the grey stage—hence the mottled marble appearance of the consolidation. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 875.

2. The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

Also spelled *hepatisation*.

Gray hepatization, in *pathol.*, the second stage of infiltration of the lung in pneumonia.—**Red hepatization**, the first stage of consolidation of the substance of the lung in pneumonia. The change from the red color to the gray is due to diminished congestion, and to loss of color on the part of the extravasated red blood-corpuscles.

hepatize (hep'a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hepatized*, ppr. *hepatizing*. [*< Gr. ἥπατιζεν*, be like the liver or liver-colored, *< ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] 1. To convert by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver: as, a *hepatized lung*, in pneumonia.—2. To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen.

On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatized* water. *Barrow*.

Also spelled *hepatise*.

hepatocoele (hep'a-tō-sēl), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the liver.

hepatocystic (hep'a-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *κύστις*, bladder.] In *anat.*, pertaining jointly to the liver and the gall-bladder.

hepato-enteric (hep'a-tō-en-ter'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *έντερον*, the intestines.] In *anat.*, pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine; passing from the liver to the intestine: applied to the bile-duct.

hepatogastric (hep'a-tō-gā'strik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] In *anat.*, relating to or connected with both the liver and the stomach: as, the *hepatogastric omentum* or *epiploön*.

hepatogenous (hep-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Arising in or produced from the liver.

hepatography (hep-a-tog'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of the liver.

hepatolithiasis (hep'a-tō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *λίθιασις*, the stone (a disease): see *lithiasis*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver.

hepatologist (hep-a-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< hepatology* + *-ist*.] A student of hepatology; a specialist in diseases of the liver.

Dr. Harley, the English *hepatologist* and *nephrologist*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 98.

hepatology (hep-a-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on the liver.

hepatopancreas (hep'a-tō-pang'krē-as), *n.*; pl. *hepatopancreates* (-pang-krē-ā'tēz). [*< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas.] In *zool.*, a glandular organ of many invertebrates, the so-called liver, supposed to have both a hepatic and a pancreatic function.

In the Invertebrata the secretions of many glands, which are generally called "liver," but which would be more appropriately termed *hepatopancreas*, exercise a digestive action upon starch and albumen, and at the same time secrete bye-products and colouring matters similar to those found in the bile of vertebrates.

Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 59.

hepatophyma (hep'a-tō-fī'mā), *n.*; pl. *hepatophymata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *φύμα*, a suppurating tumor, lit. a growth, *< φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, a suppurative swelling of the liver.

hepatoportal (hep'a-tō-pōr'tal), *a.* [*< hepatic* (c) + *portal*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system; portal, in an ordinary sense: distinguished from *reniportal*.

hepatorrhæa, **hepatorrhœa** (hep'a-tō-rē'ā), *n.* [*NL. hepatorrhæa*, *< Gr. ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver,

+ *hoia*, a flow, flux, < *peiv*, flow.] A morbid flow of bile.

hepatoscopy (hep-a-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [*<* LGr. *ἥπατοσκοπία*, an inspecting of the liver, < *ἥπατο-* *skōpos*, inspecting the liver, soothsaying, < Gr. *ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *σκοπεῖν*, inspect, view.] Among the ancients, divination by inspection of the livers of animals.

hepatotomy (hep-a-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *temnein*, cut.] In *surg.*, an incision into the liver.

hepato-umbilical (hep'a-tō-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἥπαρ* (*ἥπαρ*), the liver, + *L. umbilicus*, the navel.] Pertaining to the liver and to the umbilicus: applied to the fibrous cord, the so-called round ligament of the liver, which passes from the liver to the navel, and is the remains of the umbilical vein.

hep-branch (hep'bram'bl), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *heop-bremel*, *heop-brymel*, < *heope*, hip, + *bremel*, bramble: see *hip*² and *bramble*.] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

hep-brier (hep'brī'ēr), *n.* [**Hip-brier* not found; < *hep*, *hip*², + *brier*.] Same as *hep-branch*.

hepe¹, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *heap*.

hepe², *n.* A Middle English form of *hip*².

Hephæstian (hē-fes'ti-an), *a.* [*<* *Hephæstus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the god Hephæstus or Vulcan, or to fire or the arts of metal or smithery; made or done by Hephæstus.

Hephæstus (hē-fes'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἥφαίστος*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the god of fire and the metallic arts, son of Zeus and Hera, and one of the great Olympians, identified by the Romans with their Vulcan, who became assimilated to him. He was the creator of all that was beautiful and mechanically wonderful in Olympus. Volcanoes were held to be his smithies, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (*exomis*) and the conical cap, and holding the smith's hammer and tongs.



Hephæstus conducted back to Olympus. (From a Greek red-figure vase.)

Hephthænura (hef-thē-nū'rā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Ephthianura*.

hepthemimer (hef'thē-mim), *n.* [*<* *hepthemimeres*.] Same as *hepthemimeres*.

hepthemimeral (hef'thē-mim'e-ral), *a.* [*<* *hepthemimeres* + *-al*.] In *pros.*, of or pertaining to a group or series of seven half-feet; pertaining to or consisting of three feet and a half. —**Hepthemimeral cesura**, a cesura after the thesis or metrically accented syllable (called by many the arsis) of the fourth foot. This cesura is not infrequent in the dactylic hexameter, especially in combination with the trihemimeral cesura.

hepthemimeres (hef'thē-mim'e-rēs), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἑπθήμερος*, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *ἡμι-*, half, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *pros.*, a group or catalectic colon consisting of seven half-feet. Also *hepthemimer*.

Hepialidæ, Hepialus. See *Epialidæ, Epialus*.

hepper (hep'ēr), *n.* [Cf. *happer*.] A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

hepta- [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, in comp. *ἑπτα-*, = *L. septem* = *E. seven*: see *seven*.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'seven.'

heptace (hep'ta-sē), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *ἀκμή*, a point.] A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces. *Kirkman*.

heptachord (hep'ta-kōrd), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτάχορδος*, seven-stringed, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *χορδή*, string, chord, cord.] In *Gr. music*: (a) A diatonic series of seven tones, containing five whole steps and one half-step (between the third and fourth tones). (b) The interval of the major seventh. (c) An instrument with seven strings.

heptachronous (hep-tak'rō-nus), *a.* [*<* LL. *heptachronus* (Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *ἑπτάχρονος* (Draco), < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of seven primary or fundamental times; heptasemic.

heptacolic (hep-ta-kol'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτάκολος*, of seven verses or members, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *κόλον*, member: see *colon*¹.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of seven cola or series: as, a *heptacolic* period.

heptad (hep'tad), *n.* [Also written, as *F.*, *heptade*; < LL. *heptas* (*heptad*), < Gr. *ἑπτάς* (*ἑπτάς*), the number seven, < *ἑπτά* = *E. seven*. Cf. *monad*, *dyad*, etc.] 1. The sum of seven units; the number seven.—2. In *chem.*, an atom whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.—3. In *music*, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of seven tones, formed by uniting two duodenal cells of four tones. A heptad based on C would be E♭ G—A♭ C E—F A, and would contain all the tones that can enter into consonant triads with the tonic of the heptad, C. See *duodene*.

heptadecad (hep-ta-dek'ad), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *δεκάς* (*δεκάς*), a decad.] In *music*, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of twenty-four tones, formed by uniting seven decads whose tones are the tones of a given heptad. See *heptad* and *duodene*.

heptaglot, heptaglott (hep'ta-glot), *n.* and *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *γλῶττα*, the tongue, a language.] 1. *n.* A book in seven languages. II. *a.* Written in or using seven languages.

It was in connection with this polyglott (Walton's) that E. Castle produced his famous *Heptaglott Lexicon* (London, 2 vols. folio, 1669). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 417.

heptagon (hep'ta-gon), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτάγωνος*, seven-cornered, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] 1. In *geom.*, a closed figure having seven angles successively united by lines.—2. In *fort.*, a place that has seven bastions for defense.

heptagonal (hep-tag'ō-nal), *a.* [*<* *heptagon* + *-al*.] Having seven angles or sides.—**Heptagonal numbers**, the series of numbers 1, 7, 13, 34, etc., of the form $1 + \frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}n^2$.

heptagyn (hep'ta-jin), *n.* In *bot.*, a plant of the Linnean order *Heptagynia*.

Heptagynia (hep-ta-jin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heptagynous*.] An order of the Linnean artificial classification of plants, characterized by having seven styles or distinct carpels.

heptagynian (hep-ta-jin'i-an), *a.* [As *heptagynous* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, same as *heptagynous*.

heptagynious (hep-ta-jin'i-us), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *heptagynous*.

heptagynous (hep-ta-jin'i-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] Having seven styles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heptagynia*.

heptahedral (hep-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [*<* *heptahedron* + *-al*.] Having seven sides.

heptahedron (hep-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *ἑδρά*, seat, base, = *E. settle*.] A solid figure with seven faces.

heptahexahedral (hep-ta-hek-sa-hē'dral), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *ἑξ*, = *E. six*, + *ἑδρά*, a seat, base, = *E. settle*.] Having or presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

heptal (hep'tal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *-al*.] Same as *hebdomadal*.—**Heptal cycle**. See *cycle*¹.

heptameride (hep-tam'e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *μερίς* (*μερίς*), a part, < *μέρος*, a part.] Anything consisting of seven parts; specifically, that which separates into seven parts.

heptameron (hep-tam'e-ron), *n.* [For **heptameron* or **heptameron*, < Gr. *ἑπταήμερον*, neut. of *ἑπταήμερος*, Ionic contr. *ἑπτήμερος*, of seven days, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *ἡμέρα*, a day.] A book containing the transactions of seven days. The "Heptameron" of Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre (1492–1549), is a collection of stories supposed to have been related during seven days, modeled on the "Decameron" of Boccaccio.

heptamerous (hep-tam'e-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *bot.*, consisting of seven members or parts; having the parts in sevens.

heptameter (hep-tam'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* L. *heptameter* (Diomedes, Servius), < Gr. *ἑπτάμετρον* (Heliandorus), a measure of seven verses, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *pros.*, a verse consisting of seven measures. *Heptameter* is a term not much used; in books on modern versification it is generally equivalent to *heptapody*.

Heptanchus (hep-tang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑπτά* = *E. seven*.] A genus of cow-sharks, of the family *Notidanidae* or *Hexanchidae*, having seven gill-sacs, whence the name. *H. indicus* is a widely distributed Pacific species.

heptander (hep-tan'dēr), *n.* [NL. *heptandrus*: see *heptandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the Linnean class *Heptandria*.

Heptandria (hep-tan'dri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heptandrous*.] The seventh class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, characterized by seven stamens.

heptandrian (hep-tan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *heptandrous*.

heptandrious (hep-tan'dri-us), *a.* Same as *heptandrous*.

heptandrous (hep-tan'drus), *a.* [*<* NL. *heptandrus*, < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *ἄνδρ* (*ἄνδρ*), man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having seven stamens; specifically, belonging to the Linnean class *Heptandria*.

heptane (hep'tān), *n.* [So called as containing seven parts of carbon; < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *-ane*.] A paraffin having the formula C₇H₁₆. Normal heptane, a mobile colorless liquid, is contained in petroleum. It is also obtained from the resin of *Pinus Sabiana*, which yields nearly pure heptane when subjected to dry distillation.

Heptanesian (hep-ta-nē'si-an), *a.* [*<* Gr. *Ἑπτανήσος*, Heptanesus (see *def.*), lit. 'seven islands,' < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *νῆσος*, island.] Pertaining to the Heptanesus, a name given by the Greeks to the Ionian Islands, a group consisting of seven islands.

Since 1863 the whole Heptanesian territory has been incorporated with the kingdom of Greece. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 205.

heptangular (hep-tang'gū-lār), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *L. angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

heptapetalous (hep-ta-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having seven petals in the corolla.

heptaphony (hep'ta-fō-ni), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτάφωνος*, seven-voiced (of a colonnade with seven echoes), < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *φωνή*, a voice, sound.] The union of seven sounds.

heptaphyllous (hep-ta-fil'us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτάφυλλος*, seven-leaved, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

heptapodic (hep-ta-pod'ik), *a.* [*<* *heptapody* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing seven feet; being or constituting a heptapody: as, a *heptapodic* verse or period.

heptapody (hep-tap'ō-di), *n.* [*<* Gr. as if **ἑπταποδία*, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *ποῖς* (*ποδ*) = *E. foot*.] In *pros.*, a meter, period, or verse consisting of seven feet. According to the principles of ancient metrics, a heptapody exceeds the limits of a colon, a single colon never containing more than six feet. See *heptameter*.

heptarch (hep'tärk), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *ἀρχός*, a ruler: see *heptarchy*.] A heptarchist.

heptarchic (hep-tär'kik), *a.* [*<* *heptarchy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a sevenfold government; constituting or consisting of a heptarchy; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, of or pertaining to the heptarchy. See *heptarchy*.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the several extents of their heptarchic empire. *T. Warton, Hist. Kildington*, p. 63.

heptarchist (hep'tär-kist), *n.* [*<* *heptarchy* + *-ist*.] A ruler of one division of a heptarchy; especially, in *Eng. hist.*, one of the heptarchic kings.

In 752, the Saxon heptarchists, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford.

T. Warton, Hist. Kildington, p. 48.

heptarchy (hep'tär-ki), *n.*; *pl.* *heptarchies* (-kiz). [*<* NL. *heptarchia*, < Gr. as if **ἑπταρχία*, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἄρχω*, rule.] A government by seven persons; also, a group of seven kingdoms or governments: in the latter sense used only in English history, of the seven principal Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia. There was no formal division into seven kingdoms, but their number varied at different times, and frequently a particular kingdom, as Northumbria or Mercia, obtained the preponderance. The period of the heptarchy is regarded as ending in 829, when Egbert, king of Wessex, became overlord of the other kingdoms.

This Heptarchy, or Division of this Island into seven Kingdoms, came not in all at once.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 5.

heptasemic (hep-ta-sē'mik), *a.* [*<* LL. *heptasemos*, < Gr. *ἑπτάσημος*, < *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, mora, < *σημα*, a sign, mark. Cf. *disemic*, *dodecasemic*, etc.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to seven moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of seven normal shorts. An epitrite (— — — — —), or an irrational trochaic or iambic dipody of epitrite form, is really or apparently heptasemic.

heptasepalous (hep-ta-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having seven sepals.

heptaspermous (hep-ta-spēr'mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἑπτά*, = *E. seven*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having seven seeds. [Rare.]

heptastich (hep'ta-stik), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + στίχος, a line.*] In *pros.*, a line consisting of seven feet.

heptastichous (hep-tas'ti-kus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + στίχος, a row.*] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in seven spiral rows, the eighth leaf of the series being over the first. This is a condition rarely found in nature.

heptastrophic (hep-ta-strof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑπταστροφός, ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + στροφή, a strophe: see strophe.*] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or containing seven strophes or stanzas: as, a *heptastrophic* song or poem.

heptasyllabic (hep'ta-sil'ab'ik), *a.* [*< LL. heptasyllabus, < Gr. ἑπτασύλλαβος, ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + σύλλαβή, syllable: see syllable.*] Containing or consisting of seven syllables. The second half of the elegiac pentameter is always heptasyllabic.

Heptateuch (hep'ta-tük), *n.* [*< NL. heptateuchus, < Gr. ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + τεύχος, a tool, implement, later also a book. Cf. Pentateuch.*] The first seven books of the Old Testament. The last two (Joshua and Judges) contain the history of the Jews in the promised land under the theocratic government historically developed in the preceding five, or the Pentateuch.

heptatomic (hep-ta-tom'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + ἄτομος, an atom.*] Same as *heptavalent*.

Fluorine (mon- and heptatomic).
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 405.

Heptatrema (hep-ta-trē'mā), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + τρήμα, hole.*] The typical genus of *Heptatremidae*, containing myzonts which have generally seven pairs of branchial apertures, but occasionally only six. Also called *Bdellostoma*. *Duméril*.

Heptatremidæ (hep-ta-trem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Heptatrema + -idæ.*] A family of hyperotretous myzonts, represented by the genus *Heptatrema*, with seven or six pairs of lateral branchial apertures. Also called *Bdellostomidae*.

heptavalent (hep-tav'a-lent), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + L. valen(t)-s, ppr. of valere, have power: see valid.*] In *chem.*, equivalent to seven atoms of hydrogen in combining or saturating power: applied to an atom which can be substituted for or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen. Also *heptatomic*.

heptene (hep'tēn), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + -ene.*] Same as *heptylene*.

heptyl (hep'til), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑπτὰ, = E. seven, + ὕλη, matter.*] The hypothetical radical (C₇H₁₅) of heptylic alcohol and its derivatives.

heptylene (hep'ti-lēn), *n.* [*< heptyl + -ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C₇H₁₄), homologous and polymeric with ethylene, existing in three isomeric forms. That obtained by the distillation of Boghead coal is a colorless mobile liquid having a peculiar alliaceous odor, and is soluble in alcohol. Also *heptene*.

heptylic (hep-til'ik), *a.* Containing heptyl, or related to or derived from it.—**Heptylic alcohol**, C₇H₁₅OH, a colorless liquid having an agreeable smell, boiling at 347° F.

hepwort (hep'wört), *n.* [*< hep + wort.*] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

her (hēr), *pron.* See under *hel*.

her. An abbreviation of *heraldry*.

Hera, Here (hēr'ä, -rē), *n.* [*< LL. < Gr. Ἥρα, Ionic Ἥρη, Hera.*] In *Gr. myth.*, the greatest feminine divinity of Olympus, queen of heaven, wife and sister of Zeus, and inferior in power to him alone. She was the type of virtuous womanhood, and of the wife and mother. In art she is represented as a majestic woman, fully clad in flowing draperies, characteristically with the stephane or crown on her brow, and bearing a long scepter. By the Romans Hera was early identified with their Juno, originally a distinct divinity; and the Latin name is now commonly given to the Greek goddess.

Here comes to-day,
Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming
each
This meed of fairest.

Tennyson, Æneid.

Heracleon, Heracleian (her-a-klē'an), *a.* [*< L. Heracleus, < Gr. Ἡράκλειος, pertaining to Heracles: see Hercules.*] Pertaining to Heracles or Hercules; Herculean. Also spelled *Heraklean*.—**Heracleon stone** (Latin *lapis Heracleus*, Greek *λίθος Ἡράκλειος*), the magnet: so called from its power of attraction.

Hera.—Statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.



The power of the *Heracleon stone* was well known to the ancients as a matter of curiosity.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 266.

Heracleidan, a. and n. See *Heracidian*.

Heracleonite (hē-rak'lē-on'it), *n.* [*< Heracleon (see def.) + -ite.*] *Ecclēs.*, a follower of Heracleon, a Valentinian Gnostic of the second century, noted as a commentator on the Gospel of John.

Heracles, n. See *Hercules*.

Heracleum (her-a-klē'um), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. Ἡράκλειος, a plant so called, fem. of Ἡράκλειος, Ἡράκλεις, Hercules.*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants founded by Linnaeus, belonging to the natural order



Branch with Umbel and Leaf of Cow-par-snip (*Heracleum lanatum*). a, flower; b, fruit; c, fruit cut transversely.

Umbelliferae, tribe *Peucedaneae*, characterized by its broadly obovate, strongly compressed wing-margined fruit. The genus embraces about 80 species of perennial or biennial herbs, with alternate leaves, and generally white flowers in compound umbels. They are chiefly natives of the temperate regions of the old world. *H. lanatum* is the only American species. It is known as the *cow-par-snip* or *hogweed*, and is eaten by some of the native tribes of North America. A Kamchatkan species yields, when properly treated, a sweet exudation which is employed in the preparation of a distilled spirit. *H. Sphondylium*, a European species, is used for feeding pigs and sometimes as a domestic remedy.

Heraclic (her'a-klid), *n.* [*< L. Heracles, pl. Heraclicæ, < Gr. Ἡράκλειος, pl. Ἡράκλειδαι, the descendants, as they claimed, of Hercules, < Ἡράκλεις, Ἡράκλεις, > L. Hercules, in Gr. myth. the most famous of the heroes: see Hercules.*] A descendant of Heracles (Hercules); specifically, one of the Heraclican or Dorian aristocracy of Sparta, who claimed descent from Hercules through his son Hyllus. Also *Heraklid*.

Heraclican, Heracleidan (her-a-klī'dan), *a. and n.* [*< Heraclic + -an.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Heraclicæ, or descendants of Heracles (Hercules).

On Suli's rock, and Parga's shore,
Exists the remnant of a line
Such as the Doric mothers bore;
And there, perhaps, some seed is sown,
The Heraclican blood might own.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song, st. 18).

II. n. A Heraclic.

Also *Herakleidan*.

Heraclican (her-a-klī'tan), *a. and n.* [*< Heraclicus (see Heraclicæ) + -an.*] Same as *Heraclican*.

Heraclicanism (her-a-klī'tan-izm), *n.* [*< Heraclican + -ism.*] Same as *Heraclicanism*.

Heraclicitean (her'a-klī-tē'an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Heraclicus, Gr. Ἡράκλειος, pertaining to Heraclicus (pl. Ἡράκλειοι, the disciples of Heraclicus), < Ἡράκλειος, L. Heraclicus.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to the philosopher Heraclicus of Ephesus (who lived about 535–475 B. C.). His work, of which fragments are preserved, was in a prose so sententious, and his opinions were so paradoxical, that the Greeks complained much of his obscurity. He placed great stress upon the element of mediation and continuity in things, especially in time, saying that nothing is or is not, but that all things are in a state of flux—that is, are just in the passage between existence and non-existence, at once going out of being and coming into a new being. The physics of Heraclicus formed the basis of the corresponding part of the Stoical doctrine. Heraclicus maintained the relativity of knowledge in an extreme form, holding that we know nothing of the being of things but only their appearances. His morality was sober, earnest, and a little misanthropical. Also *Heraclicitean*.

II. n. A follower of Heraclicus.

The extreme *Heracliciteans*, as Cratylus, rejected the proposition, or combination of words, as expressing a unity and permanence not to be found in things.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 784.

Also *Heraclican*.

Heracliciteanism (her'a-klī-tē'an-izm), *n.* [*< Heraclicitean + -ism.*] The philosophical doctrine of Heraclicus. Also *Heraclicitism*.

Reading the Ephesian doctrine with the eyes of a Cynic, and the Cynic ethics in the light of *Heracliciteanism*, he [Zeno] came to formulate his distinctive theory of the universe far in advance of either. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 502.

Heraclicitean (her-a-klī'tē'an), *a.* [*< Heraclicus (see Heraclicitean) + -ic.*] Same as *Heraclicitean*.

The Eleatic doctrine that only unity has real being, the *Heraclicitean* counter-doctrine that only in change, in the many, is truth to be found. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 784.

Heræon, Heræum (hē-rē'on, -um), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. Ἡραίων (sc. ἱερὸν), a place sacred to Hera, < Ἥρα, Ἥρη, Hera: see Hera.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary of Hera (Juno).

Heraion (hē-rī'on), *n.* Same as *Heræon*.

Heraklean, Herakleidan. See *Heracleon, Heraclican*.

herald (her'ald), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *herault*, *heraut*, *harrot*, *< ME. herald*, *herault*, *heraud*, *har-ard*, *herowd*, *herod*, *harrold*, etc., = D. *heraut* = late MHG. *heralt*, *herolt*, *erhalt*, G. *herold* (> Sw. *häröld* = Dan. *herold*), < OF. *heralt*, *heraut*, F. *heraut* = Sp. *heraldo*, *heraldo*, also *farante* = Pg. *arauto*, also *farante* = It. *araldo*, < ML. *heraldus*, *heraldus*, a herald; of OHG. origin. The word appears also as a proper name, Icel. *Haraldr*, late AS. *Harald*, *Harold*, E. *Harold* (ult. of G. origin: the reg. AS. form would have been **Herevald*; it occurs reversed in *Waldhere*) = OS. *Hariolt* (Diez, etc.), in ML. *Charivoldus*, answering to an OHG. **Hariwalt* (or **Hari-walto*), **Heriwalt* (the alleged OHG. *Heriold*, *Hariold*, *Ariold*, *Ariovald*, are later reflections); < OHG. *hari*, *heri* (= AS. *here*, Icel. *herr*, etc.), army (see *harry*), + *-walt* (= AS. *-weald*, in comp., strength (OHG. *-walto* = AS. *-wealda*, ruler), < *waltan* (= AS. *wealdan*, etc.), rule, have power: see *wield*. The same first element occurs in *harbor*¹, *harborough*, *harbinger*, *heriot*, etc.: see *harbor*¹, etc. The particular sense given to *herald* may have been influenced by OHG. *foraharo*, a herald, < *forharēn*, proclaim, < *fora*, fore, + *harēn*, cry out.] 1. An officer sent by a sovereign, a general, or other person of high authority to another, or to an army or public assembly, with a formal message or proclamation, or employed in related duties. The specific office of herald has existed from early historical times; but as still maintained, as in Great Britain, it is merely nominal or restricted to subsidiary functions. In the middle ages the herald was an important adjunct of armies and courts. His person was inviolable. His costume was emblazoned with the armorial bearings of his chief, and constituted an official dress which it was a high offense for another person to assume. As armorial bearings became a matter of careful record, the herald was especially charged with the proper depicting and blazoning of achievements, and with the supervision of the assumption of bearings by those who were entitled to them and their prohibition to others, and hence with the genealogy of noble families and the descent of titles. At times questions of precedence, and of the marshaling of ceremonial processions and the like, were referred to heralds. Compare *pursuivant* and *king-at-arms*. See *Herald's College*, below.

An *haurawade* hies before, the beste of the lordes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3014.

The next Day after the Battel, French *Heralds* came to ask leave to bury their Dead, and had it.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 171.

As I watched the gates,

Lodged on my post, a *herald* is arrived

From Cesar's camp.

Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

The *heralds* then proclaimed silence until the laws of the

tourney should be rehearsed. *Scott, Ivanhoe*, xii.

2. In extended modern use, any official messenger, especially one charged with a message of defiance, a proposition of peace, or the like.—3. A proclaimer; a publisher; acrier; an announcer of important tidings. [In this sense the word is now much used as the specific name of various newspapers.]

Shall the loud *Herald* our Success relate,

Or mitred Priest appoint the solemn Day?

Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 26.

The image of the world is the *herald* of the divine power

and wisdom. *Bacon, Fable of Pan*.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,

No other speaker of my living actions, . . .

But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

4. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger: sometimes used poetically in apposition or attributively.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

Now the *herald* lark

Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry

The morn's approach. *Milton, P. R.*, ii. 279.

She with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,

The *herald* of her triumph, drawing nigh

Half-whisper'd in his ear. *Tennyson, Æneid*.

5. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*, more fully called *herald-duck*. See *earl-duck*, *harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Shetland

Isles.]—6. A noctuid moth, *Gonoptera libatrix*: an English collectors' name. See *Gonoptera*.—**Herald-at-arms**, in the middle ages, the herald or pursuivant when acting as regulator of a just or tourney, or when deciding upon the bearings allowed to be worn by any person; hence, a general term for a herald.

There was a *Herald at Arms* sent lately from Paris to Flanders, who by Sound of Trumpet denounced and proclaimed open War against the King of Spain.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Heralds' College, or *College of Arms*, a royal corporation in England, instituted in the fifteenth century. Its members are the earl marshal, three kings-at-arms, six heralds, and three pursuivants; and its chief business is the granting of armorial bearings or coats of arms, and the tracing and preservation of genealogies. In Scotland the corresponding functions belong to the Lyon Court. See *Lyon king-at-arms*, under *king-at-arms*.

herald (hēr'ald), *v. t.* [*< OF. heraulder, heraulder, herald; from the noun.*] To proclaim; give tidings of as a herald; announce.

We are sent
To give thee, from our royal master, thanks;
Only to herald thee into his sight, not pay thee.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 3.

She smiled, but something in her smile
Was like the heralding of tears,
When lonely pain the grieved heart bears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 52.

herald-crab (hēr'ald-krab), *n.* A species of crab, *Huena heraldica*, so called because its carapace presents a fancied resemblance to the heraldic shield and mantle.

heraldic (hēr'al-dik), *a.* [*< F. hérauldique = Sp. héraúdico = Pg. heraldico; as herald + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to heralds or heraldry, and especially to that branch of heraldry which deals with armorial bearings: as, a heraldic lion; the heraldic representation of birds, beasts, etc.; heraldic blazonry.

As for the heraldic question, although he had not assumed the arms of Clarence, he might have assumed them, or even those of Edward III. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 354.

2. In *herpet.*, giving warning; monitory, as a lizard: as, the heraldic varan, *Varanus* or *Monitor heraldicus*, of India.—**Heraldic chapter, heraldic college**, the Herald's College, or College of Arms.—**Heraldic French**, a barbarous sort of French used in heraldic blazonry.—**Heraldic shield**, a shield charged with heraldic bearings.

heraldical (hēr'al-di-kal), *a.* [*< heraldic + -al.*] Of a heraldic character; relating to heralds or heraldry. [Rare.]

Making a considerable progress in heraldical and antiquarian studies under his inspection, he published a book.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

heraldically (hēr'al-di-kal-i), *adv.* In a heraldic manner; in accordance with the rules of heraldry.

heraldize (hēr'al-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heraldized*, ppr. *heraldizing*. [*< herald + -ize.*] To blazon. [Rare.]

herald-moth (hēr'ald-môth), *n.* Same as *herald*, 6.

heraldry (hēr'ald-ri), *n.*; pl. *heraldries* (-riz). [*< OF. heraulderie, < heralt, heraut, herald; see herald.*] 1. The office or duty of a herald; specifically, the art and science of genealogy and precedence; the science of honorary distinctions, and especially of armorial bearings. In modern times heraldry is reduced to the department of armorial delineation, blazonry, and the right of certain persons to certain bearings, except when, as in England, it has to do with marshaling processions, and with the rare ceremonies at which heraldic proclamations are made.

The law of heraldry in war is positive.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 15.

To woo a wench with empty hands
Is no good heraldry; therefore let's to the gold,
And share it equally; 'twill speak for us
More than a thousand compliments or cringes.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, III. 1.

Heraldry became a handmaid of chivalry, and the marshalling of badges, crests, coat-armour, pennons, helmets and other devices of distinction grew into an important branch of knowledge.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 471.

Heraldry is another element by means of which archaeology provides trustworthy canons of criticism in relation to written and unwritten mediæval records.

Encyc. Brit., II. 343.

2. A heraldic emblazonment; a coat of arms. [Poetical.]

And in the midst, 'mong thousand heraldries, . . .
A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

Heaps of living gold that daily grow,
And little scrolls and gorgeous heraldries.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Heraldic symbolism.

He, whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble, . . .
Bath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot
Now is he total gules.

Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

4. Pomp; ceremony. [Poetical.]

He who with all Heaven's heraldry whilere
Enter'd the world now bleeds to give us ease.
Milton, Circumcision, I. 10.

Allusive heraldry, canting heraldry. Same as *allusive arms* (which see, under *arms*).—**False heraldry**. See *false*.

heraldship (hēr'ald-ship), *n.* [*< herald + -ship.*] The state of being a herald; the office of a herald.

heraldyet, *n.* [ME., *< OF. heraudie, hiraudee*, a coat, frock; appar. orig. a herald's coat, *< heralt, heraut*, herald: see *herald*.] Habit; figuratively, character.

As he whiche hath the heraldye
Of hem thatusen for to lye.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 173.

heraudt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *herald*. Chaucer.

herb (erb or herb), *n.* [The initial *h*, as reg. in words coming from L. through OF., was silent in ME. and is prop. silent in mod. E., but is now sometimes pronounced, in conformity to *herbaceous*, *herbarium*, and other forms in which the *h* is properly pronounced, as being recently taken from the L.; early mod. E. also *hearbe*, *erbe* (cf. mod. E. dial. *arb*, *yarb*), *< ME. herbe*, pronounced and often spelled *erbe*, *< OF. herbe*, *ierbe*, *erbe*, *F. herbe = Pr. herba, erba = Sp. yerba = Pg. herva, erva = It. erba, < L. herba*, grass, green stalks or blades, herbage, an herb; supposed, without much probability, to be connected with OL. *forbea*, food, Gr. *φωβή*, pasture, fodder, forage, *< φέβειν*, feed.] 1. A plant in which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies annually or after flowering down to the ground at least: thus distinguished from a shrub or tree, which has a woody stem or trunk.

On a thursday at even in the moneth of Aprille, in the tyme that these *erbes* and trees be-gynne to flourish.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 242.

No flower was nigh, no grass, herb, leaf, or weed,
But stole his blood and seem'd with him to bleed.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 1055.

It [a garden] belongeth especially to the Physitians, and is famous over most places of Christendome for the sovereign vertue of medicinable *herbes*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

Specifically—2. A herbaceous plant used officinally.—3. That part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, etc.—**Herb mastic**, a labiate plant and species of thyme, *Thymus Mastichina*, growing in Europe. The Syrian herb mastic is a germander, *Teucrium marum*, of the Levant. Also called *cat-thyme*.—**Herb of friendship**, a species of stonecrop, *Sedum Anacampseros*, of continental Europe, not very abundant. Also called *evergreen orpine*.—**Herb of Paris**. Same as *herb-paris*.—**Herb of St. Martin**, a tropical plant, *Sauvagesia erecta*, belonging to the natural order *Violariæ*, ranging from Peru to the West Indies, and found in western Africa, Madagascar, and Java. In Brazil it is used for complaints of the eyes, in Peru for disorders of the bowels, and in the West Indies (where it is also called *iron-shrub*) as a diuretic.—**Herb of the cross**, the vervain, *Verbena officinalis*, which when gathered with a certain formula is imagined to be efficient in curing wounds. T. F. Thistleton Dyer, Folklore of Plants, 1889, p. 259.—**Herb terrible**, the silvery-leaved daphne, *Thymelæa Tartonraira*, a shrub of the Mediterranean region and Asia Minor.—**Holy herb**. See *holy*.—**Syn. 1. Plant, Shrub, etc.** See *vegetable, n.*

herbaceous (hēr-bā'shius), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. herbaceo = It. erbaceo, < L. herbaceus*, grassy, grass-colored, *< herba*, grass: see *herb*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of herbs.—2. Feeding on vegetables; herbivorous.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the herbaceous to gathering and comminution of vegetables. Derham.

Herbaceous plants, plants which perish annually down to (sometimes including) the root; soft, succulent vegetables. Of herbaceous plants, some are annual, perishing stem and root every year; some are biennial, the roots subsisting two years; others are perennial, being perpetuated for many years by their roots, a new stem springing up every year.—**Herbaceous stem**, a soft, not woody stem.

herbage (ēr' or hēr'bāj), *n.* [*< F. herbage = It. Pr. erbatge = Sp. herbaje = Pg. hervagem = It. erbaggio, < herbe*, herb: see *herb* and *-age*.] 1. Herbaceous growth in general; vegetation; hence, pasturage; pasture-plants, as grass and clover.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender herbage.

Buckminster.

Vines, olives, herbage, forests disappear,
And all the charms of a Sicilian year.

Couper, Heroism, I. 23.

2. In *Eng. law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

herbaged (ēr' or hēr'bājd), *a.* [*< herbage + -ed*.] Covered with herbage or grass.

Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
As to the hunted hart the sallying spring,
Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides
Laves, as he floats along the herbage'd brink.

Thomson, Summer, I. 475.

herbal (hēr'bal), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. herbal*, of grass or herbs (as a noun, the month of June, also a place covered with grass, *herbel*, a meadow), *< ML. *herbalis, < L. herba*, herb: see *herb*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of herbs.

To conclude, thou calling of me to that *herball* dinner
And leane repast.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah.

II. *n.* 1. A book in which plants are classified and described; a treatise on the kinds, qualities, uses, etc., of plants; a book of systematic and official botany. [Obsolete except historically.]

The new *Herball* and such Bookes as make shew of herbes, plants, trees, fishes, fowles and beasts of these regions.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 441.

An ignorant physician, though possibly he may know the shape and the colour of an herb, as it is set down in an *herbal*, yet neither knows its virtue nor its operation, nor how to prepare it for a medicine.

Bates, On the Fear of God.

2. *a.* A herbarium.

Others made it their business to collect in voluminous *herbals* all the several leaves of some one tree.

Spectator, No. 455.

herbalism (hēr'bal-izm), *n.* [*< herbal + -ism.*] The knowledge of herbs.

herbalist (hēr'bal-ist), *n.* [*< herbal + -ist.*] 1. One who is skilled in the knowledge of plants, or makes collections of them.

He was a curious florist, an accurate *herbalist*, thoroughly vers'd in the book of nature.

J. Mede, Works, Author's Life.

2. A dealer in medicinal plants, or one who treats disease with botanical remedies only. [Rare.]

herbari, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *herber*, an early form of *arbor*, used by Spenser as equiv. to *herb*. Cf. *OF. herbor, erbor, erbour*, grass, herbage, *< herbe*, grass.] An herb.

The rooffe hereof was arched over head,
And deckt with flowers and *herbars* daintily.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 46.

herbaria, *n.* Latin plural of *herbarium*.

herbarian (hēr-bā'ri-an), *n.* [*< herb + -arian*. Cf. *herbarium*.] A herbalist.

herbarist, *n.* See *herborist*.

herbarium (hēr-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *herbariums*, *herbaria* (-umz, -i). [= *D. G. Dan. Sw. herbarium = Sp. herbario = Pg. hervario = It. erbario, < LL. herbarium*, neut. of *L. herbarius, < herba*, herb: see *herb*. Cf. *arbor*.] 1. A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a hortus siccus. In the United States a standard herbarium-sheet has been adopted, and all plants are prepared to fit this. The sheets are 16½ inches long and 11¼ inches wide, and the paper, which is white, smooth, and stiff, weighs about 28 pounds to the ream. For many European herbariums a smaller size was originally adopted, which it is inexpedient to change. The plants are attached to these sheets either by small gummed strips of paper or by gluing one side of the specimen. The sheets are then inclosed in thick double sheets of heavy manilla paper called *genus-covers*. Each *genus-cover* contains a single genus, unless this is too large. Where the species of a genus are very numerous, they are placed in thin covers, called *species-covers*. The name of the genus or species is written in the left-hand lower corner of the cover. The specimens are kept in cases, which consist of a series of compartments 18 inches deep, 12 inches wide, and 5 or 6 inches high, the case having dust-tight doors.

2. A book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants.—3. An edifice or place in which plants are preserved for botanical purposes.

herbarize, *v.* See *herborize*.

Herbartian (hēr-bār'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the eminent German philosopher Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841), or to his system of philosophy. The philosophy of Herbart is characterized by a view of formal logic which holds the conception of continuity (as well as various other fundamental notions) to be self-contradictory. He maintained that the metaphysically real is a plurality of simple beings connected by real relationship consisting in a sort of attraction. He sought to express the fundamental principles of ontology and psychology by means of algebraical formulae, whence his philosophy is sometimes called *exact realism*. The Herbartian philosophy has exerted considerable influence upon the development of psychology in Germany.

II. *n.* One who accepts the philosophical doctrines of Herbart.

herbary (hēr'ba-ri), *n.*; pl. *herbaries* (-riz). [Also *herbery*; in part *< herb + -ery*, but ult. *< LL. herbarium*: see *herbarium*. Cf. *OF. herberie*, botany.] A garden of herbs.

An *herbary*, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 231, note.

herb-bane (èrb'ban), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobancha major*: probably so called from its injurious effect upon the herbs on the roots of which it is parasitic.

herb-barbāra (èrb'bar'ba-rā), *n.* *Barbarea vulgaris*, a winter cress indigenous to both Europe and America.

herb-bennet (èrb'ben'et), *n.* [*<* ME. *herbe beneit*, *<* OF. *herbe beneite*, *<* ML. *herba benedicta*, lit. blessed herb: *L. herba*, herb; *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict*. The ML. form is also given as *herba Benedicti*, i. e. '(St.) Benedict's (Bennet's) herb.' The plants were supposed to be antidotes to poisons, and to drive out serpents and vermin from houses in which they were kept.] 1. A European plant, *Geum urbanum*, also known as *arens*. It is aromatic, tonic, and astringent, and has been used in medicine and as an ingredient in some ales. See *Geum*. 2. The common valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*. — 3. The hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

herb-carpen (èrb'kär'pen-tër), *n.* The self-heal or heal-all, *Brunella vulgaris*. See *carpenter's-herb*.

herb-christopher (èrb'kris'tō-fër), *n.* [ML. *herba Christophori*, i. e. '(St.) Christopher's herb.' A name of several different plants. (a) A species of baneberry, the *Actaea spicata*. (b) *Osmunda regalis*, the royal flowering fern. (c) *Pulicaria dysenterica*, the fleabane. (d) *Spiraea ulmaria*, the meadow-sweet. (e) *Filago germanica*, the herb impious. (f) *Stachys Betonica* (*Betonica officinalis*), the wood-betony. See *betony*. (g) *Vicia Cracca* or *V. sepium*, two common European species of vetch. Also called *christopher*.]

herb-doctor (èrb'dok'tör), *n.* One who practises healing by means of herbs or simples. [Colloq.]

herbelet, *n.* See *herblet*.

herber¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *harbor*¹.

herber², *n.* A Middle English form of *arbor*².

In a litel herber that I have,
That benched was on turves fresh ygrave,
I bad men shulde me my couche make.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 203.

Scho lede hym in till a faire herbere,
Whare frwte was growyng in gret plentee.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

herbergaget, *n.* A Middle English form of *harborage*.

herberget, *v.* A Middle English form of *harborough*.

herbergeourt, **herberjour**, *n.* Middle English forms of *harbinger*.

herberwet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *harborough*.

herbery (hër'bër-i), *n.* Same as *herbary*.

herbescēt (hër-bes'ent), *a.* [*<* L. *herbescent* (t)-s, ppr. of *herbescere*, grow as grass or herbs, *<* *herba*, grass: see *herb*.] Resembling or growing like an herb; having the character of an herb; becoming herbaceous; tending from a shrubby toward a herbaceous character.

herb-eve, *n.* See *herb-ivy*.

herb-frankincense (èrb'frangk'in-sens), *n.* The laserwort, *Laserpitium latifolium*, a European umbelliferous plant possessing an aroma and some medicinal properties.

herb-gerard (èrb'jer'ärd), *n.* A troublesome umbelliferous weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, common throughout Europe. Also called *goutweed*, *goutwort*, *ashweed*, and *wild or English masterwort*.

herb-grace (èrb'gräs'), *n.* See *herb-of-grace*.

herbicarnivorous (hër'bi-kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [*<* L. *herba*, herbage, + *carn* (carn-), flesh, + *vorare*, eat.] Herbivorous and carnivorous; feeding on both vegetable and animal food.

Herbicolaë (hër-bik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* L. *herba*, grass, + *colere*, dwell.] In entom., a group of insects which live in grass or herbage. (a) A group of beetles. Latreille, 1807. (b) A group of flies. Desvoidy, 1830.

herbiculous (hër-bik'ō-lus), *a.* In mycology, growing on herbaceous plants. Berkeley, 1860. [Rare.]

herbid (hër'bid), *a.* [*<* L. *herbidus*, full of grass or herbs, grassy, *<* *herba*, grass, herb: see *herb*.] Covered with herbs. [Rare.]

herbiferous (hër-bif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *herbifère* = Sp. *herbifero*, *<* L. *herbifer*, producing grass or herbs, *<* *herba*, grass, herb, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Bearing herbs.

herbist (hër'bist), *n.* [*<* OF. *herbiste*; as *herb* + *-ist*.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Cotgrave.

herb-ive, *n.* See *herb-ivy*.

Herbivora (hër-biv'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *herbivorus*: see *herbivorous*.] 1. A group of

animals, especially mammals, which feed on herbage. The term has no specific implication, but is a common collective name of hoofed quadrupeds.

2. A division of *Marsupialia*; the herbivorous marsupials, as the kangaroos. Also called *Poëphaga*.

herbivore (hër'bi-vör), *n.* A herbivorous animal; one of the *Herbivora*.

herbivorous (hër-biv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *herbivore* = Sp. *herbivoro* = Pg. *herbivoro* = It. *erbivoro*, *<* NL. *herbivorus*, *<* L. *herba*, grass, herb, + *vorare*, eat.] Eating herbs; feeding on vegetables: distinguished from *carnivorous*, *insectivorous*, etc. — **Herbivorous cetaceans**, the sirenians, as the manatee, dugong, and halibore. — **Herbivorous marsupials**, the kangaroos and their allies.

herb-ivy (èrb'iv'i), *n.* [Formerly also *herb* (*herbe*, *hearb*, *hearbe*) *ivie*, also *herb-ive*, *herb-ivy*; *<* *herb* + *ivy*.] See *ivy*.] An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Ajuga* (*A. Iva* or *A. Chamæpitys*), otherwise known as *ground-pine*, *field-cypress*, and *gout-ivy*. The name is also sometimes given to the hartshorn-plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*, or the swine's-cress, *Senecioia Coronopus*.

herb-john (èrb'jon'), *n.* Some tasteless pot-herb. Davies.

Balm, with the destitution of God's blessing, doth as much good as a branch of herb-John in our pottage.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 376.

herbless (èrb'-or herb'les), *a.* [*<* *herb* + *-less*.] Destitute of herbs or herbage.

Near some rugged herbless rock,
Where no shepherd keeps his flock.
J. Warton, Solitude.

But far remov'd in thund'ring camp is found,
His slumbers short, his bed the herbless ground.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., II. 1108.

herblet (èrb'-or herb'let), *n.* [Formerly also *herbelet*; *<* OF. *herbelette*, dim. of *herbe*, herb.] A little herb.

You were as flowers, now wither'd; even so
These herblets shall, which we upon you strow.
Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2.

herb-lily (èrb'lil'i), *n.* A name given by florists to species of the genus *Alstræmeria*, tuberous-rooted amaryllidaceous greenhouse-plants of tropical America. A *psittacina* is called *parrot-flower*.

herb-louisa (èrb'lō-ē-zā), *n.* The lemon-ver-bena, *Lippia citriodora*, a shrub from Chili with lemon-scented leaves.

herb-margaret (èrb'mär'gä-ret), *n.* The English daisy, *Bellis perennis*. Also called *bruise-wort* and *marguerite*.

herb-of-grace, **herb of grace** (èrb'ōv-gräs'), *n.* [Formerly also *herb-a-grace*; also by contraction *herb-grace*; so called in allusion to its other name, *rue* (*rue*²), associated with *rue*, repent (*rue*¹).] 1. The common rue, *Ruta graveolens*. Also called *herb-of-repentance*, *herb-repentance*.

Here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace.
Shak., Rich. II., III. 4.

2. The hedge-hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*. — 3. The vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.

herborisation, **herborise**, etc. See *herborization*, etc.

herborist (hër'bō-ris), *n.* [Formerly also *herbarist*; *<* F. *herboriste* (*>* It. *erborista*), *<* *herboriser*, *herborize*: see *herborize*.] A herbalist.

Of the Indian Plants divers have written, both in their general Herbarials, as Pena and Lobel, Gerard, with other Herbarists.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 605.

The first herbarist and apothecarie, renowned for the knowledge of simples and composition of medicines, was Cheron, son of Saturne and Phyllira.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, VII. 56.

herborization (hër'bō-rizā'shon), *n.* [*<* F. *herborisation* (*>* Sp. *herborización*, Pg. *herborização*), *<* *herboriser*, *herborize*: see *herborize*.]

1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanizing. — 2. The impression or figuration of plants in mineral substances.

Also spelled *herborisation*.

herborize (hër'bō-riz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *herborized*, ppr. *herborizing*. [Formerly also *herbarize*; *<* F. *herboriser* (*>* Sp. Pg. *herborizar*), formed appar. in imitation of *arboriser*, *arboriste* (see *arborize*, *arborist*), *<* *herbe*, herb: see *herb*.] I. intrans. To search for plants for botanical purposes; botanize.

Little mattocks, pickaxes, grubbing hooks, cabbies, (bèches) pruning knives, and other instruments requisite for herborizing.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 23.

The Apothecaries' Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their herbarizing feast.
Soame, Analysis of Hampstead Water (1734), p. 27.

He herborized as he travelled, and enriched the Flora Suecica with new discoveries.
Tooke.

II. trans. To form the figures of plants in, as minerals. Also *arborize*.

Daubenton has shown that herborized stones contain very fine mosses.
Fourcroy (trans.).

Also spelled *herborise*.

herborizer (hër'bō-riz-ër), *n.* One who searches for plants for botanical purposes. Also spelled *herboriser*.

herborought, **herborowt**, *n.* and *v.* Same as *harborough*.

herbose (hër'bōs), *a.* [*<* L. *herbosus*: see *herbous*.] Same as *herbous*.

Nor in December, if we reason close,
Are fields poetically call'd *herbose*.
Byrom, Critical Remarks on Horace, Odes, II. 3.

herbous (hër'bus), *a.* [= F. *herbeux* = Pr. *erbo* = Sp. *herboso* = Pg. *herboso* = It. *erboso*, *<* L. *herbosus*, full of herbs, grassy, *<* *herba*, herb: see *herb*.] Abounding with herbs.

herb-paris (èrb'par'is), *n.* A liliaceous herb, *Paris quadrifolia*, common in England and on the continent, related to *Trillium*, the wake-robin. It is the only species of the genus, and has several other names, such as *herb-truelove*, *fox-grape*, *leopard's-bane*, *four-leaved grass*, *one-berry*, etc. The roots and berries are considered poisonous, though the latter have been used for inflammation of the eye. The leaves and stems were also formerly used in medicine. Also called *herb of Paris*.

herb-peter (èrb'pē'tër), *n.* The common European cowslip or primrose, *Primula veris*: said to be so called from its resemblance to St. Peter's badge, a bunch of keys.

herb-repentance (èrb'rē-pen'tans), *n.* Same as *herb-of-grace*, 1.

herb-robert (èrb'rob'ért), *n.* [*<* ME. *herbe robert*, *<* OF. *herbe Robert*, *<* ML. *herba Roberti*, Robert's herb.] An abundant species of geranium, *Geranium Robertianum*, of both Europe and America: said to be so called because it



Herb-robert (*Geranium Robertianum*). a, fruit.

was used to cure a disease known as Robert's plague, from Robert, Duke of Normandy. Its reddish stems have given it the names *redshanks* and *dragon's-blood*, while a certain unpleasant odor has earned for it the name of *stinking crane's-bill*. In West Cumberland, England, there is a superstition that if it is plucked misfortune will follow, and it is there called *death-come-quickly*.

herb-sophia (èrb'sō-fī-ä), *n.* The fine-leaved hedge-mustard, flaxweed, or fluxweed, *Sisymbrium Sophia*.

herb-trinity (èrb'trin'j-ti), *n.* 1. The pansy, *Viola tricolor*: so called in reference to the three colors in one flower. — 2. The liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica*: so called in reference to the three leaves or lobes in one leaf. See cut under *Hepatica*.

herb-truelove (èrb'trū'luv), *n.* Same as *herb-paris*.

herb-twopence (èrb'tō'pens), *n.* The moneywort, *Lysimachia nummularia*: so called in reference to the paired coin-shaped leaves.

herbulent (hër'bū-lent), *a.* [*<* L. *herba*, herb, + E. *-ulent* as in *opulent*, *corpulent*, etc. Cf. L. *herbula*, dim. of *herba*.] Same as *herbous*. Bailey.

herb-william (èrb'wil'yam), *n.* An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Ammi majus*, common in central and southern Europe, growing in sandy places. The particular origin of the name is unknown; it occurs in Turner's "Botanologia" (1664), p. 45. Also called *bullwort* and *bishop's-weed*.

herbwoman (èrb'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *herbwomen* (-wim'en). A woman who sells herbs.

Your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and roots.
Shak., Pericles, IV. 4.

herby (hēr'bi or hēr'bi). *a.* [*< herb + -y.*] Pertaining or relating to herbs; abounding with or affected by herbs; herbaceous.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any more of herby substance.

Bacon.

For the cold, lean, and emaciated, such herby ingredients should be made choice of as warm and cherish the natural heat.

Evelyn, Acetaria.

The roots of hills and herby valleys then, for food there hunting.

Chapman.

The open air of the barton, laden with hay scents and the herby breath of cows. *T. Hardy, Interlopers at the Knapp, III.*

Hercoceras (hēr-kos'e-ras), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἥρως, a fence, wall, barrier, + κέρας, horn.*] The typical genus of the family *Hercoceratidae*.

Hercoceratidae (hēr-kos-e-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L., < Hercoceras (-rat-) + -idae.*] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Hercoceras*. They are discoidal forms having the whorl trapezoidal in cross-section, and a row of large nodes or spines on the outer edges of the sides; the apertures are more or less flattened dorsoabdominally, and extended above into two lateral sinuses. *Hypatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII, 252.*

hercogamous (hēr-kog'a-mus), *a.* [*As hercogamy + -ous.*] Characterized by hercogamy, as a flower.

hercogamy (hēr-kog'a-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥρως, a fence, wall, barrier, + γάμος, marriage.*] The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of specific structural peculiarities. A term applied to those flowers in which obstructions, such as protuberances, etc., have been developed, which prevent fertilization by their own pollen without external aid, as that of insects. The rostellum of orchids is one of the best examples of this condition, where the natural access of pollen is, in most species, completely blocked from the stigmatic chamber. Also *herkogamy*.

Herculanean (hēr-kū-lā-nē-an), *a.* [*< L. Herculaneus, adj., < Herculaneum, Herculaneum, (Gr. Ἡράκλειον, prop. neut. adj., < Hercules, Hercules: see Hercules.*] Of or pertaining to Herculaneum, an ancient Roman city near Naples, buried at the same time with Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79. The site of Herculaneum was forgotten, but it was discovered in the early part of the eighteenth century under the town of Resina, and many remarkable works of art and other remains have since been obtained from it by excavation.

Elevations, drawings, plans, Models of Herculanean pots and pans. *Courper, Progress of Error, I, 308.*

Herculanensian (hēr-kū-lā-nē-an), *a.* [*< L. Herculaneus, < Herculaneum, Herculaneum.*] Same as *Herculanean*.

Herculanensian manuscripts.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xli.

Herculean (hēr-kū-lē-an), *a.* [*< L. Herculeus, of or pertaining to Hercules, < Hercules, Hercules: see Hercules.*] 1. Of or relating to Hercules: as, the twelve *Herculean* labors; the *Herculean* myth.—2. [*cap. or l. c.*] Resembling Hercules in size, strength, or courage; appropriate to the attributes of Hercules: as, a *herculean* athlete; a *herculean* fist.

So rose the Danite strong, Herculean Samson, from the harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalliah. *Milton, P. L., ix, 1060.*

An herculean robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labour. *Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.*

3. [*cap. or l. c.*] Very difficult or dangerous: in allusion to the Herculean labors: as, a *herculean* task.

But what's the end of thy Herculean labours? *B. Jonson, Masques (at Court).*

Hercules (hēr'kū-lōz), *n.* [*L.; in voc., as a familiar oath, hercules, hercule, hercle, mehercle; Etruscan Heracle, accom. of Gr. Ἡράκλῆς, earlier Ἡρακλῆς, lit. having or showing Hera's glory, < Ἥρα, Hera, + κλέος, glory, fame: see glory.*] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, a mighty hero, originating in Greek legend, but adopted by the Romans, and worshiped as the god of physical strength, courage, and related qualities. According to the mythical account, his father, Zeus (Jupiter), destined him to the sovereignty of Thyrus by right of his mother, Alcmena, granddaughter



The Farnese Hercules. Statue of the school of Lysippus, in Museo Nazionale, Naples.

father, Zeus (Jupiter), destined him to the sovereignty of Thyrus by right of his mother, Alcmena, granddaughter

of Perseus, but was thwarted by Hera (Juno). After Hercules had performed wonderful deeds in behalf of Thebes, his birthplace, Hera consented to his being made immortal on condition of his accomplishing certain superhuman feats for his rival Eurystheus of Thyrus, in which he succeeded. These feats, called the twelve labors of Hercules, were as follows: (1) the strangling of the Nemean lion; (2) the killing of the Lernean hydra; (3) the capture of the Cerynean stag; (4) the capture of the Erymanthian boar; (5) the cleaning of the Augean stables; (6) the slaughter of the Stymphalian birds; (7) the capture of the Cretan bull; (8) the capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes; (9) the securing of the girdle of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons; (10) the fetching of the red oxen of Geryones; (11) the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides; (12) the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberus, guardian of Hades. The subject of this most famous of the Herculean legends (of comparatively late date) is distinguished as the Thyrthian Hercules from other personifications of Hercules worshiped in different places and countries (as the Cretan or the Egyptian Hercules, etc.), under the same or other names, the attributes of these various personifications being essentially the same, but their legendary history being different. Hercules is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, or draped merely in the skin of the Nemean lion, the head of the lion being often drawn over that of the hero as a helmet. He is usually armed with a club, sometimes with a bow and arrows.

Leave that labour to great Hercules; And let it be more than Alcides' twelve. *Shak., T. of the S., I, 2.*

My Eustace might have sat for Hercules; So muscular he spread, so broad of breast. *Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.*

2. One of the ancient constellations, between Lyra and Corona Borealis, representing a man



The Constellation Hercules.

upon one knee, with his head toward the south, and with uplifted arms. The ancients did not identify the constellation with Hercules; the moderns place a club in one hand, and a branch of an apple-tree, with the three heads of Cerberus, in the other. The constellation contains one star of the second magnitude (β), nine of the third, and twelve of the fourth.

3. A form of drop-hammer. See the extract.

The *Hercules*, a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod, which was lifted originally by a gang of men with ropes, but afterwards by steam power, and allowed to fall by its own weight. *Encyc. Brit., XI, 425.*

4. Same as *Hercules-beetle*.—*Hercules' allheal*, a perennial umbelliferous plant, *Opopanax Chironium*, a native of southern Europe. The roots and seeds are said to be similar in flavor and quality to the parsnip. Also called *poundwort*.—*Hercules' club*, a weapon mentioned in the seventeenth century as consisting of a heavy head of wood with nails driven into it and furnished with a handle: apparently a weapon extemporized for the defense of a fortified place.—*Hercules' Pillars*. See *pillar*.

Hercules-beetle (hēr'kū-lōz-bē'tl), *n.* A very large Brazilian lamellicorn beetle, *Megasoma* or *Dynastes hercules*. A large horn projects from the head of the male, and there is a smaller similar projection



Hercules-beetle (*Dynastes hercules*), about one third natural size.

from the thorax, so that the animal resembles a pair of pliers with the body for the handle. This beetle is the largest true insect known, attaining a length of about 6 inches. See *Dynastes*.

Hercules-club (hēr'kū-lōz-klub), *n.* Same as *angelica-tree*.

Hercynian (hēr-sin'i-an), *a.* [*< L. Hercynius, < Gr. Ἡρκύνιος, pertaining to the region (L. Hercynia silva or Hercynius saltus, the Hercynian Forest, < Gr. Ἡρκύνιος δρύις) called in mod. G. der Harz or das Harzgebirge, the Harz moun-*

tains.] Of or pertaining to the forest-covered mountain-system of Germany. The word varied greatly in its application. Some ancient geographers made it cover a large part of Germany, while later writers restricted it to Bohemia, Moravia, etc.

The reindeer lingered on in the *Hercynian* forest that overshadowed North Germany as late as the time of Julius Caesar. *Edinburgh Rev.*

hercynite (hēr'si-nit), *n.* [*< Hercyn(ian) + -ite.*] A mineral of the spinel group, containing alumina and iron, found in the Bohemian (Hercynian) Forest.

herd¹ (hêrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heard, herde*; *< ME. heerde, heorde, < AS. heord* (gen. dat. *heorde*, also *herde, hyrde*), a herd, flock (of beasts, but also, like *flock*, of persons, a family or congregation, in Biblical sense); also, rarely, keeping or custody (a sense otherwise expressed by comp. *heord-ræden, hyrd-ræden*); = OHG. *heria*, MHG. *herie, hert*, G. *herde, heerde* (for **herie*, by LG. influence) = Icel. *hjórdh* = Sw. Dan. *hjord* = Goth. *hairda*, a herd, flock. Cf. Skt. *çardha*, troop, O.Bulg. *çreda*, a herd.]

1. A number of animals feeding or driven together; a drove; a flock: commonly used of the larger animals, such as cows, oxen, horses, asses (cattle), deer, camels, elephants, whales, etc., and sometimes of small cattle, as sheep, hogs, etc., and in falconry and fowling of birds, as swans, cranes, and curlews.

I observed nothing but . . . sundry *herds* of blacke swine, and flocks of blacke sheepe. *Coryat, Crudities, I, 75.*

The lowing *herd* winds slowly o'er the sea. *Gray, Elegy.*

An *herd* of swans, of cranes, and of curlews. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.*

The dwellers of the deep, in mighty *herds*, Passed by us. *Bryant, Sella.*

2. In a disparaging sense, a company of men or people; a rabble; a mob: as, the vulgar *herd*.

When he perceived the common *herd* was glad he refused the crown, he plucked me ope his doublet, and offered them his throat to cut. *Shak., J. C., I, 2.*

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines, Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

You can never interest the common *herd* in the abstract question. *Coleridge.*

herd² (hêrd), *v.* [*< ME. herden, herd; from the noun.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To go in a herd; congregate as beasts; feed or run in droves.

If men will with Nebuchadnezzar *herd* with the beasts of the field, no wonder if their reason departs from them. *Stillington, Sermons, I, II.*

2. To associate; unite in troops or companies; become one of any faction, party, or set: used in a more or less derogatory or sinister sense.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem One of the number. *Addison, Cato, III, 4.*

The sovereign people crowded into the market-place, *herding* together with the instinct of sheep, who seek safety in each other's company. *Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 437.*

A throng enclosed the rector of Briarfield: twenty or more pressed around him. . . . The curates, *herding* together after their manner, made a constellation of three lesser planets. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvi.*

II. trans. To form into or as if into a herd.

The rest . . . Are *herded* with the vulgar, and so kept. *B. Jonson, Catiline, I, 1.*

Wild stallions continually *herded* off the droves of the Indians of the southern plains, thus thwarting any endeavor to improve the stock by breeding. *The Century, XXXVII, 334.*

herd² (hêrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heard, herde*; *< ME. herde, hirde, heorde, < AS. hirde, hierde, hyrde*, sometimes *heorde* (= OS. OFries. *hirdi* = MLG. *herde* = OHG. *hirti*, MHG. G. *hirte, hirt* = Icel. *hirdhir* = Sw. *herde* = Dan. *hyrde* = Goth. *hairdeis*), a keeper of cattle, sheep, etc.; with suffix *-i*, orig. *-ja*, *< heord*, a herd, flock: see *herd*¹.] A herdsman; a keeper of cattle; a shepherd; hence, a keeper of any domestic animals: now rare in the simple form (except in Scotland), but common in composition, as in *cowherd*, *goatherd*, *goosherd*, *shepherd*, *swineherd*.

"Almighty Lord, O Jesu Crist," quod he, "Sower of chast conseil, *herde* of us alle." *Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, I, 192.*

The noble Gawain and Agravain . . . sente in theire felowes and her peple, and her harneys be-fore, as the *heirde* driveth his bestes to pasture. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II, 267.*

herd² (hêrd), *v.* [*< herd*², *n.* In this use hardly distinguishable from *herd*¹, *v.*] *I. trans.* To take care of or tend, as cattle. [*Scotch.*]

When they were able now to *herd* the cweas, They yeed together thro' the heights and hows. *Ross, Helenore, p. 14.*

II. intrans. To act as a herd or shepherd; tend cattle or take care of a flock. [Scotch.]

I had na use to gang
Unto the glen to herd this mouny a lang.
Ross, Helenore, p. 31.

herd³⁴. An obsolete spelling of *heard¹*, preterit and past participle of *hear*.

herd⁴, a. An obsolete form of *haired*.
herd-book (hêrd'bûk), *n.* A book giving the pedigree and record of and other information concerning cattle in important herds.

In their native country none but select cattle are admitted to the *herd-books*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 370.

herdboy (hêrd'boy), *n.* A man or boy having the care of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The *herd-boys*—men on horseback—go through the ranges and gather the cattle into "pens."
J. Macdonald, Food from the Far West, vi.

herdent, *a.* An obsolete form of *herden²*.

herder (hêr'dêr), *n.* [= OFries. *herdere*, NFries. *herder* = D. *herder* = MLG. *herder* = MHG. *hertere*, *hîrtere*, *hertare*, *herter* (G. as a proper name *Herter*, *Herder*) = Icel. *hirdhir*, a herder; as *herd¹ + -er¹*.] A herdsman; in the United States, one employed in the care of a herd of beef-cattle or a flock of sheep.

About the first of April is the time the herds are started from Red River northward. . . . Two *herders* to a hundred head of cattle is the rule. . . . and each *herder* has two horses.
The Century, XIX. 770.

herderite (hêr'dêr-î), *n.* [After its discoverer, Baron von *Herder* (1776-1838), a mining engineer, son of the philosopher of that name.] A rare fluorophosphate of beryllium and calcium, occurring in white or yellowish transparent crystals in Saxony, and at Stoneham in Maine, U. S.

herdest, *n.* A Middle English form of *hards*.
herdesst (hêr'des), *n.* [*ME. *herdesse*, *hierdesse*; < *herd² + -ess*.] A shepherdess.

An *hierdesse*,
Whiche that cyleped was Oenone.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 653.

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calm evening (leaving her faire flocke)
Betakes herself unto a froth-girt rocke.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

herdewich, *n.* [Appar. ME.; < *herd¹ + -wich*: see *wick²*.] A grange or place for husbandry, or for the grazing of cattle. *Mon. Ang., iii.*

herd-grass (hêrd'grās), *n.* Same as *herd's-grass*.
herdgroom (hêrd'grōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *heardgroom*; < ME. *herdegrome*; < *herd¹ + groom¹*.] A keeper of a herd; a herdsman; a shepherd.

Pipes made of grene corne,
As han thise lytel *herde-gromes*,
That kepen bestis in the bromes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1225.

So loytring live you little *herdgroomes*,
Keeping your bestes in the budded broomes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

herdic (hêr'dik), *n.* [Named after the inventor, Peter *Herdic*, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U. S.] A low-set two-(sometimes four-)wheeled cab or carriage, with the entrance in the back and the seats at the sides: used in many cities of the United States.

Herdics, cabs, and carriages took to cover.
Examiner, Washington letter, Feb. 11, 1886.

herding (hêr'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *herd¹*, *v.*]

1. The occupation of a herd or herdsman.—
2. In the western United States, Australia, etc., cattle-raising.—**Close herding**, the herding of cattle within fixed limits, and the keeping of an accurate account of them.—**Loose herding**, the turning loose of cattle belonging to several owners on a range (see *range*), and the guarding of them to prevent loss by stealing or straying. The owners determine the probable increase of each herd from the number of calves branded at the annual rounding-up (see *round-up*, *v.*) of all the cattle on the range in the spring, and the rounding-up of the beef-cattle in the fall.

herding-ground (hêr'ding-ground), *n.* A place where whales herd.

herd-maid (hêrd'mād), *n.* A shepherdess.

I sit and watch a *herd-maid* gay.
Lyrics (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 76).

herdman (hêrd'man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heardman*; < ME. *herdeman*, *heardman*; < *herd¹ + man*.] Same as *herdsman*.

There ben grete Pastures; but fewe Coornes; and therefore, for the most part, thei ben alle *Herdemen*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 255.

The name of Turkes signifieth (saith Chitraeus) Sheep-herds, or *Heard-men*: and such it seemeth was their ancient profession.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 278.

herd's-grass (hêrdz'grās), *n.* One of various grasses highly esteemed for hay; particularly,

in the northern United States, timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*. In Pennsylvania and the Southern States the name is also given to the redtop grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*. See *timothy* and *redtop*. Also *herd-grass*.

herdsman (hêrdz'man), *n.*; pl. *herdsmen* (-men). [*< herd²*, poss. of *herd¹*, + *man*.] 1. A keeper of a herd; one employed in tending a herd of cattle.

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.
Milton, P. L., l. 1108.

There, fast-rooted in their bank,
Stand, never overlook'd, our favorite elms,
That screen the *herdsman's* solitary hut.
Cowper, Task, l. 168.

2. The owner of a herd.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. The common skua-gull, supposed to protect lambs from eagles. [Orkneys.]

herdswoman (hêrdz'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *herdswomen* (-wim'en). A woman who has the care of a herd or of cattle.

here¹ (hêr), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *heere*; < ME. *here*, *heer*, *her*; < AS. *hēr* = OS. *hēr* = OFries. *hîr* = D. *hier* = MLG. *hîr* = OHG. *hiar*, MHG. *hier*, *hie*, G. *hier*, *hie* = Icel. *hēr* = Sw. *här* = Dan. *her* = Goth. *hēr*, here (cf. OHG. *hera*, MHG. *here*, *her*, G. *her*, *hither*; Goth. *hîr*, *impv. adv.*, here! i. e., come hither); with orig. locative suffix -r (cf. *her*, of similar formation), from the pron. repr. by *he¹*, *q. v.* *Here* is related to *he* as *there* to *that*, *they*, and *where* to *who*, *what*. Cf. the series *hither*, *thither*, *whither*, and *hence*, *thence*, *whence*. In comp. with an adv. or prep. *here* retains some of its orig. pronominal force: *hereafter*, after this, etc.] 1. In the place or region where the person speaking is; on this spot or in this locality.

I pray you hence, and leave me *here* alone.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 382.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.
Gray, Elegy.

Of Arthur's hall am I, but *here*,
Here let me rest and die.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. At the point of space or of progress just mentioned or attained; at or in the place or situation now spoken of: as, *here* we tarried a month; *here* the speaker paused.

Here the anthem doth commence:
Love and constancy is dead.
Shak., Phoenix and Turtle, l. 21.

The person *here* mentioned is an old man.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 265.
The territories of the duke of Medina Sidonia were particularly unguarded: *here* were vast plains of pasturage, covered with flocks and herds—the very country for a hasty inroad.
Irvine, Granada, p. 75.

3. At the place or in the situation pointed out, or assumed to be shown or indicated: as, *here* (in a picture) we see a cottage, and *here* a tree.

To live in prayer and contemplation,
Only attended by Nerissa *here*,
Until her husband and my lord's return.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

The skin is, as it were, occupied all over with separate feelers, that are *here* widely scattered, *here* clustered, and *here* crowded together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.

4. At the nearer point, or at the one first indicated: opposed to *there*.
Line upon line; *here* a little, and *there* a little.
Isa. xxviii. 10.

There is my dagger,
And *here* my naked breast.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.
Raphael had very prudently touched divers things that be amiss, some *here* and some *there*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), l.

5. To this place; to the situation or locality where the speaker is. [In this sense, in customary use, *here* has taken the place of *hither*. See *hither*.]
If thou remember'st aught ere thou cam'st *here*,
How thou cam'st *here* thou may'st.
Shak., Tempest, l. 2.

Here comes some intelligence; a buzz o' the court.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, l. 2.

Blest be Heaven
That brought thee *here* to this poor house of ours.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

6. In the present life or state; on earth.

Owre lorde hath hem graunted
Here [their] penaunce and her purgatorie *here* on this erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 105.

Here in the body pent,
Absent from Him I roam.
Montgomery, At Home in Heaven.

Brief life is *here* our portion,
Brief sorrow, short-lived care.

J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Horæ Novissimæ.

Here and there, in one place and another; at intervals; occasionally: as, the people were scattered *here and there*.

Jerome. I believe you will not see a prettier girl.
Isaac. *Here and there* one.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Here and there a fragment of a column, or an inscription built into the wall, reminds us of what Aquileia once was.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 60.

Here below, on earth; in this life.

Man wants but little *here below*,
Nor wants that little long.
Goldsmith, Hermit.

Here goes, now I am going to do it: an exclamation announcing a particular act, especially one that seems rash or bold. [Colloq.]—**Here is** or **here's** (so-and-so). (a) An exclamatory phrase used to call special attention to or express surprise at or delight with something suddenly found or coming to view or notice: often used ironically: as, *here's* a pretty mess.

This babble shall not henceforth trouble me.
Here is a coil with protestation!
Shak., T. G. of V., l. 2.

Here's a sweet temper now! This is a man, brother.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, l. 1.

Meanwhile Mr. Squeers tasted the milk and water. "Ah!" said that gentleman, smacking his lips, "*here's* richness!"
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, v.

(b) A phrase used in calling attention to a toast or wish: as, *here's* a health to you; *here's* luck to you.

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen,
Here's to the widow of fifty. . . .
Let the toast pass;
Drink to the lass.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

Here you are, *here* is what you want. [Colloq.]—**Neither here nor there**, neither in this place nor in that; hence, not concerning the matter in hand; irrelevant; unimportant; of no consequence.

Mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?—'Tis *neither here nor there*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3.

Yes, yes, they certainly do say—but that's *neither here nor there*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

This . . . here, a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the definitive use of *this* before its noun, which in illiterate speech is often transposed after *here*: as, *this man here* (correlative to *that man there*); *this here man*.

here², n. [OSc. *heir*; ME. *here*, *heere*, < AS. *here*, an army, particularly the enemy, = OS. *heri* = OFries. *hiri*, *here*, = D. *heer*, *heir* = MLG. (in comp.) *here-*, *her-* = OHG. *heri*, *hari*, MHG. *here*, G. *heer* = Icel. *herr* = Sw. *här* = Dan. *hær* = Goth. *harjis*, an army, host; = OBUl. *kara*, strife, = Lith. *karas*, war, = Lett. *karsch*, war, tumult, = OPruss. *karjis*, an army; cf. Zend *kāra*, army. Hence *harry* = *harrow²*, *v.*, *her-ring*, and in comp., variously modified, *heriot*, *harbor*, *harborough*, *herald*, the proper name *Harold*, etc.] 1. An army; a host; a hostile host.

Till his sone mouthe here
Helm on heued and leden vt *here*.
Havelok, l. 378.

Specifically—2. In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an invading army, either that of the enemy, as the Danish invaders, or the national troops serving abroad. See *fyrd*.

English troops serving out of England and not for any English object are not called *fyrd*, but *here*, like the Danish invaders of old.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 378.

3. An individual enemy.

He sette hym his riches & his renke schippis,
And wold haue honget the *here* vpon hegh galos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13116.

here³, pron. See *he¹*.

here⁴, v. A Middle English form of *hear*.

here⁵, n. A Middle English form of *hair¹*. *Chaucer*.

here⁶, n. A Middle English form of *hare¹*. *Chaucer*.

Here⁷, n. See *Hera*.

hereabout (hêr'a-bout'), *adv.* [*< here¹ + about*.]

1. About this place; in this neighborhood.

I'll hover *hereabout*, to know what passes.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

My friend should meet me somewhere *hereabout*.
Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

2. Concerning this; about this business.

Go now thy way, and speed thee *heer aboute*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 376.

hereabouts (hêr'a-bouts'), *adv.* [*< hereabout*, *adv.*, + *adv. gen. suffix -s*.] Same as *hereabout*.

Hereabouts her soul must hover still;
Let's speak to that.
Shirley, The Traitor, v. 1.

hereafter (hêr-âf'têr), *adv.* [*< ME. hereafter* (= Dan. *herefter* = Sw. *härefter*), < AS. *hærafter*, *hereafter*, < *hēr*, *here*, + *after*, after: see *here¹* and *after*.] After this time; in time to come; in some future time or state.

But now *hereafter* thou shalt *here*
What God hath wrought in this mater.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

And *hereafter* no man be heavy to me, for I bere in my
bodi the tokenes of oure Lorde Jesu Crist.

Wyclif, Gal. vi. 17.

We . . . hope that . . . [a man's] honest error, though
it cannot be pardoned here, will not be counted to him for
sin *hereafter*.

Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

hereafter (hēr-āf'tēr), *a.* and *n.* [*< hereafter*,
adv.] *I. a.* That is to be; future. [Rare.]

That *hereafter* ages may behold
What ruin happen'd in revenge of him,
Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
A tomb.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

II. n. A future state; the future.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*.

Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Thus departed Hiawatha . . .

To the land of the *Hereafter*.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxii.

hereafterward, **hereafterwards**, *adv.* [*ME. hereafterward*,
< here + *afterward*, *afterwards*.] *Hereafter*.

Thou shalt *hereafterward*, my brother deere,
Come, there thee nedeth not of me to leere.

Chaucer, Frere's Tale, l. 217.

Hereafterward, britheren, be ghe countford in the Lord
and in the myght of his vertu.

Wyclif, Eph. vi. 10.

hereagainst (hēr'a-genst'), *adv.* [*ME. her*
ageines; *< here* + *against*.] Opposite this place.

This land is inhabited, and hath great plentie of wine
and frutes, and *hereagainst* we were becalmed.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 102.

hereat (hēr-at'), *adv.* [*< here* + *at*.] 'At or by
reason of this.

Hereat this young man sadly grieved.

The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 219).

hereaway (hēr'a-wā'), *adv.* [*< here* + *away*.]
Hereabout; in this neighborhood, or in this di-
rection. [Colloq.]

We knew before that these towns were *here away*; but
had we known that this river turned and ran in among
them, we should never have undertaken the enterprise.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 416).

Hereaway

The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.

Whittier, Against Fugitive Slave Act.

hereaways (hēr'a-wāz'), *adv.* [*< hereaway* +
adv. gen. suffix -s.] Same as *hereaway*.

Here-aways lived a people called Dogzyn, which others
called Pagans, of no sect, nor subject to any Prince.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 162.

herebefore, *adv.* [*< ME. here-bifore*, *herbiforne*:
see here + *before*.] Before this time; *here-*
tofore.

Sire, sum time *here-bifor*, in my zong age,
I wedded with al wele a worschiplful lady.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4072.

herebeforn, *adv.* [*ME. herebefore*, *herbiforn*,
< here + *beforn*, var. of *before*: *see before*.]
Same as *herebefore*.

Thou hast told me *herebeforne*, that he nis not to blame
that chaungeth his conseil in certeyn cas, and for certeyn
and just causes.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

here-being (hēr-bē'ing), *n.* [*ME. herebeyng*; *<*
here + *being*, *n.*] Present existence.

I segge by zow riche it semeth nought that ge shulle
Haue heuene in zowre *here-beyng* and heuene her-after.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 141.

herebode, *n.* [Appar. repr. an AS. **herebod* (not
found), *< here*, army, + *bod*, *gebod*, command:
see bode.] A royal edict calling citizens or
subjects into the field: an old law term so ex-
plained by Skinner. It is also cited as *herebote*,
which would mean a military tax or contribu-
tion.

hereby (hēr-bī'), *adv.* [*< ME. here by*, *herbi*; *<*
here + *by*.] 1. Near by; not far off.

Prin. Where is the bush

That we must stand and play the murderer in?

For. *Hereby*, upon the edge of yonder coppice.

Shak., 1. L. L., iv. 1.

2. By this; by means of this.

I will not reason what is meant *hereby*,

Because I will be guiltless of the meaning.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things.

Watts.

heredipety (hēr-ē-dip'e-ti), *n.* [*< L. heredipeta*,
a legacy-hunter, *< heredium*, a hereditary estate
(*< heres* (*hered*), an heir: *see heir*), + *petere*,
seek.] Legacy-hunting. [Rare.]

Heredipety, or legacy-hunting, is inveighed against, in
the clergy especially, as by the old satirists.

Milman, Latin Christianity, l. 11.

hereditability (hēr-ed'i-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< he-*
reditable: *see -bility*.] Heritability. [Rare.]

It will moreover be important, after the *hereditability*
of the royal office has been accepted, to establish the
principle of the uninterrupted existence of that office.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 107.

hereditable (hēr-ed'i-tā-bl), *a.* [= OF. *heredi-*
table = Sp. *hereditable*, *< ML. hereditabilis*, *< LL.*

hereditare, inherit, *< L. heres* (*hered*), an heir:
see heir and *heritage*.] Heritable.

James (Macpherson) was the last person executed at
Banff, previous to the abolition of *hereditary* jurisdiction.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 266.

hereditably (hēr-ed'i-tā-bli), *adv.* Heritably;
by inheritance. [Rare.]

hereditament (hēr-ē-dit'a-ment), *n.* [*< ME.*
hereditament = Pr. *heretamen* = Sp. *heredami-*
ento = Pg. *herdamento*, *< ML. hereditamentum*,
property inherited, *< LL. hereditare*, inherit: *see*
hereditable.] In law, any species of property

that may be inherited; lands, tenements, or
anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal,
or mixed, that may descend to an heir in the
strict sense (*see heir*, 1); inheritable property,
as distinguished from property which neces-
sarily terminates with the life of the owner,
and, according to some writers, as distinguished
in modern times from personal assets which go
to the executor or administrator instead of the
heir. A corporeal hereditament is visible and tangible;
an incorporeal hereditament is a right existing in con-
templation of law, issuing out of corporeal property, but not
itself the object of bodily senses as an easement, a fran-
chise, or a rent.

At the whiche parlyament y^e Duke of Alenson was
fuged to lose his hede, & his *hereditamentys* to be for-
fayted unto y^e kinge.

Fabyan, Chron., 11, an. 1461.

Their ancestours had noe estate in any thre landes,
signoryes, or *hereditamentes*, longer then during theyr
owne lives.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

hereditarian (hēr-ed-i-tā'-ri-an), *n.* [*< heredity*
+ *-arian*.] A believer in the biological doc-
trine of heredity or atavism.

The modern *hereditarian* regards himself as the off-
spring mentally as well as physically of a long succession
of ancestors, going as far back as the anthropoid ape, if
not to still more rudimentary forms of life.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 446.

hereditarily (hēr-ed'i-tā'-ri-li), *adv.* By inheri-
tance.

Richard I. bestowed the lands on Richard Fitz-Anchor,
to hold them in fee, and *hereditarily* of the abbey.

Pennant, Journey from Chester, p. 566.

hereditariness (hēr-ed'i-tā'-ri-nes), *n.* The
state or quality of being hereditary, or of be-
ing transmissible from parent to child.

The *hereditariness* of leprosy has not been proved.

Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 131.

hereditarioust (hēr-ed-i-tā'-ri-us), *a.* [*< L. here-*
ditarius: *see hereditary*.] Hereditary.

Some sicknesses are *hereditarius*, and come from the
father to the sonne.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 219.

hereditary (hēr-ed'i-tā'-ri), *a.* [= F. *hérédit-*
aire = Pr. *hereditari* = Sp. Pg. *hereditario* =
It. *ereditario*, *< L. hereditarius*, of or relating to
an inheritance, inherited, *< heredita* (*t*)-s, heir-
ship, inheritance: *see heredity*.] 1. In law:

(a) Descending by inheritance; transmitted or
transmissible in the line of descent by force of
law; passing to or held by an heir or heirs: as,
a *hereditary* monarchy, office, or estate; *heredi-*
tary privileges; *hereditary* bondage.

These old fellows

Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*.

Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

The community or kingdom comes to be regarded by the
sovereign as the *hereditary* possession of his family.

Calhoun, Works, I. 84.

At first elective, as kingships habitually are, this [of Po-
land] continued so — never became *hereditary*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 494.

(b) Holding by inheritance; deriving from an-
cestors by force of law, as rank, social condi-
tion, or property: as, a *hereditary* peer, prop-
rietor, or bondman.

When . . . a powerful body of *hereditary* nobles sur-
round the sovereign, they oppose a strong resistance to
his authority.

Calhoun, Works, I. 85.

His highness the duke . . . had been married very
young, and his son, the *hereditary* prince, may be said to
have been the political sovereign of the state.

Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, x.

2. Pertaining to or resulting from successive
generation; transmitted in a line of progeny;
passing naturally from parent to offspring: as,
hereditary descent; a *hereditary* line; *heredi-*
tary features, qualities, or diseases.

Wearing that yoke

My shoulder was predestined to receive,
Born to the *hereditary* stoop and crease.

Browning, King and Book, I. 206.

The peculiarity may be congenital and *hereditary*, as it
is when a certain stature is characteristic of the brothers,
sisters, and collateral relatives of a parent.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 175.

3. Native; patrimonial; ancestral: as, one's *he-*
reditary home or occupation; a *hereditary* opin-
ion or prejudice. — 4. Acting from natal tenden-
cy or endowment; having inherited the charac-

ter or qualifications of; being by force of birth:
as, the Bachs were *hereditary* musicians; the
Rothschilds are *hereditary* financiers. — Act of
the Hereditary Excise. *See excise*. — *Hereditary*
monarchy. *See monarchy*.

hereditism (hēr-ed'i-tizm), *n.* [*< heredity* +
-ism.] The principle of heredity; the doctrine
of hereditary transmission, as of political rule.
[Rare.]

At last, *hereditism* expired in America, . . . because the
people were determined not to have a king, and were ani-
mated by republican aspirations.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 315.

heredity (hēr-ed'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *hérédité* = Pr.
heretat = Sp. *heredad* = Pg. *herdade* = It. *ere-*
dità, *< L. heredita* (*t*)-s, heirship, inheritance, in
concrete an inheritance, *< heres* (*hered*), an heir:
see heir, and *heritage*, *inherit*.] 1. Hereditary de-
scend or transmission, as of physical or mental
qualities; hereditary succession or influence.

He is a monarchist by centuries of *heredity*.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 106.

Let us engage in some exciting sport, dear — such as
reviewing the family portraits, with genealogical applica-
tions; perhaps we may discover something startling in
the line of *heredity*.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 281.

2. Specifically, in biol.: (a) The influence of
parents upon offspring; transmission of quali-
ties or characteristics, mental or physical, from
parents to offspring. *See atavism*.

By *heredity* is meant the tendency manifested by an
organism to develop in the likeness of its progenitor.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 176.

(b) The principle or fact of inheritance, or the
transmission of physical and mental character-
istics from parent to offspring, regarded as the
conservative factor in evolution, opposing the
tendency to variation under conditions of en-
vironment.

That wheat produces wheat — that existing oxen have
descended from ancestral oxen — that every unfolding or-
ganism eventually takes the form of the class, order, ge-
nus, and species from which it sprang — is a fact which, by
force of repetition, has acquired in our minds almost the
aspect of a necessity. It is in this, however, that *Heredité*
is principally displayed: the phenomena commonly re-
ferred to it being quite subordinate manifestations.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biology, § 80.

heredium (hēr-rē'di-um), *n.* [*L.*, *< heres* (*hered*),
an heir.] In early Rom. law, the homestead
or hereditary domain allotted as the private
property of a citizen, and which was inheritable
and alienable. It comprised space for house,
yard, and garden — usually about one and a
quarter acres.

herfor (hēr-fôr'), *adv.* [= G. *hiervor*, *hierfür* =
Dan. *herfor* = Sw. *härfor*; as *here* + *for*.] For
this. [Rare.]

herfore (hēr-fôr'), *adv.* [*ME. herfore*, *herfor*;
< here + *fore*.] Cf. *herfor*.] For this rea-
son; on this ground.

Son, yet shuld thou lett

Herfor to speke in large,

For where masters ar mett,

Chylder wordys ar not to charge.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 160.

herefrom (hēr-from'), *adv.* [*< here* + *from*.]
From this; from what has been said or done:

as, *herefrom* we conclude; *herefrom* it follows.

heregild, *n.* [OSe. *heregeld*; AS. *heregild*, -gylde,
-geld, a military tribute, particularly the Dane-
geld, *< here*, army, esp. the enemy, + *gild*, *geld*,
a payment.] 1. In Anglo-Saxon hist., the tax
or tribute paid to the Danes; the Danegeld.

The formal name for a tax levied for the payment of
soldiers or sailors was *Heregylde*, *Heregeld*, *Heregeld*.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 403.

2. In old Scots law, a fine payable on certain con-
ditions to a superior on the death of his tenant,
generally consisting of the best horse, ox, or
cow: correlative to the English *heriot*. Also
heregeld.

herehence (hēr-hens'), *adv.* [Early mod. E.
also *heerehence*; *< here* + *hence*.] From this;
herefrom; for this reason.

Yet *heere-hence* may some good accrewe.

Florio, It. Dict., Ep. ded.

Herehence it is manifest . . . that Island is not situate
beyond the arctic circle.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 554.

Here-hence it comes our Horace now stands taxed

Of impudence.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

We are *herehence* resolved that we are not to do any evil

that good may come of it.

Bp. Sanderson, Works, II. 52.

herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* [*< ME. herinne* (= D. G.
hierin = Dan. *heri* = Sw. *härri*); *< here* + *in*.]
In this; in view of this.

More haf I of loye & blysse *here-inna* . . .

Then alle the wyges of the world mygt wyne.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 579.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.

John xv. 8.

heretoforn

O precious fleece! which only did adorn
The sacred loyns of Princes *heretoforn*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

heretogt, *n.* Same as *heretoga*.

heretogāt, *n.* [AS. (in ME. *heretoge*, *heretouca*, in ML. and E. histories cited variously *heretog*, *heretoch*, etc.) (= OS. *heritogo* = OFries. *heretoga*, *heritiga* = D. *herzog* = MLG. *herzog*, *heretoge*, *heretoge*, *heretich*, *heretoch*, *heretich* = OHG. *herizogo*, MHG. *herzoge*, G. *herzog*, duke, = Icel. *heritogi* = Dan. *herzog* = Sw. *herzog*, lit. 'army-leader,' < *here*, army, + *-toga*, in comp., a leader, < *teón*, pp. *togen*, draw, lead, = Goth. *tiuhan* = L. *ducere*, lead, > *dux*, > ult. E. *duke*, the equiv. of *heretoga*. The AS. *teón* is repr. in mod. E. by *town* and indirectly by *tug* and *tuck*, the AS. pp. *togen* in *tean-ton*, q. v.] In Anglo-Saxon hist., the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a district.

Among the Saxons the Latin name of dukes, *duces*, is very frequent, and signified, as among the Romans, the commanders or leaders of their armies, whom in their own language they called *Heretoga*, and in the laws of Henry I. (as translated by Lambard) we find them called *heretochil*. Blackstone, Com., l. xii.

In A. D. 449, under two *heretogas*, Hengist and Horsa, the strangers came. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 82.

hereunder (*hēr-un'dēr*), *adv.* [= G. *hierunter* = Dan. *herunder* = Sw. *härunder*; as *here* + *under*.] Under this; under authority of or in accordance with this.

Any contract let *hereunder* will require the approval of the Municipal Assembly by ordinance. Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. 12.

hereunto (*hēr-un'tō* or *-un-tō'*), *adv.* [*here* + *unto*.] Unto this; hereto. [Archaic.]

For even *hereunto* were ye called. 1 Pet. ii. 21.

hereupon (*hēr-u-pōn'*), *adv.* [*here* + *upon*.] Upon this; following or on account of this.

I will *hereupon* confess I am in love. Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

herewith (*hēr-wīth'* or *-with'*), *adv.* [= Dan. *herved* = Sw. *härvid*; < *here* + *with*. Cf. ME. *hermid* (*mid*, *with*).] With this.

Prove me now *herewith*. Mal. iii. 10.

There comes *herewith* a large Letter to you from your Father. Howell, Letters, l. vi. 24.

herewithal, *adv.* [ME.; < *here* + *withal*.] Herewith. Chaucer.

herewithal, *n.* See *herewithal*.

herewithal, *n.* A Middle English form of *herewith*.

Heriades (*hēr-i'ā-dēs*), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1808), irreg. < Gr. *ἱριών*, wool.] A genus of bees, of the



Heriades carinatum. (Cross shows natural size.)

family *Apidae*, having 2-jointed maxillary palpi, and the third joint of the labial palpi inserted in the side of the second. There are about 12 species, equally divided between Europe and North America. *H. campanularum* and *H. carinatum* are examples.

heriet, *v. t.* See *heriet*.

heriet, *n.* See *herier*.

heriot (*her'i-ot*), *n.* [Formerly also *hariot*, *harriot*; < ME. *heriet*, i. e., **heriet*, < AS. *heregeatu*, military equipment, as a technical term *heriot*, < *here*, army, + **geatu*, only in pl. *geatwa*, *geatwe*, equipment, equipments, arms. The term was early extended from its lit. sense.] In Eng. law, a feudal service, tribute, or fine, as the best beast or other chattel, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally the *heriot* consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, which went to equip the vassal's successor. *Heriots* from freeholders are now rare, but *heriots* from copyholders are not so. The distinction between *heriot* and *relief* is that the former implies the immediate succession of the heir, who pays the *heriot* in recognition of his having succeeded, and the latter is paid in recognition of the fact that the lord has recovered his ownership, but has consented to make, as it were, a new concession to the heir. Compare *fealty*.

What stranger soever dye in the lordships, the lord shall have his beast (best) for an *harriot*, or horse if he have any. English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 483.

2804

"It was in my lease," said Sam, "to pay a mare-colt every year over and above my rent, besides a six-year old mare for a *harriet*, whenever the new heir came in." "Heriot, I suppose you mean, Sam."

T. Winthrop, Edwin Brothertoft, iv.

Heriot custom, a *heriot* due by a custom of the manor, which qualifies the legal relation of its lord and his tenants.—**Heriot service**, a *heriot* due in respect of the particular estate held, as on a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands.

heriotable (*her'i-ot-a-bl*), *a.* [*heriot* + *-able*.] Subject to the payment of a *heriot*.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable*.

Burn, Hist. Westmoreland and Cumberland, l. 174.

herissé (*he-ri-sā'*), *a.* [F. *hérissé*, bristled, bristly, pp. of *hérisser*, bristle, < *hérisson*, a hedgehog: see *herisson*.] In *her*, set with long sharp points like the prickles of a hedgehog.

herisson (*her'i-son*), *n.* [*OF. herisson*, *herichon*, *herichon* (also *erichon*, *irechon*, > ME. *irchon*, *urichon*, mod. E. *urchin*), F. *hérisson* = Pr. *erisso*, *herisso* = Sp. *erizo* = Pg. *ouriço*, a hedgehog, a canting-wheel, a *herisson* (def. 2, 3); ult. < L. *ericius*, a hedgehog. *Herisson* is thus a doublet of *urchin*: see *urchin*.] 1. In *her*, a hedgehog.—2. In *fort*, a beam armed with iron spikes pointing outward, and turning on a pivot like a turnstile, used to defend a passage.—3. (a) A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points, formerly used as a military punishment, the culprit being mounted upon it. (b) The punishment so inflicted.

heritability (*her'i-tā-bil'i-ti*), *n.* [*heritable*: see *hereditary*.] The state or quality of being *heritable*. Fallows.

heritable (*her'i-tā-bl*), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. heritable*, contr. of *hereditable*, < ML. *hereditabilis*: see *hereditable*.] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of being inherited; inheritable; in *Scots law*, passing by inheritance to heirs at law: as, *heritable* rights or possessions, consisting of land and all things attached to or connected with it, and sometimes of other things made descendible by succession, in distinction from *moveable* rights or property, consisting of things not so attached or descendible.

And the kyng, by the counsell of the queene his mother, did gyve hym cccc. markis sterlyngis of rent *heritable*, to hold of hym in fee, to be payed eury yere in the towne of Bruges. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., l. xiv.

2. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*. Sir M. Hale, Common Law.

Heritable officers who had fought against the prince were only suspended, not deposed, and the heirs of those slain were by special grace admitted to their estates. Encyc. Brit., XXI. 496.

Heritable bond. See *bond*.—**Heritable security**, security constituted by *heritable* property.

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, a possession or right which may be inherited, or which may descend by succession.

The heir or executor is liable only to the value of the succession, except where there has been vitious intromission in movables, and in gestio pro herede and some other cases in *heritables*. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 574.

heritably (*her'i-tā-bli*), *adv.* By way of inheritance; so as to be capable of transmission by inheritance: as, to convey a property *heritably*.

The Erle of Flaunders shulde *heretabli* haue ye sayd profyte. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., l. cccxviii. Brave Martell's sonne, great Charles, the pride of France, To plague the Pagans *heritabli* borne. Stirling, Domes-day, Ninth Houre.

heritage (*her'i-tāj*), *n.* [*ME. heritage*, *eritage*, < OF. *heritage* (F. *héritage* = Pr. *heretatge* = OSp. *heredage* = It. *ereditaggio*), an inheritance, *heritage*, patrimony, < *heriter*, inherit, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit, < L. *heres* (*hered*), heir: see *heir*, and cf. *hereditary*, *inherit*, etc.] 1. That which is inherited as a material possession; an inheritance or inherited estate; specifically, in *Scots law*, *heritable* estate; realty.

The whiche is the same Lord that oure Lord beighten us in *Heritage*. Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

1. . . will bring them again, every man to his *heritage*, and every man to his land. Jer. xli. 18.

2. That which is given or received as a permanent possession or right; that which is allotted or appropriated; hence, portion; part: used in the Bible for the chosen people, the body of saints, or the church, as God's portion of mankind.

Proceed we cheereily in our Pilgrimage

Towards our happy promis'd *Heritage*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Decay.

This is the portion of a wicked man with God, and the *heritage* of oppressors, which they shall receive of the Almighty. Job xxvii. 13.

Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine *heritage* to reproach, that the heathen should rule over them. Joel ii. 17.

hermandad

While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our *hermandad* the sea
A. Cunningham, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

3. That which comes from the circumstances of birth; a condition or quality transmitted by ancestors; inherited lot or portion: as, a *hermandad* of luxury, poverty, suffering, or shame.

The people's charity was your *hermandad*, and I would see which of you deserves his birthright.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

Lord of himself—that *hermandad* of woe!

Byron, Lara, i. 2.

To apprise a *hermandad*. See *apprize*.

hermandad (*her'i-tans*), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hermandad*; < OF. *hermandad*, *hermandad*, < *heriter*, inherit: see *heritage*.] *Hermandad*; inheritance.

And all the Countre of Troya ys the Turkes owen contre by *hermandad*. Torkington, Diaries of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

heritert, *n.* [*OF. heritier*, < L. *hereditarius*, an heir: see *hereditary*, *heritage*.] An heir.

He helde ones hys coyn germaine, the vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the *heritert*, eighte moneths in the toure of Orlaise in prison. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxiv.

Heritiera (*he-rit-i-ē'riā*), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), named after C. L. L'Heritier, a French botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Sterculiaceae*, tribe *Sterculieae*. It is characterized by its small, reddish, imperfect, apetalous flowers, 5-toothed calyx, staminal column bearing 5 anthers, and fruit consisting of 5 indehiscent 1-seeded hard carpels. The genus consists of 4 or 5 species, handsome trees of considerable size, with entire alternate leaves, and flowers in axillary panicles, natives of the coasts of tropical Asia and Australia. *H. littoralis* is the red mangrove or sunder tree of India. It produces a valuable dark wood, used in India for boats, bridges, and house-building. *H. macrophylla* of Burma is the looking-glass tree, a name that is also applied to the other species.

heritor (*her'i-tor*), *n.* [A Latin-seeming form of *heriter*, ult. < L. *hereditarius*, hereditary: see *heriter*.] In *Scots law*, the proprietor of a *heritable* subject; a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

If any *heritor* or farmer wad pay him four pundis Scots out of each hundred pundis of valued rent, . . . Rob engaged to keep them scathless. Scott, Rob Roy, xxvi.

heritrix (*her'i-triks*), *n.* [A Latin-seeming fem. to *heritor*.] A female *heritor*.

herket, *v.* A Middle English form of *hark*.

herknet, *v.* A Middle English form of *harken*.

herkogamy, *n.* See *hercogamy*.

herl (*hēr*), *n.* Same as *harl*.

herling, hirling (*hēr'ling*), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure. Cf. *herring*.] The young of the sea-trout.

Sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, . . . and *herlings*, which frequent the Nith. Scott, Abbot, xxiv.

herma, *n.* Plural of *hermes*.

Hermæa (*hēr-mē'ā*), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἡρμαῖος*, of Hermes: see *Hermes*.] A genus of sea-slugs, gastropods of the family *Æolididae*, or giving name to the *Hermæidae*, having numerous

gills and broad flattened or folded tentacles, as *H. bifida*. *H. cruciata* is a New England species.

hermæid (*hēr-mē'id*), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Hermæidae*.

Hermæidae (*hēr-mē'id-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hermæa* + *-idae*.] A family of nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods, taking name from the genus *Hermæa*.

Hermaic (*hēr-mā'ik*), *a.* [*Gr. Ἡρμαῖος*, of or like Hermes: see *Hermes*.] 1. Of or relating to Hermes or Mercury. Cudworth.—2. Of or pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic: as, "*Hermaic* subtlety," W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 124.

Hermaical (*hēr-mā'ik-al*), *a.* [*Hermaic* + *-al*.] Same as *Hermaic*.

hermandad (*er-mán-dād'*), *n.* [Sp., a brotherhood, < *hermano*, a brother, < L. *germanus*, kindred: see *german*, *germane*.] In Spain, originally, a voluntary organization (the Santa Hermandad or Holy Brotherhood) for the maintenance of public order. The first *hermandad* was formed in Aragon in the thirteenth century, and another in Castile and Leon a few years later, chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles. They soon assumed general police and judicial powers, under royal sanction; and at the end of the fifteenth century the organizations were united and extended over the whole kingdom. The *hermandad* was soon afterward reorganized as a regular national police, which has been superseded in later times by a civic guard on the model of the French *gendarmérie*.



Hermæa bifida.

There was no attempt to establish that iron bulwark of despotism, a standing army: at least, none nearer than that of the voluntary levies of the *hermandad*, raised and paid by the people. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 20.

Hermanneæ (hër-man'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Hermannia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of the *Byttneriaceæ*: same as *Hermanniceæ*.

Hermannia (hër-man'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Paul Hermann, professor of botany at Leyden in the 17th century. The proper name G. Hermann, D. Herman, Harman, E. Herman, Harmon, etc., means 'a soldier,' being in AS. *heremann* (OHG. *hariman*, *heriman*, MHG. *herman*, etc.), < *here*, army, + *mann*, man. See *harry*, *herald*, etc.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Hermanniceæ*, distinguished mainly by its 5-cleft calyx, 5 petals with hollowed claws, 5 stamens with filaments oblong or dilated above, many-ovuled ovary, and 5-valved capsule with reniform seeds. The genus embraces 90 species, chiefly South African—shrubs with toothed or incised alternate leaves, and yellow or red nodding flowers in the axils of the leaves or in a terminal cluster. Three species occur in Texas and Mexico.

Hermanniceæ (hër-ma-ni'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hermannia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hermannia*, characterized by marcescent petals, chiefly monadelphous stamens, and capsular fruit. They inhabit the warmer regions of both hemispheres.

hermaphroditeity (hër-maf-rô-dê'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *hermaphrodite* + *-ity*.] Hermaphroditism. [Rare.]

Some do believe *hermaphroditeity*,
That both do act and suffer.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

hermaphroditism (hër-maf'rô-diz-m), *n.* A shortened form of *hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphrodita (hër-maf-rô-dî-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. hermaphroditus*, taken as an adj.: see *hermaphrodite*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of three subclasses of his *Paracephalophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Monoica*, and containing the orders *Cirribranchiata* (tooth-shells), *Cervicobranchiata* (limpets), and *Scutibranchiata* (sea-ears, limpets). It corresponds somewhat to the Linnean genus *Patella*.

Hermaphroditanthæ (hër-maf'rô-dî-tan'thê), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*, *hermaphroditos*, + *άνθος*, a flower.] 1. A general classifying name for plants with hermaphrodite flowers. —2. A suborder of the *Araceæ*, including *Calla* and related forms. *Schott*, 1832.

hermaphrodite (hër-maf'rô-dî-t), *n. and a.* [= F. *hermaphrodite* = Sp. *hermafrodita*, *hermafrodito* = Pg. *hermafrodita* = It. *ermafrodito*, < *L. hermaphroditus*, < Gr. *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*, a hermaphrodite, so called from *Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, *Hermaphroditus*, in myth. son of *Hermes* (*Mercury*) and *Aphrodite* (*Venus*); according to the legend, he became united in one body with the nymph *Salmacis* while bathing in her fountain; < *Ἑρμῆς*, *Hermes*, + *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Aphrodite*.] 1. *n.* 1. A human being in whom the sexual characteristics of both sexes are to some extent, really or apparently, combined; also, one of the higher animals which is similarly deformed. Such monstrosities are really of one sex or the other, but are generally imperfectly developed with respect to either. They are hence specifically called *spurious hermaphrodites*.

Nor man nor woman, scarce *hermaphrodite*.
Drayton, Moon Calf.

2. One of those lower animals which normally possess the parts of generation of both the male and the female, so that reproduction can take place without the union of two individuals. Such animals are called *true hermaphrodites*. They are those which have both an ovary and a testis, or a female and a male genital gland, in one and the same individual, as is very often the case among mollusks and worms. The essential organs of both sexes may exist simultaneously, or the animal may be male at one time and female at another; but in either case it is capable of self-impregnation. A variation of this case is seen in some animals, as earthworms, which are hermaphroditic yet copulate, each impregnating the other. True hermaphrodites occur only as an anomaly among vertebrates, but there are authentic instances of the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other; and embryologically all sexual animals are hermaphrodites before the primitively similar genital gland has assumed the special characters of either sex.

3. In bot., a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil perfectly developed, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same floral envelop or on the same receptacle. See *perfect*.

II. *a.* Same as *hermaphroditic*.—**Hermaphrodite** brig, flower, gland, etc. See the nouns.

hermaphroditic (hër-maf-rô-dî'tik), *a.* [< *hermaphrodite* + *-ic*.] Affected with or pertaining to hermaphroditism; having the character of a hermaphrodite; being of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,
Male, female, yea, *hermaphroditic* eyes.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

hermaphroditical (hër-maf-rô-dî'ti-kal), *a.* [< *hermaphroditic* + *-al*.] Same as *hermaphroditic*.

Cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain or a fashion, with most masculine, or rather *hermaphroditical* authority.
B. Jonson, Epicæne, i. 1.

hermaphroditically (hër-maf-rô-dî'ti-kal-i), *adv.* As a hermaphrodite.

hermaphroditism (hër-maf'rô-dî-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *hermafroditismo* = Pg. *hermafroditismo*; as *hermaphrodite* + *-ism*.] The state of being a hermaphrodite; union, real or apparent, of the two sexes in the same individual. Also *hermaphroditism*.

Many Turbellarians, especially the *Acæla*, display the phenomenon known as "successive hermaphroditism," the male organs of an individual attain to maturity first, and the female organs become ripe subsequently. During copulation, therefore, one individual is physiologically a male and the other a female. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 174.

True *hermaphroditism* exists only when the essential organs of reproduction, both kinds of germ-glands, are united in one individual. Either an ovary is then developed on the right and a testis on the left, or vice versa; or testes and ovaries are developed on both sides, one more, the other less perfectly.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 423.

Dimidiate hermaphroditism, true hermaphroditism of the kind which consists in the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other, in animals which are normally of opposite sexes. This condition has been not infrequently observed.

Hermas (hër'mas), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by the younger Linnæus in 1781, belonging to the natural order *Umbellifera*, tribe *Mulinææ*, characterized by its conspicuous petaloid calyx-lobes, filiform petals, and dorsally compressed fruit. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial caespitose herbs, with radical undivided leaves and crowded compound umbels of white or dark-purple flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The epidermis of the leaves of *H. gigantea*, separated from the veins and midrib, is used by the Hottentots as a tinder, and is also made into miniature socks, gloves, etc.

hermelet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hair-meal*. *Chaucer*.

hermelinet, *n.* Same as *ermine*.

hermeneut (hër-mê-nût), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρμηνεύτης*, an interpreter, < *ἐρμηνεύειν*, interpret, < *ἐρμηνεύς*, an interpreter, usually referred to *Ἑρμῆς*, *Hermes*, as the tutelary god of skill, the arts and sciences, speech, writing, etc.: see *Hermes*.] An interpreter; one who explains; an exegete; specifically, one of the *hermeneutæ*. [Rare.]

hermeneutæ (hër-mê-nû'tê), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρμηνευταί*, pl. of *ἐρμηνεύτης*; see *hermeneut*.] Interpreters employed in the early church to translate the service into the language of the worshippers, when the language used by the ministrant was different from that of his hearers.

hermeneutic (hër-mê-nû'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρμηνευτικός*, of or for interpreting, < *ἐρμηνεύτης*, an interpreter: see *hermeneut*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of interpretation or exegesis; explanatory; exegetical: as, *hermeneutic* theology (that is, the art of expounding the Scriptures).

hermeneutically (hër-mê-nû'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By interpretation or exegesis; according to the established principles of interpretation.

hermeneutics (hër-mê-nû'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *hermeneutic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Gr. *ἐρμηνευτική* (sc. τέχνη, art), *hermeneutics*.] The art or science of interpretation or exegesis; also, the study of or instruction in the principles of exegesis: as, a professor of *hermeneutics*.

We have to deplore that the field of sacred *hermeneutics* has lately too often been made an arena of fierce fightings and uncharitable disputations. *Dr. C. Wordsworth*.

No legend, no allegory, no nursery rhyme, is safe from the *hermeneutics* of a thoroughgoing mythologic theorist. *E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture*, I. 287.

Biblical hermeneutics, that branch of theological science which treats of the principles of the interpretation of Scripture.

hermeneutist (hër-mê-nû'tist), *n.* [< *hermeneutic* + *-ist*.] One versed in hermeneutics; an expounder of the principles of interpretation.

Hermes (hër'mêz), *n.* [Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*, Doric *Ἑρμῆς*, contr. of *Ἑρμῆας*, Epic *Ἑρμῆας*, the messenger of the gods; a deity of varied attributes, some of which connect him with the etymologically identical Skt. *Sārameya*, in the dual, two

dogs (having, among other epithets, that of *garvāra*, spotted, = Gr. *Κέρβερος*, *L. Cerberus*, q. v.) who guarded the way to the abode of the dead, and also acted as messengers of Yama, < *Saramā*, a messenger of Indra, + *-eya*, a suffix of relation or descent.] 1. In Gr. myth., the herald and messenger of the gods, protector of herdsmen, god of science, commerce, invention, and the arts of life, and patron of travelers and rogues, son of Zeus (*Jupiter*) and Maia, born on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. He was the guide (psychopompos) of the shades of the dead to their final abode. In art he is represented as a vigorous youth, beardless after the archaic period, and usually but slightly draped, with caduceus, petasus, and talaria as attributes. The Roman *Mercury*, a god of much more material and sordid character, became identified with *Hermes*. See the cut of *Hermes of Praxiteles*, under *Greek*, a.

The basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the pipe of *Hermes*.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, III. 7.

That moly,
That *Hermes* once to wise Ulysses gave.
Milton, Comus, l. 637.

2. [l. c.; pl. *hermæ* (-mê).] In Gr. antiqu., a head or bust supported upon a quadrangular base, which corresponds roughly in mass to the absent body, and often bears in front a phallus as an indication of the sex. The bust was often double-faced, as if representing two individuals back to back. These monuments were so called because the god *Hermes* was frequently so represented. Such statues of him were placed at the doors of houses in Athens, and at the corners of streets, in his character as tutelary divinity of highways and boundaries, in gymnasia, and in other public places. The *hermæ* were held in great reverence as guarding or symbolizing many of the common interests of life. Compare *gaine*.



Double *Hermes*, in Central Museum, Athens.

3. The Egyptian god *Thoth*, as identified with the Greek *Hermes*.—**Hermes Trismegistus** (Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρις μέγιστος*, *L. Hermes Trismagistus*, 'thrice-greatest *Hermes*'), a name of the Egyptian god *Thoth*, under which many Greek works (forty-two according to Clement of Alexandria) were ascribed to him in the second century A. D. (See *Hermetic*, 2.) The Egyptians called *Thoth* "twice greatest," and the Greek writers of these books called him "thrice greatest."

Hermesian (hër-mê'si-an), *a.* [< *Hermes* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to *Georg Hermes*. See *Hermesianism*.

Hermesianism (hër-mê'si-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hermesian* + *-ism*.] In Rom. Cath. theol., a rationalizing theory of the relation of reason to faith, propounded by *Georg Hermes* (1775–1831), a German Roman Catholic theologian, and accepted by many German Catholics, but condemned after his death by the Holy See.

Hermetic (hër-met'ik), *a.* [< ML. *Hermeticus*, relating to *Hermes* or to alchemy or chemistry, < *Hermes*, *Hermes*, with reference to *Hermes Trismegistus*, regarded as the author of occult sciences, and esp. of alchemy (*philosophia hermetica*): see *Hermes*, and *Hermes Trismegistus*, under *Hermes*.] 1. Of or pertaining to *Hermes*. —2. [cap. or l. c.] Pertaining to *Hermes Trismegistus*, or to the theosophy, cosmogony, and later alchemy and astrology associated with his name; alchemic. *Thoth*, the Egyptian *Hermes*, was supposed to have written certain sacred books of the Egyptian priests, which treated of the doctrine and ritual of religion and various natural sciences. In the second century after Christ, these true Hermetic books having been forgotten (for they were always kept secret), other books appeared, containing a jumble of incongruous theosophical and philosophical ideas, bearing the name of *Hermes Trismegistus* as their author, and assumed to be the ancient sacred books of Egypt. They were doubtless written by Alexandrian Neo-Platonists. To them were added alchemical and astrological books attributed to the same author.

Hermetic

Their seals, their characters, *hermetic rings*.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, 1x11.

Among the numerous students of *hermetic* philosophy, not one appears to have desisted from the task of transmutation from conviction of its impossibility, but from weariness of toil or impatience of delay, a broken body or exhausted fortune.

Rambler, No. 63.

It is well known that I have approached more nearly to projection than any other *hermetic* artist who now lives.

Scott, Kenilworth, xviii.

In solitude and utter silence did the disciples of the *Hermetic* Philosophy toil from day to day, from night to night.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iii.

3. [i. e.] Of or pertaining to a hermes: as, a *hermetic* column.—*Hermetic art*, alchemy; chemistry.

The dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusions of the *hermetic art*, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes.

Burke.

Hermetic column, a column terminated by the head and shoulders of a man; a hermes.—**Hermetic medicine**, an old system of medicine, founded upon chemical doctrines; spagyric medicine.—**Hermetic seal**, an alchemic or chemical seal; an air-tight closure of a vessel effected by fusion, soldering, or welding.

Not nature, but grace and glory, with an *hermetic seal*, give us a new signature.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 67.

Hermetical (hër-met'i-kal), a. [*Hermetic* + -al.] Same as *Hermetic*.

And what the *hermetical* philosophy saith of God is in a sense verifiable of the thus ennobled soul, that its centre is every where, but its circumference no where.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

hermetically (hër-met'i-kal-i), adv. 1. According to the *Hermetic* books; agreeably with *Hermetic* philosophy; esoterically; secretly.—2. In a *hermetic* manner; chemically; specifically, by means of fusion: as, a vessel *hermetically* sealed or closed.

This little tube was open at one end, and the other . . . was *hermetically* sealed.

Boyle, Works, I. 21.

hermetics (hër-met'iks), n. [Pl. of *hermetic*: see -ics.] *Hermetic* philosophy; the body of doctrine contained in the *Hermetic* books; secret science; esotericism: a term popularly confounded with *alchemy*, and conceived to indicate the art of manipulating salt, sulphur, and mercury in some incomprehensible manner whereby the philosopher's stone might be produced.

Herminia (hër-min'i-ä), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *Herminia*, fem. of *Herminius*, a Roman name.] The typical genus of moths of the family *Herminiidae*, having slender, not pilous, palpi, with the third joint much shorter than the second. There are many species in all quarters of the globe.

Herminiidae (hër-mi-ni'i-dä), n. pl. [NL., < *Herminia* + -idae.] A family of geometrid moths, taking name from the genus *Herminia*, having the wings not angulate, and the front not prominent. There are upward of 60 genera. Some of the species are known as *snout-moths*. Also written *Herminida*, *Herminida*.

Herminium (hër-min'i-um), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < Gr. *ἑρμῖον* or *ἑρμῖν*, a bedpost, < *ἑρμῖς*, a prop, support.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Orchideae*, tribe *Ophrydeae*. Its distinguishing features are its spurless lip, very short column, erect emarginate anther, naked glands to the pollinia, and oblong erect capsule. The genus consists of 6 species of low slender herbs, with few, generally narrow, leaves and small flowers, densely racemed or spiked, growing in the temperate and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia. *H. Monorchis* is the musk-orchis of Europe. It has a slender stem 2 to 6 inches high, and yellowish-green flowers in a terminal spike.

hermit (hër'mit), n. [The form *heremite*, more correctly *eremite*, as now pronounced, is directly from the LL. *eremita*, ML. *improp.* *heremita* (see *eremite*); the form *hermit* is old, < ME. *hermite*, *heremite*, *eremite*, < OF. *hermite*, *ermite*, *iermite*, *F. ermite*, *hermite* = Pr. *ermita* = Sp. *Pg. eremita* = It. *eremita*, *romito* (cf. OF. *hermitain* = Pr. *hermitan* = Sp. *ermitaño* = *Pg. ermitão*, < ML. *eremitanus*, < LL. *eremita*, ML. often *improp.* *heremita*, < Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < *ἐρημία*, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < *ἐρημος*, desolate, lonely, solitary, akin to *ἡρέα*, quietly, gently, softly, Goth. *rimis*, rest, quiet, Skt. *ram*, stop, rest, be content.] 1. One who dwells alone, or with but few companions, in a desert or other solitary place, for religious meditation, or from a desire to avoid society. See *anchorite*.

The most perfect *hermits* are supposed to have passed many days without food, many nights without sleep, and many years without speaking.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxvii.

24. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

2806

In thy dumb action I will be as perfect

As begging *hermits* in their holy prayers.

Shak., Tit. And., III. 2.

For those of old,

And the late dignities heap'd up to them,

We rest your *hermits*.

Shak., Macbeth, I. 6.

3. In 2001, one of sundry animals of solitary or secluded habits. See the compounds.

The house-hunting adventures of the *hermits* [*hermit-crabs*] have been so frequently described that a repetition is useless.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 894.

False hermit. See *false*. = Syn. 1. *Monk* (see *anchorite*), ascetic, solitary.

hermitage (hër'mi-tāj), n. [*ME. hermitage*, *heremytage*, *eremitage*, < OF. *hermitage*, *ermitage*, *F. ermitage*, *hermitage* (= Pr. *ermitage* = *Pg. eremitagem* = It. *eremitaggio*, *romitaggio*, < *hermite*, *eremite*, a hermit: see *hermit*.) 1. The habitation of a hermit or of a company of hermits; a hermit's cell or hut, usually in a desert or solitary place; hence, any secluded habitation.

A little lowly *Hermitage* it was,

Downe in a dale, hard by a forests side.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 34.

A court does some man no harm, when another finds temptation in a *hermitage*.

Donne, Sermons, xxix.

A chapel, and thereby

A holy hermit in a *hermitage*.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. [cap.] A French wine produced from vineyards on the sides of a hill rising from the river Rhône near Valence, in the department of Drôme: so called from a hermitage which anciently existed there. The red *Hermitage* is the most celebrated and most abundant; very little of the white *Hermitage* is made, and still less of the straw-colored or *paille*. Also *Ermitage*.

Two more [drops] of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid *Hermitage*.

Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

hermitary (hër'mi-tā-ri), n.; pl. *hermitaries* (-riz). [*hermit* + -ary]. Cf. ML. *heremitarius*, n., a hermit, < *heremita*, *eremita*, a hermit.] A hermit's cell annexed to an abbey; a hermitage.

hermit-bird (hër'mit-bërd), n. 1. A hummingbird of the genus *Phaethornis*, as the Cayenne hermit-bird, *P. superciliosus*.—2. A South American barbet or puff-bird of the genus *Monasa*; a nun-bird. There are several species.

hermit-crab (hër'mit-krab'), n. A crab of the family *Paguridae* (which see). This crab has neither a long hard tail like a shrimp or crawfish, nor yet a short one doubled underneath like ordinary crabs, but a soft fleshy one requiring to be covered and protected. To this end it takes possession of and occupies a cast-off shell of some univalve mollusk, such as a periwinkle or a small whelk. The crab backs into the shell, inserting the tender abdomen in the spire, and filling the aperture of the shell with his claws and other hard parts, thus guarding his otherwise unprotected and vulnerable rear. In moving about, the crab carries his house with him, like a snail with his shell on his back, and quits it for another only when he outgrows it. In many cases sea-anemones grow on the shell, the triple association furnishing an excellent example of commensalism. (See cut under *cancerisocial*.) There are several genera and numerous species of hermit-crabs; the commonest belong to *Pagurus* and *Eupagurus*. (See cut under *Eupagurus*.) The Diogenes crab, a species of *Cenobita*, belongs here. The most common hermit-crab on the Atlantic coast of the United States is the short-armed hermit, *Eupagurus pollicaris*, attaining a large size and inhabiting the shells of such mollusks as *Pyruia* and *Natica*. It is called by the fishermen *jack-in-the-box*, *thief*, and *stone-lobster*, and is believed by some to turn into a lobster.

hermit-crow (hër'mit-krō'), n. The chough, *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

hermitess (hër'mi-tes), n. [*hermit* + -ess. Cf. equiv. OF. *hermitresse*.] A female hermit.

The violet is truly the *hermitess* of flowers.

Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 38.

hermitical (hër-mit'i-kal), a. [*hermit* + -ical. Cf. *heremitical*, *eremitical*.] Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired life; *eremitical* (the more common word).

You describe so well your *hermitical* state of life that none of your ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave in the rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary.

Pope, to E. Blount, xi.

hermit-thrush (hër'mit-thrush'), n. A very common true thrush of North America, found in nearly all parts of the continent. It is about 7½ inches long, olive above shading into rufous on the tail, white below tinged with pale tawny, and profusely spotted on the breast with dark brown. It is a shy and secluded inhabitant of woodland and undergrowth, migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster. It nests on the ground, laying 4 or 5 pale-bluish eggs. There are several varieties of the hermit-thrush, giving rise to a number of technical names, among which *Turdus pallasi*, *T. nanus*, and *T. unalascae* are most frequently used. See cut in next column.

hermit-warbler (hër'mit-wär-blër), n. The western warbler, *Dendroica occidentalis*, one of several relatives of the common black-throated green warbler (*D. virens*) of the United States.

Hernandia



Hermit-thrush (*Turdus pallasi*).

It is 5 inches long, 7½ in extent of wings, ashy-gray above tinged with olive and streaked with black, the top and sides of the head rich yellow marked with black, the throat and breast black, ending in a convex border sharply contrasted with the white of the other under parts. It is found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

hermodactyl (hër-mō-dak'til), n. [*LGr. ἑρμόδακτυλος*, a plant identified by some with *Colchicum autumnale*, by others with *Iris tuberosa*; lit. 'Hermes's finger,' < *Ἑρμῆς*, *Hermes*, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] In *phar.*, a dried bulbous root, probably obtained from *Colchicum variegatum* or checker-flower, formerly brought from Turkey in considerable quantities, and much esteemed as a cathartic, but now entirely discarded.

Hermogenean (hër-mō-jē'nē-an), a. and n. [*L. Hermogenes*, < Gr. *Ἑρμογένης*, *Hermogenes* (< *Ἑρμῆς*, *Hermes*, + *-γενής*, -born), + -e-an.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to *Hermogenes* or his doctrines. See II.

II. n. A follower of *Hermogenes*, who lived near the close of the second century, and who held matter to be eternal and the source of all evil, but in other respects was an orthodox Christian.

Hermogenian (hër-mō-jē'nē-an), a. and n. [*L. Hermogenianus*, a. and n., < L. *Hermogenes*, < Gr. *Ἑρμογένης*, *Hermogenes*: see *Hermogenean*.] 1. a. 1. Same as *Hermogenean*.—2. Of or pertaining to *Hermogenianus*, a noted Roman jurist who lived in the fourth century, the writer of several works on jurisprudence, and the reputed compiler of the "Codex *Hermogenianus*," or *Hermogenian code*. See *code*.

The Gregorian and *Hermogenian* Codes were arranged upon a different principle.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 367.

II. n. Same as *Hermogenean*.

hern¹ (hër'n), n. [*ME. herne*, *hyrne*, < AS. *hyrne*, a corner, < *horn*, a horn, a projecting point. Cf. *corner*, ult. < L. *cornu* = AS. E. *horn*.] A corner.

As yonge clerkes . . .

Seken in every halke and every herne

Particuler sciences for to lerne.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 393.

The stone that was reprovyd

Of men that were biggand,

In the hede of the hirne

Is now made liggende.

MS. Cantab. B. v. 48, f. 91. (Halliwell.)

hern² (hër'n), pron. [E. dial., < *her* + -n, adj. formative. Cf. *hishn*.] Hers. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

His heart kep' goin' pity-pat,

But hern went pity Zekle.

Lowell, The Courtin'.

hern³ (hër'n), n. [*ME. hern*, *herne*, contr. of *heroun*, *heiron*, *heron*: see *heron*.] Same as *heron*.

I come from haunts of coot and hern.

Tennyson, The Brook.

hern⁴, n. An obsolete form of *harn*.

hern⁵ (hër'n), n. [Cornish.] The pilchard. Also *hernan*.

Hernandia (hër-nan'di-ä), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), after Dr. Hernandez, a Spanish botanist. The Sp. proper name *Hernandez*, *Hernando*, formerly *Fernandez*, *Fernando*, F. *Ferdinand*, G. *Ferdinand*, is of OHG. origin.] A genus of apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Laurineae*, tribe *Hernandieae*, characterized by its laterally dehiscent anthers, stamens as many as the 6-8 segments of the perianth and opposite them, and 1-celled ovary with broad stigma.

The genus includes 6 or 8 species of trees with monocious yellowish flowers, 3 in an involucre, the central one sessile



Jack-in-a-box (*Hernandia Sonora*).

and fertile, and the lateral ones staminate with short pedicels. The leaves are alternate, entire, ovate or petate, and the drupe is inclosed in the enlarged involucre. The plants grow in the tropical regions of both hemispheres. *H. Sonora*, or jack-in-a-box, is so called from the noise made by the wind whistling through its persistent involucre. The juice of the leaves is a powerful depilatory, destroying the hair without pain wherever it is applied. The wood is light; that of *H. Guianensis* takes fire readily from a flint and steel, and is used in the same way as amadou.

Hernandiaceæ (hēr-nan-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hernandia* + -aceæ.] A natural order of plants, typified by the genus *Hernandia*, established by Endlicher in 1836: now synonymous with *Laurineæ*.

Hernandieæ (hēr-nan-di-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hernandia* + -eæ.] A division of apetalous plants, made by Lindley (1847) a tribe of the *Thymeleaceæ* with *Hernandia* as the type, and by others a tribe of the *Laurineæ* embracing the single genus *Hernandia*.

hernant-seeds (hēr'nant-sēdz), *n. pl.* The seeds of *Hernandia ovigera*, used in dyeing. [Trade-name.]

hernepant, *n.* See *harn-pan*.

hernert (hēr'nēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hearnor*; contr. of *heroner*, as *hern* of *heron*: see *heroner*.] Same as *heroner*. Cotgrave.

hernia (hēr'ni-ā), *n.* [= F. *hernie* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. hernia* = It. *ernia*, < L. *hernia*, a rupture, *hernia*.] In *surg.*, a tumor formed by the displacement and protrusion of a part which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture, and projects externally; rupture: as, *hernia* of the brain, of the thorax, or of the abdomen.

Hernia of the abdomen, the most common form, consists of the protrusion of some part of the viscera through a natural or an accidental aperture in the inner wall of the abdomen, the external skin generally remaining unbroken. It is named specifically from its situation.

—**Cerebral hernia**, protrusion of the brain through an opening in the cranial walls.—**Crural hernia**. Same as *femoral hernia*.—**Femoral hernia**, a hernia descending beside the femoral vessels. Also called *crural hernia*.

—**Inguinal hernia**, a hernia of the intestine or omentum which descends through the inguinal canal.—**Lumbar hernia**, a hernia in the loins or lumbar region.—**Oblique inguinal hernia**, a hernia whose course is that of the spermatic cord, through the inguinal canal: opposed to *direct inguinal hernia*.

—**Phrenic hernia**, a hernia projecting through the diaphragm into one of the pleural cavities.—**Strangulated hernia**, a hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded as not to be reducible by ordinary means, as by the application of pressure, and to interfere with the circulation in the protruded part.—**Umbilical hernia**, hernia of the intestine at the navel; exomphalos.

hernial (hēr'ni-āl), *a.* [= OF. *hernial*; as *hernia* + -al.] Pertaining to or connected with hernia. Also *hernious*.

Herniaria (hēr'ni-ā-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < L. *hernia*, hernia: see *hernia* and def.] A genus of small prostrate plants, belonging to the tribe *Paronychieæ* of the natural order *Illecebraceæ*.

It is chiefly distinguished by its 5-cleft perianth, short style with 2 stigmas, annular embryo, and inferior radicle. The genus includes 8 or 10 species of annual or perennial herbs, with small entire leaves, scarious stipules, and minute green flowers, crowded in the axils. They are natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and were formerly supposed to be useful in the cure of hernia; hence the generic name and the common name *rupturewort*.

herniated (hēr'ni-ā-ted), *a.* [< *hernia* + -ate¹ + -ed².] Affected with hernia; enveloped in a hernial sac.

In another class of cases the *herniated* loop becomes fixed to the abdominal wall by adhesions after reduction. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL, 304.

hernioid (hēr'ni-oid), *a.* [< *hernia* + -oid.] Resembling hernia.

In this place may be mentioned the curious and sometimes puzzling *hernioid* protrusions to be met with in some plants. *Beesey*, Botany, p. 29.

herniology (hēr-mi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [< L. *hernia*, hernia, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see -ology.] 1. That branch of surgery which treats of ruptures.—2. A treatise on ruptures.

herniotomy (hēr-ni-ot'ō-mī), *n.* [< L. *hernia*, hernia, + Gr. *-τομή*, a cutting, < *τεμνειν*, *τεμν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting for hernia; celotomy.

hernious (hēr'ni-us), *a.* [< *hernia* + -ous.] Same as *hernial*.

hernsew (hēr'n-sū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hearnsew*, *hernsew*; a contr. of *heronsew*, *q. v.* Cf. *hernshaw*.] Same as *heronsew*. [Prov. Eng.]

Leaving me to stalk here, . . .

Like a tame *her'nshaw* for you.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, l. 1.

hernshaw¹ (hēr'n'shā), *n.* [< *hern*³ + *shaw*.] A shaw or wood in which herons breed; a heronry.

Haironnet [F.], a heron's nest or ayrie; a *hernshaw*, or shaw or wood wherein herons breed. *Cotgrave*.

177

hernshaw² (hēr'n'shā), *n.* [Formerly also *hernshaw*, a contr. of *heronshaw*; a var. of *hernsew*, *heronsew* (appar. not by association with *hernshaw*¹, a heronry, which appears to be later): see *heronsew*.] 1. A heron; a heronsew.

As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight,

At an *Hernshaw*, that lyes aloft on wing.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 9.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a heron, crane, or stork (all appearing alike).—To know a hawk from a *hernshaw*. See under *hand-saw*.

hero (hē'rō), *n.*; *pl. heroes* (-rōz). [< OF. *heroe*, F. *héros* = Sp. *héroe* = Pg. *heroe* = It. *eroe*, < L. *heros*, acc. *heroem*, < Gr. *ἦρως*, a hero, usually a warrior, but in Homer a comprehensive term, and orig. applied to any freeman, being appar. = Skt. *vīra*, a man, a hero, = L. *vir*, a man, = Goth. *wair* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *wergild*, *werwolf*.] 1. In classical myth., a superior being, distinguished from ordinary men chiefly by greater physical strength, courage, and ability, at the time of the Homeric poems still regarded as mortal, but from the time of Hesiod (about the eighth century B. C.) regarded as intermediate in nature between gods and men (a demigod), and immortal. Except in the case of Hercules, the Greek cult of heroes was essentially local, each country, region, or even town holding its own in especial honor. Thus Theseus was the national hero of Attica, Ajax was especially honored in Salamis, Amphiarus at Orchomenus; while Lycurgus became a hero in Sparta, and Hesiod himself in Boeotia. The ancient veneration of heroes was to some extent parallel with that now paid to the saints of Christianity.

Kings and queens, and heroes old,

Such as the wise Demodocus once told

In solemn songs at King Alcinoüs' feast.

Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 47.

2. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; one who exhibits extraordinary courage, firmness, fortitude, or intellectual greatness in any course of action.

Behold Achilles' promise fully paid,

Twelve Trojan heroes offer'd to thy shade.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxiii.

It would not do to have too many heroes and saints. An army made up wholly of generals would win no battles. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 33.

3. The principal male personage in a poem, play, or story, or the person who has the chief place and share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the *Iliad*, Odysseus (Ulysses) in the *Odyssey*, Æneas in the *Æneid*.

The shining quality of an epic hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, . . . raises first our admiration. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, Ded.

Why not a summer's as a winter's tale? . . .

Heroic if you will, or what you will,

Or be yourself your hero. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, Prolog.

4. A person regarded as heroic; one invested by opinion with heroic qualities.

The war was a popular one, and as a natural consequence, soldiers and sailors were heroes everywhere. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xli.

No one is a hero to his valet. *Proverb*.

heroa, *n.* Plural of *heroum*, *heroön*.

heroarchy (hē'rō-är-ki), *n.*; *pl. heroarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *ἦρως*, a hero, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἀρχειν*, rule.] See the extract.

All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a *Heroarchy* (Government of Heroes)—or a *Hierarchy*, for it is "sacred" enough withal! *Carlyle*, *Heroes and Hero-Worship*, i.

Herodias (he-rō-di-ās), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.] Same as *Herodii*, 2. *Nitzsch*.

Herodian¹ (hē-rō-di-an), *a. and n.* [< LL. *Herodianus*, < *Herodes*, < Gr. *Ἡρόδης*, Herod, < *ἦρως*, a hero, + *-δης*, patronymic suffix.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Herod the Great, king of the Jews, or to the family of Herod or its partizans.

We are no advocates of that *Herodian* policy which profanely and sacrilegiously would subject the things of God to the will of Caesar.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 172.

II. *n.* A member of a party among the Jews in the time of Christ and the apostles, adherents of the family of Herod. The Herodians constituted a political party rather than a religious sect. Some writers suppose that they were for the most part Sadducees in religion.

The Herodians appear as supporters of the claim of the Roman Emperors to receive tribute-money from the Jews. *H. B. Hackett*, *Smith's Bible Dict.*, p. 1054.

herodian² (he-rō-di-an), *n.* One of the *Herodii* or *Herodiones*.

Herodias (he-rō-di-as), *n.* [NL., also written *Herodius* (LL. *herodius*) and prop. *Erodius*, < Gr. *Ἡρόδης*, a heron: see *Ardea*.] A genus of large white herons or egrets. *H. egretta* is the great white egret of North America. *H. alba* is the corresponding European form. See *ent* under *egret*.

Herodii (he-rō-di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Herodius*.] 1. In the broadest sense, same as *Herodiones* or *Pelargomorphæ*.—2. In a more restricted sense, the heron series of altricial grallatorial birds: a suborder or superfamily excluding storks and ibises. The leading family is *Ardeidæ*. Also *Herodia*.

Herodiones (he-rō-di-ō'nēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *herodio(n)*, also *herodius*, a bird, perhaps the stork, < Gr. *Ἡρόδιος*, a heron: see *Herodias*.] An order of birds, the altricial desmognathous grallatores, or herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, and their allies, corresponding to *Herodii* in a broad sense, or to *Pelargomorphæ*. In some uses of the name certain incongruous forms have been included, but are now eliminated. The *Cultrirostris* and the *Grallatores* of some authors are correspondent groups. The *Herodiones* are divisible into three suborders, *Ibides*, *Pelargi*, and *Herodii*.

The group here noted (*Herodiones*) corresponds to the *Pelargomorphæ* of Huxley, the *Ciconiiformes* of Garrod (minus *Cathartidæ*), the *Grallatores* altinares of Sundevall, and includes the *Herodie*, *Pelargi*, and *Hemiglotitides* of Nitzsch—respectively the Heron series, the Stork series, and the series of Ibises and Spoonbills.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 648.

herodionine (he-rō-di-ō'nin), *a.* [< *Herodion* + -ine¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Herodiones*; heron-like; ardeine, in a broad sense.

Herodius (he-rō-di-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Herodias*.

Herodotean (hē-rod-ō-tē'an), *a.* [< *Herodotus* + -e-an.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of Herodotus, a Greek historian of the fifth century B. C., called the "father of history."

Roger of Hoveden is quite *Herodotean* both in the faithfulness of his personal relations and in the wish to incorporate in his chronicle all that he can gather touching the geography and history of strange lands.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

heroess (hē'rō-es), *n.* [< *hero* + -ess. Cf. Gr. *ἥρώσσα*, contr. *ἥρώσσα*, fem. of *ἦρως*, hero: see *hero*.] A female hero; a heroine.

But all th' *heroesses* in Pluto's house,

That then encounter'd me, exceeds my might

To name or number. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, xi.

heroic (hē-rō'ik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *heroick*; = F. *héroïque* = Sp. *heroico* = Pg. *heroico* = It. *eroico*, < L. *heroicus*, < Gr. *ἥρωϊκός*, of or for a hero, < *ἦρως*, a hero: see *hero*.] I. *a.* 1. Having or displaying the character or attributes of a hero; daring; intrepid; determined: as, a *heroic* warrior or explorer.

He [Henry IV.]

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,

Being but fourth of that *heroic* line.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

The *Heroic* sufferer for principle and generous affection wins the love of all uncorrupted hearts.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 179.

2. Of or pertaining to heroes; suitable to the character of a hero; bold, daring, noble, or commanding in proportions, form, or quality: as, a *heroic* statue or monument; a *heroic* poem or symphony; a *heroic* enterprise; specifically, in art, larger than life: said of a statue, or a figure in a picture. See *heroic size*, below.

Goe on both hand in hand, O Nations, never to be disunited; be the Praise and the *Heroick* Song of all Posterity.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

An *heroic* poem, truly such, is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform.

Dryden, *Æneid*, Ded.

I would have every thing to be esteemed as *heroic* which is great and uncommon in the circumstances of the man who performs it.

Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

While the golden lyre

Is ever sounding in *heroic* ears

Heroic hymns. *Tennyson*, *Tiresias*.

3. Having recourse to extreme measures; boldly experimental; daring; rash: as, *heroic* treatment.

Here again an improvement on the *heroic* practice of Alva and Romero. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 456.

Heroic age, in *Gr. hist.* or *myth.*, the age when the heroes are supposed to have lived, a semi-mythical period preceding that which is truly historic. See *hero*, 1.—**Heroic size**, in the *fine arts*, any size larger than life: usually taken as a size intermediate between that of life and the colossal: as, a statue of *heroic size*.—**Heroic verse**, a form of verse adapted to the treatment of heroic or exalted themes: in classical poetry, the hexameter; in English, as also in German and Italian, the iambic of ten syllables; and in French, the Alexandrian (which see). The following is an example of English heroic verse:

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring

Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing!

Pope, *Iliad*, i. 1.

=*Syn.* *Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. (see *brave*), daring, fearless, dauntless.

II. *n.* 1. A hero.

Many other particular circumstances of his [Homer's] gods assisting the ancient *heroics* might justly breed offence to any serious reader.

Jackson.

2. A heroic verse: most frequently used in the plural, sometimes sarcastically in the sense of bombast, or extravagant expressions of admiration or praise: as, to go into *heroics* over a picture.

Tom Otway came next, Tom Shadwell's dear Zany,
And swears for *heroics*, he writes best of any.
Rochester, Trial of Poets for the Bays.

heroical (hē-rō'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< heroic + -al.*] Same as *heroic*. [Rare.]

Tho' *heroical* be properly understood of demi-gods, as of Hercules and Aeneas, whose parents were said to be, the one celestial, the other mortal, yet it is also transferred to them who for their greatness of mind came near to God.

Drayton, England's Heroical Epistles, To the Reader.

Many noble gentlemen and *heroical* spirits were to venture their honours, lives and fortunes.

R. Pecke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 626).

heroically (hē-rō'ī-kāl-ī), *adv.* In a heroic manner; with signal valor or fortitude; courageously; intrepidly; audaciously: as, the wall was *heroically* defended.

He [Lord Craven] and the Duke of Albemarle (the noted Monk) *heroically* stayed in town during the dreadful pestilence.
Pennant, London, p. 214.

The garden bloomed and faded ten times over before Miss Manners found herself to be forty-six years old, which she *heroically* acknowledged one fine day to the census-taker. R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 42.

heroicalness (hē-rō'ī-kāl-nes), *n.* The quality of being heroic; heroism. Sir K. Digby. [Rare.]

heroicly (hē-rō'ī-kāl-ī), *adv.* [*< heroic + -ly.*] Like a hero; heroically. [Rare.]

Samson hath quitted himself
Like Samson, and *heroically* hath finish'd
A life heroic. Milton, S. A., I. 1710.

heroicness (hē-rō'īk-nes), *n.* Heroicalness. [Rare.]

heroicomic (hē-rō'ī-kom'ik), *a.* [= F. *héroïcomique*; as *heroic* + *comic*.] Blending the heroic and the ludicrous; consisting of lofty burlesque: as, a *heroicomic* poem.

heroicomic (hē-rō'ī-kom'ikāl), *a.* [*< heroicomic + -al.*] Same as *heroicomic*.

heroid (hē-rō'id), *n.* [= F. *héroïde*, < Gr. *ἥρωϊς* (*hērōis*), of heroic verse, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero*.] A poem in the epistolary form, expressive of heroic sentiments: from the *Heroides* or heroic epistles of Ovid.

heroify (hē-rō'ī-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heroified*, ppr. *heroifying*. [*< hero + -i-fy.*] To make heroic; give a heroic character to. [Rare.]

This act of Weston has *heroified* the profession.
Brummel.

heroine (her'ō-in), *n.* [*< OF. heroine, F. héroïne = Sp. heroína = Pg. heroína = It. eroína, < L. heroína, a demigoddess, heroine, < Gr. ἥρωϊνή, a heroine, prop. fem. of ἥρως, adj., of a hero, < ἥρως, a hero: see hero.*] 1. A female hero; a heroic woman.

Heroes' and heroines' shouts confusedly rise; . . .
Like Gods they fight, nor dread a mortal wound.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 41.

When dames and heroines of the golden year
Shall . . . rain an April of ovation round
Their statues, borne aloft. Tennyson, Princess, vi.

2. The principal female character in a poem, play, story, or romance, or the woman who plays the most important part.

"Take Lilla, then, for heroine," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high."
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

heroism (her'ō-izm), *n.* [= F. *héroïsme* = Sp. Pg. *heroísmo* = It. *eroismo*; as *hero* + *-ism*.] The qualities of a hero, as courage, intrepidity, fortitude, etc.; heroic character or action.

If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive; the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. W. Broome, Notes to the Odyssey.

Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. Hare.

Heroism, like cowardice, is contagious.
J. H. Ewing, We and the World.

= *Syn.* Valor, gallantry, daring, boldness, fearlessness. See *brave* and *heroic*.

heroistic (hē-rō'is'tik), *a.* [*< hero + -ist + -ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting heroism; relating to a hero or heroine. [Rare.]

Agreeably, however, to the *heroistic* account of her, not only was she not called Ursula, but, etc.
The Nation, Aug. 18, 1881, p. 141.

heroize (hē-rō'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heroized*, ppr. *heroizing*. [*< hero + -ize.*] To make or represent as heroic. [Rare.]

As in all other *heroized* forms of the god of the dead, there is both a terrible and a wise and beneficent side in the character of Minos. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 478.

heron (her'on), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *hearon*; < ME. *heroun*, *heyroun*, *heiron*, < OF.

hairon, also *heron*, F. *héron*, dial. *égron* = Pr. *aigron* = Sp. *airon* = Cat. *agro* = It. *aghirone*, *airone*, a heron; with aug. suffix *-on*, *-one*, < OHG. *heigr*, MHG. *heiger*, a heron, = Icel. *hegri* = Sw. *häger* = Dan. *hejre*, a heron. (2) The Seand. forms answer better to OHG. *hehara*, a magpie, a jay, MHG. *heher*, G. *heher*, *hähler*, a jay, jackdaw, = AS. *higora*, *higera*, a magpie, or jay-woodpecker (cf. E. dial. *heighaw*, a woodpecker). (3) A third group of forms appears in MHG. *reiger*, G. *reier* = MLG. *reiger* = D. *reiger* = OS. *hreiera* = AS. *hrāgra*, a heron. These groups are not related, except as they may all be ult. imitative. Cf. W. *cregyr*, a screamer, a heron, < *creg*, *cryg*, hoarse; L. *graculus*, *graculus*, a jackdaw; and E. *crake*² and *crow*². From the same source (OHG. through OF.) comes E. *egret*, q. v. Hence contr. *hern*³, q. v.] A long-legged, long-necked, long-billed, slender-bodied wading bird; any bird of the family *Ardeidae*, but especially of the subfamily *Ardeinæ*.

Herons, including egrets, bitterns, etc., have the bill cleft below the eyes, naked lores, scaly legs bare above the shank, long toes fitted for perching, a comb on the nail of the middle toe, ample rounded wings, and short tail; the plumage is loose, and often develops graceful flowing plumes, whence the name *egret*; a constant characteristic is the presence of two or more pairs of powder-down tracts, or patches of greasy pulvillumes. Herons are aquatic, and feed on fish and other creatures which they stalk for and capture by spearing with the sharp bill; they generally nest in trees, and lay two or three greenish, whole-colored, elliptical eggs. (See *heronry*.) They are nearly cosmopolitan, and include numerous species of several modern genera, such as *Ardea*, *Herodias*, *Nycticorax*, and *Botaurus*. The common heron of Europe is *Ardea cinerea*, represented in America by the great blue heron, *A. herodias*, 3½ to 4 feet long, and nearly 6 feet in expanse. The great white heron of Florida, *A. occidentalis*, is still larger; the goliath heron of Africa, *A. goliath*, is probably the largest of all. White herons or egrets are of medium and small size. Night-herons are smaller, and green herons among the least of all. Bitterns are herons of the subfamily *Botaurinæ*. Boat-billed herons form the subfamily *Cancrominæ*. See *Ardeidae*, *Herodiones*, and cuts under *Ardea*, *bittern*¹, and *egret*.

Herons seem encumbered with too much sail for their light bodies. Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xlii.

And the heron, the shuh-shuh-gah,
From her nest among the pine-trees,
Gave a cry of lamentation.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, v.

heronert, *n.* [*< ME. heroner, heronere, < OF. haironmier, q. v., a falcon trained to fly at the heron, < hairon, a heron: see heron.* Hence contr. *herner*, q. v.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron, exclusively or principally.

Ech for his vertu holden is for deere,
Both heroner and faucon for ryvere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 413.

heronry (her'on-ri), *n.*; pl. *heronries* (-riz). [*< heron + -ry.*] A place where herons breed in large numbers. Most kinds of herons congregate in hundreds, sometimes thousands, to breed in woods or swamps, constructing loose bulky nests of sticks, etc., which are placed on trees or bushes, less frequently on the ground. The birds resort year after year to the same places, and some of these heronries have become historical.

The *heronry* at Cressi-hall, which is a curiosity I never could manage to see. Four score nests of such a bird on one tree is a rarity which I would ride half as many miles to have a sight of.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xlii.

Pine Island has a *heronry*. The American, XIV. 238.

heron's-bill (her'onz-bil), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Erodium*, natural order *Geraniaceæ*, particularly *E. cicutarium* and *E. moschatum*, from the supposed resemblance of the long-beaked fruit to the head and breast of a heron. Also called *stork's-bill*.

heronsey (her'on-sū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heronsewe*, *herunsey*, *heronseugh*; < ME. *heronsewe*, < OF. **heronseau*, found only in the earlier form *heroncel*, AF. *heroncel*, a heron (with dim. suffix *-cel*, *-seau*, as also in F. *lionceau*, OF. *lioncel*, dim. of *lion*, lion, *grifoncel*, dim. of *grifon*, griffin), equiv. to OF. *haironneau*, F. *héronneau* (with dim. *-eau*, *-el*), < *hairon*, F. *héron*, a heron: see *heron*. Hence by contraction *heronsey*, and by variation *heronshaw*², q. v.] A heron. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes,
Ne of her swannes, ne of her *heronsewes*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 60.

And the *heronsewe* shall be arrayed in the same manner without any moisture, & he shalbe eten with salte and poudre. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

heronshaw (her'on-shā), *n.* [Also contr. *heronshaw*², q. v.] A variant of *heronsey*.

So have wee seene a hawke cast off at an *heronshaw*, to looke and fle a quite other way.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis?, p. 59.

herodogony (hē-rō-og'ō-nī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἥρως, a hero, + -γονία, generation: see -gony.*] A be-

getting or an imaginative creation of heroes; a genealogy of heroes. [Rare.]

A brief and abruptly terminated *herodogony* or generation of heroes by immortal sires from mortal mothers. Encyc. Brit., XI. 777.

herodologist (hē-rō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< herodology + -ist.*] One who writes or discourses of heroes. Warton. [Rare.]

herodology (hē-rō-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡρωολογία, a tale of heroes, < ἥρως, a hero, + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.*] A body of legendary or traditional lore relating to heroes; a history of or a treatise on heroes. [Rare.]

From the above specimens in Tacitus we may conclude that all the Teutonic races had a pretty fully developed *Herodology*. Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 366.

heroön, *n.* See *heroum*.

Herophilist (hē-rof'ī-list), *n.* [*< Herophilus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A disciple of Herophilus, leader of one of the earliest schools of medicine in Alexandria (about 300 B. C.), and one of the first exact anatomists.

The *Herophilists* still revered the memory of Hippocrates, and wrote numerous commentaries on his works. Encyc. Brit., XV. 801.

Hero's fountain. See *fountain*.

heroship (hē-rō-ship), *n.* [*< hero + -ship.*] The character, condition, or career of a hero.

He . . . his three years of *heroship* expired,
Returns indignant to the slightest plow.
Cowper, Task, iv. 644.

If he refused to sign, his *heroship* was lost.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 347.

heroudt, *n.* A Middle English form of *herald*.

heroum, heroön (hē-rō'um, -on), *n.*; pl. *heroua* (-ā). [L. *heroum*, < Gr. ἥρων (sc. ἱερὸν or ἱερός), the shrine or temple of a hero, neut. of ἱερός, ἱρώος, of a hero, < ἥρως, a hero: see *hero*.] In Gr. *antiqu.*, a temple or shrine sacred to the memory of a hero, often erected over his reputed tomb.

The group [at Tegea] of Epochos supporting the wounded Ankeos, whose axe was falling from his hand, was probably rendered much as in the reliefs representing this hunt on the *heroua* at Gjolbaschi in Lydia, now in Vienna. A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 289.

hero-worship (hē-rō-wēr'ship), *n.* The worship of heroes, practised by ancient nations of antiquity; hence, reverence paid to heroes or great men, or to their memory.

Hero-worship, heartfelt prostrate admiration, submission, burning, boundless, for a noblest godlike form of Man—is not that the germ of Christianity itself? Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, I.

hero-worshiper (hē-rō-wēr'ship-ēr), *n.* One who pays reverence to, or who entertains extravagant admiration for, a hero or heroes.

But all women rave about him: for women are all *hero-worshippers*. Scribner's Mag., III. 632.

herp. An abbreviation of *herpetology*.

herpes (hēr'pēz), *n.* [= F. *herpès* (OF. *herpet*, m., *herpete*, f.) = Sp. *herpe* = Pg. *herpes* = It. *erpete*, < L. *herpes*, < Gr. ἑρπης (ἐρπη-), herpes, lit. a creeping (so called from the tendency of the eruption to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another), < ἔρπειν = L. *serpere*, creep: see *serpent*.] 1. A cutaneous affection, also occurring sometimes on mucous membranes, characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles. Several forms of herpes are named, of which the principal are those given below.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*, having as type *H. porcellos*, of Asiatic Turkey. Bedel, 1874.—*Herpes facialis* or *labialis*, herpes on the face, especially about the mouth, unaccompanied by neuralgia, and occurring in many acute febrile diseases; cold-sores.—*Herpes zoster*, herpes coinciding with the distribution of a sensory nerve, and accompanied by neuralgia, usually severe. The name originated in the resemblance to a girdle in cases of intercostal herpes zoster, but is used for the same disease when it occurs elsewhere. Also called *shingles*, *zona*, and *zoster*.

Herpestes (hēr-pēs'tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἑρπῆστις, a reptile, < ἔρπειν, creep (see *herpes*), but said to be (irreg.) < ἐρπ(τόν), a reptile, serpent, + ἔσθην, eat, devour. Cf. *Spermestes*, with similar termination.] The typical genus of ichneumons or mongooses of the subfamily *Herpestinae*, formerly including the whole group, now restricted to such species as the Egyptian ichneumon or Pharaoh's rat (*H. ichneumon*), the mongoose of India (*H. griseus*), and several others. Illiger, 1811. See cut under *ichneumon*.

Herpestidae (hēr-pēs'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herpestes* + *-ida*.] The ichneumons rated as a family. See *Herpestinae*.

Herpestinae (hēr-pēs'tī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herpestes* + *-ina*.] The dog-footed or cynopodous carnivorous quadrupeds of the old world, of the

family *Viverridae*, represented by the ichneumonous and mongooses, having straight toes with blunt non-retractile claws. When the group is raised to the rank of a family, the *Herpestinae* become still more restricted by the exclusion of such genera as *Cynictia*, *Rhinogale*, and *Crossarchus*, as respectively types of different subfamilies; but even in this narrow sense of the term the group contains upward of a dozen genera besides *Herpestes*, and the species are numerous.

Herpestis (hēr-pes'tis), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1805), < Gr. *ἑρπῆστις*, a reptile; see *Herpestes*.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Scrophularineae*, tribe *Gnaphalioideae*. It is distinguished by its calyx, the upper segment of which is large, ovate, and covering the rest, the other lobes narrow or linear, its cylindrical corolla, 4 stamens, and 2- or 4-valved capsule. It embraces about 50 species of small herbs, creeping or prostrate, with opposite, entire, or toothed leaves, and yellow, blue, or white flowers, mostly in axillary clusters or solitary. They are natives of the warm parts of both hemispheres. *H. Monniera*, a wide-spread species, is the common water-hyssop, the expressed juice of which is used by the natives of India, when mixed with petroleum, to rub on parts affected with rheumatic pains. *H. colubrina* is a native of Peru, where it is called *yerba de colubra*; it is used as a remedy for the bites of venomous animals.

herpetic (hēr-pet'ik), *a.* [= F. *herpétique* = Sp. *herpético* = Pg. *herpético* = It. *erpetico*, < Gr. *ἑρπῆς* (*ἑρπῆς*), herpestes; see *herpes*.] Pertaining to or resembling herpes; partaking of the nature of herpes: as, *herpetic patches*.—**Herpetic fever**. See *fever*.

herpetical (hēr-pet'i-kal), *a.* [*herpetia* + *-al*.] Same as *herpetic*.

herpetism (hēr-pe-tizm), *n.* [*herpes* (*herpet-*) + *-ism*.] A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar affections. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

Herpetodryas (hēr-pe-tod'ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, serpent (see *herpetoid*), + *δρύαξ*, a dryad, < *δρῦς*, a tree; see *dryad*.] A notable genus of ordinary colubrid serpents, usually referred to the family *Colubridae*, having an elongate slender form adapted to arboreal life, and greenish and brownish coloration. *H. carinatus* is a South American species.

herpetoid (hēr-pe-to'id), *a.* [*herpeton*, a reptile, serpent (< *ἑρπεῖν* = L. *serpere*, creep; see *serpent*), + *-oid*, form.] Resembling a reptile; reptiliform; sauroid: as, the archæopteryx is a *herpetoid* bird.

herpetologic (hēr-pe-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [*herpetology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to herpetology.

herpetological (hēr-pe-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*herpetologic* + *-al*.] Same as *herpetologic*.

herpetologically (hēr-pe-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or view of a herpetologist.

Dr. Günther considers that *herpetologically* Egypt must be included in the Palearctic region, and many of the Egyptian snakes occur in Palestine.

herpetologist (hēr-pe-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*herpetology* + *-ist*.] One versed in herpetology, or engaged in the study of it.

The alleged monster does not fit into the existing classification of the *herpetologists*. *The American*, XII. 325.

herpetology (hēr-pe-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*herpeton*, a reptile, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. The science of reptiles, in a broad sense—that is, of reptiles proper and batrachians; the natural history of reptiles.—2. Reptiles collectively: as, the *herpetology* of Borneo.

When we consider the serpents of New Guinea more in detail, we shall be again struck with the resemblances which they present to the *herpetology* of Australia. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 88.

Also, erroneously, *erpetology*.

Herpetospondylia (hēr-pe-tō-spon-dil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *σπῶνδύλος*, Ionic and common dial. form of Gr. *σφῶνδύλος*, a vertebra, joint.] One of the major groups into which *Reptilia* (excepting *Pleurospendylia*) are divisible, including the orders *Plesiosauria*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, in all of which the dorsal vertebrae have transverse processes which are either entire or very imperfectly divided into terminal facets. The dorsal vertebrae and ribs are movable upon one another, and there is no plastron. The group thus defined is contrasted on the one hand with *Perospondylia* and on the other with *Suchospondylia*. See these words, and also *Pleurospendylia*.

Herpetotheres (hēr-pe-tō-thē-réz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *θηρῶν*, hunt, < *θηρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of South American hawks, the type and only species of which is *H. cachinnans*. *Vieillot*, 1818.

herpetotomist (hēr-pe-tot'ō-mist), *n.* [*herpetotomy* + *-ist*.] A dissector of reptiles; a herpetological anatomist.

herpetotomy (hēr-pe-tot'ō-mī), *n.* [*herpeton*, a reptile, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνω*, *ταμῖν*, cut.] The dissection of reptiles; a branch of zoölogy which treats of the anatomy of reptiles.

herpolhode (hēr-pol'hōd), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἑρπῆς*, creep, + *πόλος*, pole, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *math.*, a plane curve described by the point of contact with the fixed plane of an ellipsoid, the center of which is fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane. It is a curve (commonly, but incorrectly, said to be wavy) circumscribed between two circles, and was invented by Poinsot.

herr (her), *n.* [G., = D. *heer* = Dan. Sw. *herre*, similarly used: see *herre*.] Lord; master: used in German as a title of respectful or conventional address, either prefixed to the name like the equivalent *Mister* (*Mr.*) in English, as *Herr Braun*, Mr. Brown, or without the name and usually with the possessive pronoun 'my,' as *mein Herr*, literally 'my lord,' equivalent to English *sir*, or plural *meine Herren*, equivalent to English *gentlemen*. The Dutch form *heer* is similarly used. See *mynheer*.

herre (hēr), *n.* [ME. *herre*, *hærrer*, *here*, *hery*, < AS. *hera*, *hierra*, *hearra*, *heorra* (occurring 27 times, only in poetry, and chiefly in a part of the poems ascribed to Caedmon thought to be founded on an OS. original, the word being in AS. and Scand. imported from the HG. and the LG. of the continent) = OS. *herra* = OFries. *hēra*, *hēr* = D. *heer* = MLG. *here*, *ere*, LG. *heer* = OHG. *hēro*, *hēro*, MHG. *hēre*, *herre*, *hēre*, G. *herr* = Icel. *harri*, a lord, king, *herra* = Sw. Dan. *herre*, lord, master, gentleman, as a title, *sir*, Mr., orig. in ref. to a superior, usually with a poss. pron. preceding (OHG. *min*, *din*, *sîn*, *unsar*, etc., *hēro*, so AS. *min*, *thin*, *his*, etc., *hearra*), chiefly of the first person (OHG. *min hēro*, MHG. *mein herre*, G. *mein herr*, D. *mein heer* = Dan. Sw. *min herre*, equiv. to E. *sir* in address: see *herr*). The OHG. form also appears as *hēriro*, *hēriro*, being orig. compar. of *hēr*, eminent, distinguished, famous, MHG. *hēr*, G. *hehr*, eminent, distinguished, proud, happy, sacred, = MLG. *here*, high, solemn, holy, = OS. *hēr*, high, eminent, sacred, agreeing phonetically, and it seems historically, with AS. *hār*, ME. *hore*, E. *hoar*, = Icel. *harr*, gray (usually with age).] 1. A lord; master; chief.

Heo brouhten hyme to Pylates, thet wec herre. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 46.

This lond ich hebbe here so fre that to none herre y schal abyue. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 102.

2. A knight. [Rare and poetical.]

Many wounds that wrought, wete ye for sothe, Bothe on horse & on here harmyt full mekull. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6188.

[In both senses only in early Middle English use.]

herre (hēr), *n.* See *har*.

herregrundite (hēr-en-grun'dit), *n.* [*Herregrund* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A basic copper sulphate occurring at Herregrund in Hungary, in spherical groups of scale-like crystals having a bright-green color.

Herreria (he-rē-ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after C. A. de Herrera, a Spanish agriculturist.] A small genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Luguriaceae*, the type of Endlicher's subtribe *Herrerieae*. They are natives of extratropical South America, and are undershrubs with tuberous rootstock, climbing stems, and small scented flowers in many-flowered racemes.

Herrerieae (her-ē-ri-ä-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herreria* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of *Smilacaceae* established by Endlicher, typified by the genus *Herreria*: the *Herrerieae* of Kunth, now referred to the *Liliaceae*.

herrier, *n.* [ME. *herier*; < *herrie* + *-er*.] One who praises; a worshiper.

Hieu dydde thes aspyngly, that he distraye alle the heryeris of Baal. *Wyclif*, 4 [2] Kl. x. 19 (Oxf.).

herring (her'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hering*; < ME. *hering*, < AS. *haring* (= D. *haring* = MLG. *harink*, *herink* = OHG. *harinc*, *herinc*, MHG. *herinc*, G. *hering*, *haring*) (NL. *harengus*, F. *hareng*, from the G. form), a herring; prob. < *here* (= OHG. *hari*, *heri*, etc.), an army, a host (see *harry*, *harry*, etc.), + *-ing*, a suffix common as a patronymic. The reference is to the fact that herrings move in shoals; so W. *ysgadán*, herrings, < *cad*, an army, a host.] A clupeoid fish, *Clupea harengus*, of great economic importance and commercial value. It has an elongate form, and rather loose scales averaging about 57 transverse rows. The vomer has an ovate patch of teeth; the ventral serratures are weak; the color is bluish above and on the scales, varied with bright reflections. The herring inhabits the North Atlantic, especially in water of moderate depth. It is generally found not far from the coast, and in summer it comes into shallow water in countless myriads for the purpose of spawning. The spawning season varies according to temperature; in the Gulf of St. Lawrence it occurs in the spring, off the coast of Maine in

herring-buss

September, at Cape Cod in November, and off Block Island in December. In Europe the visits of the herring to the shores depend likewise on temperature, and various regions have special varieties differing in size and slight structural characters. It is the object of very profitable fisheries, es-



Herring (*Clupea harengus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

pecially on the Norwegian, Dutch, and British coasts. The eggs are very small, and are discharged at the bottom of the water, where they adhere to rocks and seaweed, being scattered singly or in bunches over a vast extent of sea-bottom. The number of eggs to a female varies according to size, but averages about 10,000—in very large females many more. A closely related species, *C. mirabilis*, is found in equal abundance in the North Pacific. The name is extended to the herring family, including the *Clupeidae*, or shad, alewife, menhaden, pilchard, sprat, sardine, etc.—**Black herring**, a trade-name for a particular kind of cured fish.—**Branch herring**, the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*. See cut under *alewife*.—**California herring**, *Clupea mirabilis*, of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Egyptian herring**, a local English name of the saury.—**Fall herring**, *Clupea mediocris*, without vomerine teeth or jaw-teeth and with the lower jaw quite prominent, rather common along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to the Bay of Fundy, and of little economic value.—**Fresh-water herring**. See *fresh-water*.—**Full herring**, a local English name of the herring with fully developed roe or milt.—**Garvie-herring**. See *garvie*.—**Green herring**, a fresh herring. [Eng.]—**King of the herrings**. Same as *hering-king*.—**Kipperd herring**, an English name of herring split, slightly salted, and smoked.—**Lake-herring**, the cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*. See cut under *cisco*.—**Mazy herring**, the highest brand of herring which are full of roe.—**Ohio herring**, the skipjack, *Clupea chrysocloria*.—**Red herring**, the common herring of trade, having a reddish appearance from the manner of curing.—**Round herring**, *Etrumeus sadina*.—**Round shore-herring**, in trade, herring salted just as they come from the water: distinguished from *split herring*. Many persons prefer them thus, as the spawn is considered a delicacy.—**Shot-ten herring**. (a) A herring which has just deposited its ova. (b) A herring which has been gutted and dried for keeping. [Eng.]—**Split herring**, gutted herring cured and packed for the market.—**Toothed herring**, the moon-eye, *Hydon clodatus*.—**White herring**. (a) A fresh herring. (b) A pickled herring. [Eng.]

Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two white herrings. Croak not, black angel; I have no food for thee.

Shak., Lear, III. 6.

White-salted herring, herring cured by the French method called *saler en blanc*. The fish are gutted, and packed in barrels in a thick brine, where they are kept until it is convenient to give them a final packing with fresh lime and salt, when the quality is branded on the barrel by the inspector. (See also *glut-herring*, *thread-herring*.)

herring (her'ing), *v. t.* [*herring*, *n.*] To manure with herring or other fish. [Local, U. S.]

In Maine they talk of land that has been *herringed* to death. *Goodie*, Menhaden, p. 249.

herring-bank (her'ing-bangk), *n.* A fishing-ground to which herrings resort in great numbers.

herring-bone (her'ing-bōn), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The bone of a herring.

II. *a.* Resembling the spine of a herring: specifically applied to courses of stone laid at an angle, so that the stones in each course are placed side by side, and obliquely to the right and left in alternate courses. It is a kind of ashler common in late Roman and occurring in the earliest medieval work.

Both [churches] are rude and simple in their outline and ornaments; they are built with that curious *herring-bone* or diagonal masonry indicative of great age.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 512.

Herring-bone bridging, in *carp.*, the diagonal struts fixed at intervals between the beams of a floor to increase its stiffness and power to resist unequal strains.—**Herring-bone pattern**, an ornamental pattern much used in the industrial arts, consisting of one or more series of short diagonal lines contrasting with other series turned in the opposite direction.—**Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of cross-stitch used in embroidery and in making up garments of flannel and other woolen material, and also in mending sails.—**Herring-bone twill**. (a) A twill in which the diagonal lines are arranged alternately, so as to form a continuous zigzag pattern. (b) A textile stuff made in this way, as chudlers.

herring-bone (her'ing-bōn), *v. t. or i.* [*herring-bone*, *a.*] To sew or embroider with the herring-bone stitch.

There, all the while, with an air quite bewitching, She sat *herring-boning*, tambouring, or stitching.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 328.

herring-buss (her'ing-bus), *n.* [= D. *haring-buis*.] A boat of peculiar form, measuring 10 or 15 tons, used in the herring-fishery. [Eng.]



Herring-bone Work.

herring-buss

From the commencement of the winter fishing 1771, to the end of the winter fishing 1781, the tonnage bounty upon the herring-buss fishery has been at thirty shillings the ton. *Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5.*

herring-cobs (her'ing-kobz), *n.* Young herrings; hence, anything worthless. [Prov. Eng.]

The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobs invention. *A Pil to purge Melancholie. (Halliwell.)*

herring-cod (her'ing-kod), *n.* See *cod*².

herring-curer (her'ing-kür'er), *n.* A gutter and salter of herrings; a person engaged in the business of catching herring and preparing them for the market.

herring-driver (her'ing-dri'vër), *n.* A fisherman engaged in the capture of herring by torchlight. [Maine, U. S.; Bay of Fundy.]

herring (her'ing-ër), *n.* [*< herring + -er*¹.] A person engaged in herring-fishing.

A lot of longshore merchant skippers and herringers who went about calling themselves captains. *Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.*

herring-fishery (her'ing-fish'ër-i), *n.* The business of fishing for herrings.

herring-gull (her'ing-gul), *n.* One of several gulls of large size, having the mantle pearl-blue, the primaries crossed with black and tipped with white, the bill yellow with a red



Herring-gull (*Larus argentatus*).

spot on the gonys, and the feet yellow or flesh-colored. The general plumage is white in the adult, and the stretch of wings is about 4 feet. Gulls of this character are found in most parts of the world, such as *Larus argentatus*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, a representative species of the group. Also called *silver gull*.

herring-hake (her'ing-häk), *n.* The hake, *Merluccius smiridus*. [Scotch.]

herring-hog (her'ing-hog), *n.* The common porpoise, *Phocaena communis*. [Local.]

herring-king (her'ing-king), *n.* A fish of the family *Regalecidae*, *Regalecus glesne*. Also called *king of the herrings*. See *Regalecidae*.

herring-mountain (her'ing-moun'tän), *n.* A large closely packed mass of herrings, such as appears on the western coast of Norway during the summer in some years. It depends upon the occurrence in great numbers of small crustaceans on which the fish feed. *Sars*.

herring-pike (her'ing-pik), *n.* A fish of the group *Clupeosces*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

herring-pond (her'ing-pond), *n.* The ocean. [Humorous.]

Begin elsewhere anew.
Boston's a hole, the herring-pond is wide,
V-notes are something, liberty still more.
Browning, Mr. Sludge, the Medium.

I believe that instances could be produced of this regeneration of terms, especially if we call to aid terms which have lived in America, and again crossed the herring-pond with modern traffic. *N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 36.*

herring-spink (her'ing-spink), *n.* The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*: so called in East Suffolk, England, because often taken in the rigging of vessels engaged in the herring-fishery in the North Sea. Also known as *tot-o'er-seas*, under the same circumstances. See *cut under goldcrest*.

herring-vessel (her'ing-ves'el), *n.* A measure of capacity for herrings.

Some statutes did limit eel-vessels equal with herring-vessels. *Recorde, Grounde of Artes.*

herring-work (her'ing-wèrk), *n.* Herring-bone work. See *herring-bone*.

Herrnhuter (hern'hüt-ër), *n.* [*< G. Herrnhut* (see *def.*) + *-er*¹.] One of the denomination of Moravians from United Brethren: so called in Germany from the village built by them on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony, named Herrnhut, and since serving as the headquarters of the body. See *Moravian*.

herry¹ (her'i), *v. t.* Another spelling, historically more correct, of *harry*. [Scotch.]

herry² (her'i), *v. t.* [*< ME. heryen, herien, < AS. herian = OHG. heren = Goth. hazjan, praise, allied to L. carmen (for *casmen), a song, Ca-*

*mena, OL. casmena, a muse, Skt. çans, praise; see charm*¹.] To honor; praise; celebrate.

Heryed be thou and thy name,

Goddess of renown or fame.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1405.

And the shepardis turneden agen glorifyinge and heryinge God in alle thingis that thei hadden herd and seyen: as it was seyde to hem. *Wyclif, Luke ii. 20.*

Now nis the time of merimake,

Nor Pan to herye, nor with love to playe.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

herrying¹, *n.* [*ME. heryenge; verbal n. of herry*², *v.*] Praising; a matter of praise.

herryment (her'i-ment), *n.* Harassment; annoyance. [Scotch.]

Stumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry.

The herryment and ruin of the country.

Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

hers (hèrz), *pron.* See *he*¹.

hersalt, *n.* [*Abbr. of rehearsal, now rehearsal, q. v.*] Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad hersalt of his heavy stresse

The warlike Damzell was empassioned sore.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 18.

Herschelt (hèr'shel), *n.* A name by which the planet now called Uranus was formerly known, from its discoverer, Sir William Herschel. See *Uranus*, 2.

Herschelian (hèr'shel'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738-1822), or his son Sir John (1792-1871): as, the *Herschelian telescope* (named from Sir William Herschel).

The *Herschelian* or front view reflector.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 145.

The current *Herschelian* theory of the solar constitution.

A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 91.

Herschelian rays of the spectrum, the invisible (infra-red) heat-rays, whose existence was first proved by Sir William Herschel. See *heat* and *spectrum*.

herschelite (hèr'shel-it), *n.* [Named after John Herschel, afterward Sir John Herschel, the astronomer. The mineral was discovered in a collection made by him in Sicily.] A mineral of the zeolite family, closely related to chabazite.

Herschellie (hèr'shel'ik), *a.* Herschelian.

Beyond the red [rays], at the other end of the spectrum, lie the so-called *Herschellie* rays, of least refrangibility, which also are not visible, but are manifested through their thermal effects.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 19.

herse¹ (hèrs), *n.* [The same as *hearse*¹, the spelling *herse* being either obs., as in the ordinary senses of *hearse*, or else, as in the technical senses, recent and directly after mod. *F. herse*: see *hearse*¹.] 1. An obsolete spelling of *hearse*¹ in various senses.—2. A framework, composed of bars or rods, and used for any purpose; a grating.

The small manufacturers make use of hoops for this purpose [stretching the skins for parchments], but the greater employ a *herse*, or stout wooden frame.

Ure, Dict., III. 513.

This shallowness of the water over the bar has frequently been the cause of damages and expenses. To obviate this inconvenience, the India Company some twelve years since had caused to be constructed iron harrows (*herse*), which were dragged over the bar, to remove the sand and mud. *Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 501.*

3. In *fort.*, specifically—(a) A portcullis. (b) A frame armed with spikes, used for chevaux-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to prevent or obstruct the advance of an enemy.—4. In *her.*, a charge resembling a harrow, and blazoned *herse* or *harrow* indifferently.

herse¹, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *hearse*¹.

Herse² (hèr'sè), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Ἑρση*, one of the three Attic nymphs, Ἀγλαΐα, Ἑρση, and Πάριος, daughters of Cecrops.] 1. A genus of sphingid moths. *Oken, 1815*.—2. A genus of birds. The common white-bellied swallow of the United States is sometimes known as *Herse bicolor*. *R. P. Lesson, 1837*.

3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of mollusks.

hersed (hèrst), *a.* [*< herse*¹ + *-ed*².] Arranged in the form of a harrow. See *quotation* and *note*. [Rare.]

From his *hersed* bowmen how the arrows flew!

Southey, Joan of Arc, ii.

[This passage is accompanied by the following note: "This was the usual method of marshalling the bowmen. At Crecy the archers stood in the manner of an herse, about two hundred in front, and but forty in depth, which is undoubtedly the best way of embattling archers, . . . for by the breadth of the front the extension of the enemies front is matched; and by reason of the thinness in flank, the arrows do more certain execution, being more likely to reach home" (*Barnes*)."]

herself (hèr-self'), *pron.* [*< her + self, q. v.*] An emphasized or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun, feminine, corresponding in all uses to *himself*.

hesitancy

When the armes of kynge Arthur were brought, Gonnore hym helped for to arme, . . . and *hèr-self* girde hym with his swerde. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 322.*

As thus she did amuse *hersell*,

Below a green alk tree.

The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

Man, Woman, Nature, each is but a glass,

Where the soul sees the image of *herself*.

Lovell, Parting of the Ways.

her ship (hèr'ship), *n.* [*< Icel. herskapr, warfare, ravaging, < her, = AS. here, an army, + -skapr = AS. -scipe, E. -ship.*] 1. The crime of carrying off cattle by force; foray. [Scotch.]

And bryngand thame to povertie,

To honger, *hirscheip*, and rewyne;

Puttand the pure in poynt to tyne.

Lauder, Dewtie of Kingis (E. E. T. S.), l. 109.

It grieved him . . . to see sic *her ship*, and waste, and depredation to the south of the Hieland line.

Scott, Rob. Roy, xxvi.

2. The cattle so carried off. [Scotch.]

But w! some hopes he travels on while he

The way the *her ship* had been driven could see.

Ross, Helenore, p. 46.

hersillon (hèr'si-lon), *n.* [F., *< herse*, a portcullis, etc.: see *herse*¹, 3.] *Milit.*, a plank or beam armed with spikes or nails to prevent or retard the advance of an enemy.

herst-pan (hèrst'pan), *n.* [ME. not found; *< AS. hyste-panne, a frying-pan, < hystan, fry, roast (= OHG. rōstan (for *hrostan), MHG. roesten, G. rōsten, > ult. OF. rostir, E. roast, q. v.), + -panne, pan.*] A frying-pan. *Simmonds*.

her sum, *a.* [ME., *< AS. hysum (= OFries. harsum = LG. horsam, hursam = OHG. hōrsam, MHG. horsam, G. ge-horsam), obedient, < hysan, hear, obey: see hear.*] 1. Obedient.—2. Devout; pious.

Chaplayne to the chapoles chosen the gate,

Rungen ful ryehely, ry3t as thay schulden,

To the *her sum* euensong of the hyge tyde.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 930.

hert¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *hart*¹. *Chaucer*.

hert², *n.* An obsolete form of *heart*.

hert³, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hert*².

herte¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *heart*.

herte², *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hurt*¹.

hertelest, *a.* A Middle English form of *heartless*.

hertely, *a. and adv.* A Middle English form of *heartily* and *heartily*.

hertespon, *n.* See *heart-spoon*.

hertly, *a. and adv.* A Middle English form of *heartly*.

hertworth, *n.* An obsolete form of *hartwort*.

Herulian (hè-rö'li-an), *a.* [*< LL. Heruli, Eruli, rarely sing. Herulus.*] Of or pertaining to the Heruli, one of the Teutonic peoples who overthrew the Western Empire, A. D. 476, and made Odoacer (a chieftain, probably of Rugian origin) ruler of Italy.

The *Herulian* king Sindual. *Encyc. Brit., XVII. 234.*

hery¹, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *harry*.

hery², *v. t.* A variant of *herry*².

hery³, *a.* An obsolete form of *hairy*.

Heshvan, *n.* See *Hesvan*.

Hesiodic (hè-si-od'ik), *a.* [*< Hesiod (< L. Hesiodus, < Gr. Ἡσιόδωρος) (see def.) + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the style of Hesiod, a Greek poet of about the eighth century B. C., or to a poetical school of which he was the founder or the chief. The Hesiodic poems are didactic.

Our earliest knowledge of Zeus is derived from the Homeric and Hesiodic poems. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 782.*

The Hesiodic bards come down to about the 40th Olympiad. *C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 77.*

Hesione (hè-si-ō-nē), *n.* [NL., after L. *Hesione, Hesiona*, *< Gr. Ἡσιόνη*, in Greek legend a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy.] 1. A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids with short stout body of few ill-defined rings, a large proboscis without jaws or tentacles, and long cirri on the parapodia.—2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy, 1863*.

Hesionidae (hè-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hesione + -idae.*] A family of errant marine worms of the order *Chaetopoda*, typified by the genus *Hesione*.

hesitancy (hez'- or hes'i-tan-si), *n.* [*< L. hesitantia, a stammering, < hesitan(t)-s, ppr.: see hesitant.*] The state or condition of hesitating; indecision; vacillation.

Some of them reasoned without doubt or hesitancy.

Bp. Atterbury, Works, II. i.

Upon these grounds, as they professed they did without any mincing, hesitancy, or reservation, in the most full, clear, downright, and peremptory manner, with firm confidence and alacrity, concurrently aver the fact.

Barrow, Works, II. xxix.

=Syn. See *hesitation*.

hesitant (hez'- or hes'-i-tant), *a.* [*< L. hesitan(-t)s*, ppr. of *hesitare*, stick fast, stammer, etc.: see *hesitate*.] Hesitating; pausing; irresolute; not ready in determining, doing, or saying; wanting readiness of speech.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often *hesitant*.
Baxter, Life and Times, III. 47.

hesitantly (hez'- or hes'-i-tant-li), *adv.* With hesitancy or doubt.

Being wont to speak rather doubtfully, or *hesitantly*, than resolutely, concerning matters wherein I apprehend some difficulty.
Boyle, Works, I. 2, To the Reader.

hesitate (hez'- or hes'-i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hesitated*, ppr. *hesitating*. [*< L. hesitatus*, pp. of *hesitare* (*> It. esitare* = *Pg. Sp. hesitar* = *F. hésiter*); stick fast, stammer, be uncertain, intensive of *harere*, pp. *hesus*, stick, cleave, adhere. Cf. *adhere*, *cohere*, *inhere*, etc.] **I. intrans.** 1. To hold back in doubt or indecision; refrain or delay by reason of uncertainty or difficulty of decision or choice: as, he *hesitated* to believe the report; they *hesitate* about taking so dangerous a step.

A man who wishes to serve the cause of religion ought to *hesitate* long before he stakes the truth of religion on the event of a controversy respecting facts in the physical world.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

If I *hesitate*,
It is because I need to breathe awhile,
Rest, as the human right allows.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 176.

Nature, even if we *hesitate* to call it good, is infinitely interesting, infinitely beautiful.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 20.

2. To halt or falter in speech, through indecision or embarrassment; make irregular involuntary pauses; stammer.

His (Fox's) manner was awkward; his delivery was *hesitating*; he was often at a stand for want of a word.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

= **Syn.** 1. *Waver*, etc. (see *scruple*); delay, vacillate, deliberate, doubt, be undetermined, demur.—**2.** See *stammer*.

II. trans. To utter or express with hesitation or reluctantly; insinuate dubiously. [*Rare.*]

Just hint a fault and *hesitate* dislike.

Pope, Frol. to Satires, I. 204.

I choose rather to *hesitate* my opinion than to assert it roundly.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

hesitatingly (hez'- or hes'-i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* In a hesitating manner.

The best things done *hesitatingly*, and with an ill grace, lose their effect, and produce disgust rather than satisfaction or gratitude.

A. Hamilton, Works, I. 168.

hesitation (hez- or hes-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. hésitation* = *Pr. hesitación* = *Sp. hesitación* = *Pg. hesitação* = *It. esitazione*, *< L. hesitatio(n)-*, *< hesitare*, stick fast, stammer, etc.: see *hesitate*.] 1. The act of hesitating; a pausing or delay in determining or acting; suspension of judgment or decision from uncertainty of mind; a state of doubt.

With *hesitation* admirably slow,
He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so.

Couper, Conversation, I. 123.

It looks as if we held the fate of the fairest possessions of mankind in our hands, to be saved by our firmness or to be lost by *hesitation*.

Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

It is not theory alone that can ever fully enable us to preserve the golden mean between faith and *hesitation*.

A. Sidgwick.

2. An irregular involuntary pausing in speech; awkward or embarrassed interruption of speech; stammering.

This *hesitation* arose, not from the poverty, but from the wealth of . . . [his] vocabulary.

Macaulay, Lord Holland.

= **Syn.** *Hesitation*, *Hesitancy*; wavering, suspense, uncertainty, doubt, vacillation; faltering. *Hesitation* is perhaps more often used for the act of hesitating, *hesitancy* generally for the spirit, character, or frame of mind. *Hesitation* is more common.

hesitative (hez'- or hes'-i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< hesitate* + *-ive*.] Showing hesitation. [*Smart.*]

hesitator (hez'- or hes'-i-tā-tor), *n.* [*< hesitate* + *-or*.] One who hesitates.

He was that apparent contradiction in terms, a bold *hesitator*—in the language of the hunting field, a "daring funder."

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 620.

hesitatory (hez'- or hes'-i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< hesitate* + *-ory*.] Hesitating. [*Rare.*]

His being suspicious, dubious, cautious, and not soon determined, but *hesitatory* at unusual occurrences in his office, made him pass for a person timidous, and of a fickle, irresolute temper.

Roger North, Examen, p. 596.

Voice thin, creaky, querulous—*hesitatory*, and as if it couldn't be troubled to speak.

Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 22.

hesp (hesp), *n.* 1. A dialectal variant of *hasp*. —**2.** The length of two hanks of linen thread.

E. H. Knight.

Hesper (hes'pér), *n.* [*< L. Hesperus*, q. v.] Same as *Hesperus*, I. [*Poetical.*]

Sad *Hesper* o'er the buried sun
And ready, thou, to die with him,
Thou watchest all things ever dim
And dimmer, and a glory done.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxi.

Hesperia (hes-pe'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. Hesperia*, the west, *< Hesperus*, the evening star, the west: see *Hesperus*.]

The typical genus of *Hesperidae*, containing small black-and-white species, such as *H. tessellata*. Fabricius, 1793. Also written *Esperia*.



Hesperia syrichtus. (Line shows natural size.)

Hesperian (hes-pe'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Hesperius*, western, *< Gr. ἑσπέριος*, western, *< ἑσπερος*, *Hesperus*: see *Hesperus*.] **I. a.** 1. Western; situated at the west. [*Poetical.*]

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant isles
Hesperian, sets.
Milton, P. L., viii. 632.

2. Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

The forests shining with *Hesperian* fruit and with the plumage of gorgeous birds.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

3. [*I. c.*] Of or pertaining to the hesperians; having the characters of the family *Hesperidae*.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of a western country.—**2.** [*I. c.*] A lepidopterous insect of the family *Hesperidae*; a skipper. See *Castnioides*. Also *hesperid*.

Let us now compare the foregoing detailed characters [of the yucca-borer] with the Castnians on the one hand and the *Hesperians* on the other.

C. V. Riley.

Hesperid (hes'pe-rid), *n.* [*< Hesperid-es*, *n. pl.*]

1. One of the Hesperides.

The damsels of the land, instead of nestling in chin-chilla or sable's fur, stand about in a rural manner, much as did the *Hesperids*.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 98.

2. [*I. c.*] Same as *hesperian*, **2.**

Hesperidae (hes-per'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hesperidae*.

Hesperidæ (hes-pe-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Hesperis* (-id-) + *-æ*.] 1. One of the orders established by Linnaeus (1751) in his attempted natural arrangement of plants, including the genera *Citrus*, *Styrax*, and *Garcinia*.—**2.** A name sometimes used for the orange family.—**3.** An order used by Sachs, including the families *Aurantaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, *Humiriaceæ*, and *Erythroxylaceæ*.

Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [*L.*, *< Gr. ἑσπερίδες*, *< ἑσπερος*, *Hesperus*: see *Hesperus*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a fierce serpent, the golden apples given by Ge (Earth) to Hera (Juno), in delightful gardens at the western extremity of the world, supposed to be in the region of Mount Atlas in Africa. Their origin and number (from three to seven) are variously given. [Erroneously used by Shakespeare as a singular.]

Before thee stands this fair *Hesperides*,
With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd.

Shak., Pericles, I. 1.

Ladies of the *Hesperides*, that seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old.

Milton, P. R., II. 357.

2. In *bot.*, a class of plants founded by Endlicher, including the orders *Humiriaceæ*, *Oleaceæ*, *Aurantaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, and *Cedrelaceæ*. Same as the *Hesperidæ* of Sachs. These orders, many of which have been changed in name, are included by Bentham and Hooker in their cohorts *Geraniales* and *Oleales*.

Hesperidian (hes-pe-rid'i-an), *a.* [*< Hesperides* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Hesperides or their garden.

A *Hesperidian* tree, enwreathed by a serpent (symbol of a blessedness veiled in darkness and terrors).

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archeol. (trans.), § 431.

hesperidin (hes-per'i-din), *n.* [*< hesperid-ium* + *-in*.] A crystallizable bitter principle found in the spongy envelop of oranges and lemons. Its nature has not yet been ascertained.

hesperidium (hes-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hesperidia* (-ā). [*NL.*, *< Hesperid-es* + *-ium*, in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides.] In *bot.*, a fleshy fruit with a leathery rind, formed from a free many-celled ovary: a mere variety of the berry. The term includes the orange, lemon, and related fruits. Morphologically, the rind is probably homologous with an outer whorl of barren carpels united by their edges in the manner of a polycarpellary one-celled ovary, and the elongated juice-filled cells of the pulp are true trichomes.

A succulent fruit (known technically as a *hesperidium*).
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 603.

Hesperiidæ (hes-pe-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Hesperia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhopaloceros lepidopterous insects, of which the genus *Hesperia* is the type; the skippers or hesperians. These small large-headed butterflies have a quick jerky flight, whence the name *skipper*. Representative species are *Hesperia syltanus* and *Thymele alceolus*. Corresponding groups of hesperians are named *Hesperida*, *Hesperidæ*, *Hesperides*, and *Hesperidæ*.

Hesperineæ (hes-pe-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Hesperis* (-in-) + *-æ*.] A section of the *Crucifera*, established by Reichenbach in 1837, typified by the genus *Hesperis*.

Hesperis (hes'pe-ris), *n.* [*L.*, the queen's gillyflower, *< Gr. ἑσπερίς*, the night-scented gillyflower, peculiar fem. of *ἑσπεριος*, western: see *Hesperian* and *Hesperides*.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Linnaeus, belonging to the natural order *Crucifera*, tribe *Sisymbrieæ*. Its main characters are the two erect lobes of the stigma and elongated erect sepals. The genus includes about 22 species of biennial or perennial herbs, with mostly entire, ovate or oblong leaves, and rather large, loosely racemed, variously colored flowers. They grow in Europe and Asia. The common rocket or dame's-violet is *H. matronalis*, a native of Europe; other species are also called *rocket*.

Hesperisphinges (hes'pe-ri-sfin'jēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Hesperia* + *sphinx*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of erepuscular lepidopterous insects, corresponding nearly with the modern families *Castniidæ* and *Agaristidæ*: so called from being considered the connecting-link between the sphinxes and the diurnal *Lepidoptera* by means of the *Hesperiidæ*, a family of the latter division.

Hesperomys (hes-per'ō-mis), *n.* [*NL.* (Waterhouse, 1839), *< Gr. ἑσπερος*, western, + *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] A genus equivalent to the tribe *Sigmodontes*, consisting of the American *Muridæ*, or murine rodents. As now restricted, the genus consists of the vesper-mice proper, or the ordinary native mice of America, of medium and small size, lithe form, with large ears and eyes, tail approximately as long as the body, fore feet small, hind feet long with scant-haired or naked 6-tuberculate soles, and the general pelage bilobed, sleek, and glossy. It is divided by Coles into numerous subgenera, those of North America being *Vesperimus*, *Calomys*, *Onychomys*, and *Oryzomys*. The abundant white-footed deer-mouse, *H. leucopus*, is a characteristic example. See second cut under *deer-mouse*.

Hesperopitheci (hes'pe-rō-pi-thē'si), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. ἑσπερος*, western, the west, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The platyrrhine or American monkeys collectively: so called in distinction from the catarrhine or old-world *Heopitheci*. The two divisions are respectively conterminous with *Platyrrhini* and *Catarrhini*.

hesperopitheciæ (hes'pe-rō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Hesperopitheci*.

Hesperornis (hes-pe-rōr'nis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἑσπερος*, western, the west, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The typical genus of fossil birds of the family *Hesperornithidæ*. The best-known species is *H. regalis*, discovered in 1870 in the yellow chalk of the pteranodon beds of Kansas. O. C. Marsh, 1872.

Hesperornis may be tersely characterized as a gigantic diver, some six feet in length from the point of the bill to the end of the toes. . . . While the general configuration of the skeleton may be likened to that of a loon, the conformation of the sternum is ratlike, like that of struthious birds, and the wings are rudimentary or abortive; . . . the jaws are long and furnished with sharp recurved teeth implanted in grooves.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 826.

Hesperornithidæ (hes'pe-rōr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Hesperornis* (-ornith-) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil birds from the Cretaceous of North America, typified by the genus *Hesperornis*, and representing a prime division of the whole class *Aves*, having teeth implanted in grooves, saddle-shaped or heterocœlous vertebræ, ratlike sternum, rudimentary wings, and short tail: conterminous with the subclass *Odontolceæ*.

Hesperus (hes'pe-rus), *n.* [*L.*, the evening star, *< Gr. ἑσπερος*, the evening star, prop. adj. (with or without *ἀστήρ*, star), of or at evening (also as noun, *ἑσπερος* or fem. *ἑσπέρα*, evening), hence western; orig. **Ἑσπερος* = *L. vesper*, m., *vespera*, f., evening: see *vesper*.] 1. The evening star; especially, the planet Venus as evening star (as morning star, called by the Greeks *Phosphoros*, and by the Romans *Lucifer*, "light-bringer"): in mythology, personified as a son of Astræus and Eos (Aurora), or a son or brother of Atlas, and sometimes called the "father of the Hesperides." Also, poetically, *Hesper*.

Now glowed the firmament
With living sapphires; *Hesperus*, that led
The starry host, rode brightest.

Milton, P. L., iv. 606.

At evening the dewy *Hesperus* comes from the bosom of the mist, and assumes his station in the sky.
Longfellow, Hyperion, III. 3.

2. [NL.] In entom., a genus of *Staphylinidae* or rove-beetles. They are allied to *Philonthus*, but have thoracic setae far from the margin, the lateral fold wide and short, and the metasternum strongly projecting in front in the form of a triangle. The European *H. rufipennis* and the North American *H. baltimorensis* are typical examples. The genus was founded by Fauvel in 1874.

Hesselbachian (hes-el-bak'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the anatomist F. K. Hesselbach (1759-1816).—**Hesselbachian triangle**, a triangular space in the lower abdominal walls on each side, concerned in direct inguinal hernia, bounded below by Poupart's ligament, outwardly by the epigastric artery, and inwardly by the border of the rectus muscle.

Hesse's equation. See *equation*.

Hessian¹ (hesh'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Hessia*, Latinized form of *G. Hesse*, *Hessen*, orig. a Teut. tribe-name, in *L. Chatti* (Tacitus), *Gr. Χάττοι* (Strabo).] 1. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Hesse in Germany, or to the Hessians.—**Hessian bit.** See *bit*.—**Hessian boots.** See *boot*.—**Hessian crucible.** See *crucible*.—**Hessian**, *etc.* See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Hesse in Germany. The Hessians as a race are the representatives of the ancient Teutonic people the Chatti (Chatti); they formed various minor states in Germany, of which the chief have been Hesse-Cassel (annexed to Prussia in 1866) and the grand duchy of Hesse, called Hesse-Darmstadt previous to 1866.

2. In the United States, as a term of reproach, a mercenary; a military or political hireling: from the employment of Hessian troops as mercenaries by the British government in the American revolution.—3. *pl.* A kind of long boots originally worn by Hessian soldiers; Hessian boots.

Directly the Stranger saw the young men, he acted at them, eyeing them solemnly over his gilt volume as he lay on the stage-bank, showing his hand, his ring, and his Hessians. *Thackeray, Pendennis*, iv.

4. *pl.* A kind of coarse cloth, made of hemp, or, in modern times, of a mixture of hemp and jute, and used principally for bagging.

Close textures, Hessians.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 734 (1887), p. 193.

Hessian² (hes'ian), *n.* [*< Hesse* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In math., a functional determinant whose constituents are the second differential coefficients of a quantie, arranged in regular order. The name was given by Sylvester in 1853, after Dr. Otto Hesse of Königsberg, who showed the importance of this determinant. It is the Jacobian to the differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of any number of variables.

hessite (hes'it), *n.* [After G. H. Hess of St. Petersburg (1802-50).] A rare silver telluride occurring in the Altai and elsewhere. Petzite is a variety containing also some gold.

hessonite (hes'on-it), *n.* [Also, less prop., *essonite*; *< Gr. ἡσσων*, less, compar., with superl. *ἡσσωτος* (see *hekistotherm*), going with *μικρός*, little, or *κακός*, bad, *< ἡκα*, softly.] A variety of garnet: same as *cinnamon-stone*.

hest (hest), *n.* [*< ME. hest, heste* (with excrement *t*, as in *against*, *whilst*, etc., and with consequent shortening of the vowel), *< AS. hæss*, a command, *hest* (cf. *behæss*, *behest*; see *behest*); *< hātan*, bid, order, command; see *hight*.] 1. A command; bidding; injunction; behest. [Poetical or archaic.]

To the ten *heestis* y haue not tende

Thoruz slouth, wraththe, & glotenie.

Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Mar. What have you done?

Seath. Obeyed your *hests*, madam; done your commands.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 2.

Female attendance shall obey

Your *hest*, for service or array.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, vi. 10.

24. A promise.

That thai had bene cumen right

To the land of *hest* that tham was hight.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

She nyl hire *heste* breken for no wight.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 355.

hestern (hes'tern), *a.* [= OF. *esterne*, *hesterne*, *< L. hesternus*, of yesterday, yesterday's (= E. *yester-* in *yesterday*, etc.), *< heri*, yesterday; see *yester-* in *yesterday*.] Of yesterday; yester-

If a chronicler should misreport explotes that were enterprised but *hestern* day. *Holinshed*, *Hist. Ireland*.

hesternal (hes-tér'nal), *a.* [*< hestern* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to yesterday. [Rare.]

I rose by candle-light, and consumed, in the intensest application, the hours which every other individual of our party wasted in enervating slumbers from the *hesternal* dissipation or debauch. *Bulwer*, *Pelham*, lvii.

hesthogenous (hes-thoj'e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. (more prop. **esthogenous*) *< Gr. ἐσθός*, dress, clothing (*< ἐσθίνα*, dress, clothe), + *γόνος*, offspring.] In ornith., ptilopædic; covered with down when hatched, as all præcocial and some altricial birds: opposed to *gymnogenous* or *psilopædic*.

Hesthogenous—a word so vicious in formation as to be incapable of amendment, but intended to signify those [birds] that were hatched with a clothing of down.

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 31.

Hesvan, Heshvan (hes'-, hesh'van), *n.* [Heb.] The second month of the Jewish civil year, and the eighth of the sacred year, corresponding to the latter part of October and a part of November. It has 29 or 30 days.

Hesychasm (hes'i-kazm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡσυχασμός*, *< ἡσυχάζειν*, be still or quiet; see *Hesychast*.] The doctrine of the Hesychasts, a doctrine closely akin to that of the Quietists of later times. See *Hesychast*.

Hesychast (hes'i-kast), *n.* [*< Gr. ἡσυχαστής*, one who leads a still, retired life, a quietist, hermit, *< ἡσυχάζειν*, be still or quiet, *< ἡσυχός*, still, quiet.] One of a body of monks who lived on Mount Athos during the fourteenth century, and aimed to attain, by the practice of contemplation and asceticism, entire tranquillity and serenity of mind, and hence supernatural insight and divine light, with knowledge of the Deity. Also *Omphalopsychos* and *Massalian*.

hesychastic (hes-i-kas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἡσυχαστικός*, quieting (as music), also like a hermit, *< ἡσυχάζειν*, quiet, *ἡσυχαστής*, a quietist, hermit; see *Hesychast*.] Productive or expressive of quietude and serenity of mind.—**Hesychastic episyntetheta**, in *anc. pros.*, compound or episynthetic meters, the trochaic or iambic dipodies in which are epitritic in form (— for — — —, and — — — for — — —). Also called *dactylo-epitritica*.

het¹ (het). Obsolete or provincial preterit and past participle of *heat*.

het². Obsolete (Middle English) preterit of *hight*.

het³ (het), *v.* A dialectal variant of *hit*¹.

hetæra (he-tē'rā), *n.*; *pl. hetæra* (-rē). [NL., *< Gr. ἑταῖρα*, Ionic *ἑταῖρη*, Epic *ἑταῖρη*, a female companion; in Attic use opposed to a lawful wife, and so with various shades of meaning from 'concubine' to 'courtesan'; fem. of *ἑταῖρος*, a companion, comrade, akin to *ἑταῖς*, a clansman, kinsman.] In ancient Greece, a woman, particularly a slave or a foreigner, devoted to public or private entertainment, making a profession of flute-playing, dancing, etc., and in some cases rising to high consideration for learning, talents, and the social arts; hence, a courtesan; an avowed concubine or female paramour. At Athens only daughters of full citizens could become, under the law, wives of citizens; thus, Aspasia of Miletus, the accomplished companion of Pericles, was, as a foreigner, classed as a hetæra. Also written *hetaira*, plural *hetairai*.

Girls, *Hetairai*, curious in their art.

Hired animalisms.

Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

Like most philosophers of his age, he [Hutton] coquetted with those final causes which have been named barren virgins, but which might be more fitly termed the *hetairæ* of philosophy, so constantly have they led men astray.

Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 232.

hetæria (he-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [L., *< Gr. ἑταῖρία*, *ἑταῖρεια*, companionship, association, brotherhood, a society, *< ἑταῖρος*, a companion, comrade; see *hetæra*.] An association of persons for a common end; specifically [cap.], a secret political society of Greeks, formed about the beginning of the nineteenth century, for the purpose of freeing Greece from the Turkish yoke.

heterio (he-tē'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑταῖρία*, a society; see *hetæria*.] In bot., a collection of distinct indehiscent carpels, either dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as the strawberry, or dry upon a dry receptacle, as the ranunculus, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as the raspberry. Also, improperly, *heterio*, *eterio*.

hetærisim (he-tē'rizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑταῖρισμός*, the practice of a hetæra, *< ἑταῖρίζειν*, to be a hetæra, *< ἑταῖρα*, hetæra; see *hetæra*.] Open concubinage; specifically, in *anthrop.*, the practice among some primitive races of common intercourse between the sexes; absence of the institution of marriage, or of lasting union between man and woman. Also written *hetairism* and, incorrectly, *hetarism*.

The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure *hetairism*. *Sir J. Lubbock*, *Orig. of Civilization*, p. 67.

hetarist (he-tē'rist), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑταῖριστής*, one who practises hetairism, *< ἑταῖρίζειν*, to be a hetæra; see *hetairism*. In def. 2, *< Hetæria* + *-ist*.] 1. One who practises hetairism.—2. A member of the Greek political society Hetæria. Also written *hetairist*.

hetæristic (het-ē-ris'tik), *a.* [*< hetarist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to the practice of hetairism. Also written *hetairistic*.

Even our poor relations, the anthropomorphic apes, are not *hetæristic*. *Athenæum*.

hetærolite (he-tē'rō-lit), *n.* [So called because associated with chalcophanite; *< Gr. ἑταῖρος*, a companion, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An imperfectly known mineral from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, U. S. It is supposed to be an oxid of zinc and manganese allied to hausmannite.

hetaira, hetairism, etc. See *hetæra*, etc.

hetchel (hech'el), *n.* and *v.* Same as *hatchel*.

hete¹, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *heat*.

hete², *v.* See *hight*.

heteracanth (het'e-ra-kanth), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *ἀκανθα*, spine.] In *ichth.*, having asymmetrical dorsal and anal fin-spines, alternately broader on one side than on the other; not homacanth.

heteracmy (het-e-rak'mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *ἀκμή*, prime, maturity.] Proterandry and proterogyny: said of flowers in which cross-fertilization is secured by the stamens and pistils maturing at different times: opposed to *synacmy*. *A. W. Bennett* (1870), in *Jour. Bot.*, VIII. 316.

Heteractinida (het'e-rak-tin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Heteractis* (-in-) + *-ida*.] Starfishes which have more than five rays: distinguished from *Pentactinida*.

heteradenic (het'e-ra-den'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *ἀδέν*, gland.] Of glandular structure, but abnormally located: as, *heteradenic* tissue.

Heteralocha (het-e-ral'ō-kä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *ἀλόχος*, spouse.] A genus of New Zealand sturnoid passerine birds, notable for the extraordinary sexual difference in the bill, which is comparatively short and



Huia-birds (*Heteralocha acutirostris*): male, short bill; female, long curved bill.

quite straight in the male, and very long and curved in the female. The base of the bill is wattled in both sexes. *H. acutirostris* is the huia-bird. *Cabanis*, 1815. Also, improperly, *Heterolocha*. Also called *Neomorpha*.

Heteranthera (het'e-ran-thē'rä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Ruiz and Pavon in 1794, belonging to the natural order *Pontederiaceae*. It is distinguished by its salverform perianth, 3 stamens with erect anthers, and 1- or imperfectly 3-celled ovary. The genus includes 9 species of aquatic herbs, growing in mud or shallow water, with rounded, long-petioled or linear leaves, and blue, whitish, or yellowish flowers from a narrow spathe. They are all, except one African species, natives of North and South America. *H. reniformis*, of the eastern United States, is the mud-plantain; it has round kidney-shaped leaves and white flowers.

heterarchy (het'e-rär-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] Government by an alien or aliens; foreign rule. Also, erroneously, *eterarchy*. [Rare.]

It is a joy to think we have a king of our owne. Our owne blood, our owne religion; according to the motto of our princes (Ich Dien): otherwise, next to anarchy is *eterarchy*. *By. Hall*, *Christ and Caesar*.

heteratomic (het'e-ra-tom'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *ἄτομος*, an atom; see *atom*.] Composed of atoms of different kinds.

heterauxesis (het'e-räk-sē'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *αὐξησις*, increase; see *auxesis*.] In bot., irregular or unsymmetrical growth. It is a condition observed in the apex of growing organs of plants, superinduced by certain irregularities in the conditions upon which growth depends, such as variations in the osmotic properties of the cell-sap, in the physical properties of the primordial utricle, or in those of the cell-wall itself, giving rise to inequalities in the rate of growth of different parts of the organ, which in turn changes the direction of its growth.

The rate of growth is usually not uniform in all parts of the transverse growing zones, so that the growth in length of an organ rarely, if ever, takes place in a straight line, but its apex rotates. This rotation we found to be due to spontaneous variations in the relative rate of growth of opposite sides of the organ, or, to express it in a single word, to spontaneous *heterauxesis*.

Vines, *Physiol. of Plants*, p. 375.

heterio, *n.* See *hetario*.

hetero-. [NL., L., etc., *hetero-*, < Gr. *hetero-*, combining form of *heteros*, the other (one of two), also (put loosely for *allos*, L. *alius*) another (of many), also other than usual, different; perhaps reduced from orig. **heteros* (?) = Skt. *antaras* = Goth. *anþar* = E. *other*: see *other*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'other' or 'different': often opposed to *homo-*, 'same.'

heteroblastic (het'e-rō-blas'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *blas'tōs*, bud, germ.] Having a different histological origin, as when cartilage arises from periosteal cells: opposed to *homoblastic*.

This new cartilage is either homoblastic or heteroblastic. *H. Gadoue*, Nature, XXXIX, 150.

Heterobranchia (het'e-rō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *brāchiā*, gills.] In *zool.*, a classificatory name used in various senses. (a) In Lamarck's system of classification (1801-12), the lower one of two orders of his class *Crustacea*, containing the branchiopoda, isopoda, amphipoda, etc., as distinguished from the *Homobranchia* or decapod crustaceans, the cirripeds being placed in a different class. (b) A section of gastropods with the gills variously formed, exposed or only slightly covered by a fold of the mantle, or contained in a closed lung-like cavity. The species are hermaphrodite. The term was used by Gray for the *Opiostobranchiata*, and was by Leuckart (1848) made one of six orders of the class *Gasteropoda*. (c) De Blainville's name (1825) for the tunicates or ascidians, as the fourth order of his *Acephalophora* or headless mollusks, divided into two families, *Ascidacea*, or ordinary sea-squirts, and *Salpacea*, or salps. [Not in use.] Also *Heterobranchiata*.

heterobranchiate (het'e-rō-brang'ki-ät), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterobranchia*, in any sense.

Heterocarpeæ (het'e-rō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *karpos*, fruit.] A class of algae established by Kützinger in 1843, including the tribes *Trichoblasteæ* and *Choristocarpeæ*. This classification has not been followed.

heterocarpian (het'e-rō-kär'pi-an), *a.* Same as *heterocarpous*.

heterocarpous (het'e-rō-kär'pus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *heterokarpōs*, bearing different fruit, < *heteros*, other, different, + *karpos*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.

heterocellular (het'e-rō-sel'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *cellula*, a cell: see *cellula*.] Consisting of unlike (that is, of variously differentiated or specialized) cells, as most animals: opposed to *isocellular*.

heterocephalous (het'e-rō-sel'ū-lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *kephalē*, head.] In *bot.*, having some flower-heads male and others female in the same individual: applied principally in the *Compositæ*.

Heterocera (het'e-rōs'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *keras*, horn.] A suborder of *Lepidoptera*, founded by Boisduval (1840), containing the nocturnal lepidoptera or moths: contrasted with *Rhopalocera* or butterflies. They are so named from the diversity in the forms of the antennæ, which may be setaceous, fusiform, pectinate, or plumose, but are seldom if ever rhopaloceran or clubbed like those of butterflies. Leading forms of *Heterocera* are the sphingids, bombycids, arctids, noctuids, geometrids, pyralids, tortricids, and tineids. The group corresponds to the Linnean genera *Sphinx* and *Phalæna*; it includes many families, among them those grouped as *Microlepidoptera*. See *moth*.

heterocerc (het'e-rō-sēr'k), *a.* [*<* Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *kerkos*, tail.] Same as *heterocercal*.

heterocercal (het'e-rō-sēr'kal), *a.* [*<* *heterocerc*



Heterocercal Tail of Fish.

+ *-al*.] In *ichth.*, having an unequally divided tail or caudal fin. Contrasted with *homocercal*.

heterocercality (het'e-rō-sēr'kal'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *heterocercal* + *-ity*.] Same as *heterocercy*. *Science*, V, 341. [Rare.]

Heterocerci (het'e-rō-sēr'si), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel, 1887), < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *kerkos*, tail.] An order of ganoid fishes, including the families *Palæoniscidae* and *Platysomidae*: same as *Lysopteri*.

heterocercy (het'e-rō-sēr'si), *n.* [*<* *heterocerc* + *-y*.] The state or quality of being hetero-

cercal; inequality of the lobes of the caudal fin: opposed to *homocercy*.

Heteroceridæ (het'e-rō-sēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterocerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Heterocerus*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous, the first four ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ short and irregular, and the legs fossorial. *MacLeay*, 1825.

heterocerous (het'e-rōs'e-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *Heterocerus*, < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *keras*, horn.] Having diversiform antennæ; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterocera*.

Heterocerus (het'e-rōs'e-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *heterocerous*.] The typical genus of *Heteroceridæ*: so named from the irregularity of the 11-jointed antennæ, most of the joints of which form a club. The species are aquatic, burrowing in sand or mud along streams and in marshes by means of their strong fossorial legs.

Heterochelæ (het'e-rō-kē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *chēlē*, a hoof, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of crabs, containing those whose claws are longer in the male than in the female: contrasted with *Homochelæ*. It was composed of three tribes, *Orbiculata*, *Trigona*, and *Hypophthalma*. See these words.

Heterochromeæ (het'e-rō-kro'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *heterochromos*, of different color (see *heterochromous*), + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of *Compositæ*, characterized by having the disk hermaphrodite and mostly fertile, the corolla yellow or rarely cream-color, sometimes changing to purple, the rays not yellow, wanting in certain species, and a naked receptacle. It includes *Aster*, *Erigeron*, *Boltonia*, and allied genera.

heterochromous (het'e-rō-kro'mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *heterochromos*, of different color, < *heteros*, other, different, + *chrōma*, color.] In *bot.*, having different members unlike in color; also, having the florets of the center or disk different in color from those of the circumference or ray: applied to a flower-head in the *Compositæ*.

heterochronia (het'e-rō-kro'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *heterochrony*.

Perls has suggested the use of the word *heterotopia* to designate a local heterology, and *heterochronia* a heterology in point of time, as when mucous tissue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III, 401.

heterochronic (het'e-rō-kron'ik), *a.* [*<* *heterochronous* + *-ic*.] Same as *heterochronous*.

heterochronism (het'e-rō-kro'nizm), *n.* [*<* *heterochronous* + *-ism*.] Same as *heterochrony*.

heterochronistic (het'e-rō-kro'nis'tik), *a.* [*<* *heterochronous* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *heterochronous*.

heterochronous (het'e-rō-kro'nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *heterochronos*, of different times, < *heteros*, other, different, + *chrōnos*, time.] Appearing at different times; not in genetic sequence; of or pertaining to heterochrony.

heterochrony (het'e-rō-kro'ni), *n.* [*<* NL. *heterochronia*, < Gr. *heterochronos*, of different times: see *heterochronous*.] In *biol.*, a displacement, with reference to their order of appearance in time, of members of a genetically connected series, as of animal forms or organs; a disarrangement of the true ontogenetic sequence.

Entire organs which, during the serial genesis of the type, came comparatively late, come in the evolving individual comparatively soon. This, which Prof. Haeckel has called *heterochrony*, is shown us in the early marking out of the brain in a mammalian embryo, though in the lowest vertebrate animal no brain ever exists.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 233.

Heterocladia (het'e-rō-klā'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *klados*, branch.] A monotypic genus of marine algae, placed by Agardh in the order *Rhodomelea*, tribe *Dasyceæ*. *H. australis*, the only species, is a native of New Holland. It has flat fronds composed of three layers of loose cellular tissue.

Heterocladieæ (het'e-rō-klā'di-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterocladia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of marine algae founded by Decaisne (1842), typified by the genus *Heterocladia*: placed by Agardh in the tribe *Dasyceæ*. See *Heterocladia*.

heterocline (het'e-rō-klīn), *a.* [*<* Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *klivn*, bed (receptacle): see *clinic*.] In *bot.*, producing the two kinds of heads on separate receptacles: nearly synonymous with *heterocephalous*.

heteroclit (het'e-rō-klit), *a.* [*<* *heteroclit* + *-al*.] Same as *heteroclit*.

heteroclit (het'e-rō-klit), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *heteroclit* = Sp. Pg. *heteroclit* = It. *eteroclit*, < LL. *heteroclitus*, < Gr. *heteroklitos*, irregularly inflected, < *heteros*, other, different, + *klitōs* (in comp.), verbal adj. of *klivn*, bend, incline, de-

cline, inflect, = E. *lean*: see *clinic* and *lean*.]

I. a. 1. In *gram.*, irregular in inflection. Hence — 2. Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous. [Rare.]

Sir Toby Matthews, one of those *heteroclit* animals who finds his place anywhere.

Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, II, iii.

II. n. 1. In *gram.*, a word which is irregular or anomalous in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from the ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is applied particularly to nouns having forms from different stems. Hence — 2. A person or thing that deviates from the regular or proper form. [Rare.]

A substantial and severe collection of the *heteroclit* or irregulars of nature, well examined and described, I find not.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II, 121.

There are strange *heteroclit*s in religion nowadays.

Howell, *Letters*, iv, 35.

It is a just and general complaint that indexes for the most part are *heteroclit*s — I mean either redundant in what is needless, or defective in what is needful.

Fuller, *Worthies*, Norfolk.

heteroclitic (het'e-rō-klit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *heteroclit* + *-ic*.] Same as *heteroclit*.

heteroclitical (het'e-rō-klit'ikal), *a.* [*<* *heteroclit* + *-al*.] Same as *heteroclit*.

Of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oftentimes a sin even in their histories.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vii, 19.

heteroclitous (het'e-rō-klit'us), *a.* [*<* LL. *heteroclitus*: see *heteroclit*.] Same as *heteroclit*.

heterocyst (het'e-rō-sist), *n.* [*<* Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *kystis*, a bag, pouch.] In *bot.*, one of a class of abnormal cells found in algae of the order *Nostocaceæ*. In the genus *Nostoc*, which may be taken as the type, the plants consist of rounded cells, loosely joined together in filaments, and usually embedded in a glutinous jelly. At irregular intervals in the filaments certain larger clear cells, the heterocysts, are produced. These heterocysts have differently colored watery cell-contents, and seem incapable of further development. They are probably connected in some way with reproduction, but their real nature is unknown. According to Farlow ("Marine Algae of New England," p. 180), the term has been wrongly applied to certain of the basal cells of some of the species of *Melobesia*, the organs not being homologous.

heterodactyl, **heterodactyle** (het'e-rō-dak'til), *a.* [*<* NL. *heterodactylus*, < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *daktulos*, a finger or toe.] Having the digits irregular or peculiar in size, form, or position. Also *heterodactylous*.

Heterodactylæ (het'e-rō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *heterodactylus*: see *heterodactyl*.] In *ornith.*, a group of picarian birds, distinguished from all other zygodactyl birds by having the second instead of the fourth toe reversed; the trogons, of the family *Trogonidae*, considered as a superfamily. *Sclater*, 1880.

Heterodactyli (het'e-rō-dak'ti-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterodactylus*: see *heterodactyl*.] 1. In Blyth's system of classification (1849), the third division of his *Streptopores*, divided into the *Trogonoides* and *Cypseloides*, the former consisting of the trogons alone, the latter of the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds. — 2. Same as *Heterodactylæ*. See *heteropelmous*.

heterodactylous (het'e-rō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [*<* NL. *heterodactylus*: see *heterodactyl*.] 1. Same as *heterodactyl*. — 2. In *ornith.*, having that arrangement of the digits which is peculiar to trogons; of or pertaining to the *Heterodactyli*.

Heterodactylus (het'e-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *heterodactyl*.] 1. A genus of reptiles. *Spix*, 1825. — 2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Guérin*, 1841.

Heterodermæ (het'e-rō-dēr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *derma*, skin, + *-eæ*.] An order of the *Myxomycetes* or slime-molds, proposed by Rostafinski in 1873. They are characterized by having the sporangia without capitulum, columella, or lime; the sporangium-wall delicate, and the spores and thickenings of the inner wall in one and the same sporangium usually of uniform color.

Heterodon (he-ter'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *heteros*, other, different, + *odon* (ὄδον) = E. *tooth*.]

1. A genus of innocuous colubridiform serpents, having the rostral plate enlarged and recurved. There are several North American species, chiefly known as *hog-nosed snakes*, as *H. simus* or *H. platyrhinus*. They are unsightly blotched reptiles.

Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon platyrhinus*).



with flattened heads, strikingly similar to some venomous serpents, as the copperhead or moccasin, but are perfectly harmless. *Palisot de Beauvois*, 1790.

2. [*l. c.*] A serpent of the genus *Heterodon*. Also *heterodont*.—3. One of several genera of mammals and mollusks. [Not in use.] **heterodont** (het'e-rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ὄντις (ōntis) = E. tooth.*] 1. *a.* Having different kinds of teeth; having the teeth differentiated into several distinct kinds, as incisors, canines, and molars: opposed to *homodont*.

In most cases, . . . animals with *Heterodont* dentition are also *Diphyodont*. *Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 352.*

II. *n.* 1. A heterodont animal.—2. Same as *heterodon*, 2.

Heterodonta (het'e-rō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heterodont*.] A section or order of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, with the few hinge-teeth distinctly separated as cardinal and lateral, alternating, and exactly fitting into pits in the opposite valve. It includes a large majority of living bivalves, as *Venerida*, *Unionida*, and many related families.

Heterodontia (het'e-rō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heterodont*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of implantal mammals, corresponding to the marsupialians or pouched mammals. [Not in use.]

Heterodontidae (het'e-rō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: < *Heterodontus* + *-ida*.] Same as *Cestraciontidae*.

heterodontoid (het'e-rō-don'toid), *a.* [*Gr. heterodontus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterodontidae*.

Heterodontus (het'e-rō-don'tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Heterodon*.] 1. Same as *Cestracion*.—2. A genus of nitidulid beetles. *Murray*.

heterodox (het'e-rō-doks), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. hétérodoxe* = *Sp. Pg. heterodoxo* = *It. eterodosso*, < *Gr. ἑτερόδοξος*, of another or different opinion, hence holding opinions other than the 'right' ones (opposed to *ὀρθόδοξος*, orthodox), < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *δόξα*, opinion: see *doxology*.] 1. *a.* 1. In *theol.*, holding opinions not in accord with some generally recognized standard of doctrine, such as the creed of a church or the decrees of councils; not orthodox; heretical.

He asserted that I was *heterodox*; I retorted to the charge. *Goldsmith, Vicar, II.*

Hence, in general.—2. Not in accord with the established standard of belief.

This opinion will, we fear, be considered as *heterodox*. *Macaulay, On History.*

II. *n.* An opinion not in accord with that which is generally accepted; a peculiar view.

On Thursday morning we had another session, in which was nothing done, but that it was reasoned whether that last *heterodox* should be retained.

Hales, Golden Remains, Balcanquhall's Letter from the Synod of Dort, etc.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, . . . if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 3.

heterodoxly (het'e-rō-doks-li), *adv.* In a heterodox manner.

heterodoxness (het'e-rō-doks-nes), *n.* The character of being heterodox.

heterodoxy (het'e-rō-dok-si), *n.* [= *F. hétérodoxie* = *Sp. Pg. heterodoxia* = *It. eterodossia*, < *Gr. ἑτερόδοξία*, error of opinion, < *ἑτερόδοξος*, of another opinion: see *heterodox*.] 1. The quality or state of being heterodox: as, the *heterodoxy* of a doctrine, book, or person.

Heterodoxy was to a Jew but another name for disloyalty. *Sp. Hurd, Works, VI. xx.*

2. A heterodox belief or doctrine; a departure from an established standard or principle; a heresy.

Pelagianism and Samianism, with several other *heterodoxies*. *South, Sermon to University of Oxford, Ded.*

"I have heard frequent use," said the late Lord Sandwich, in a debate on the Test Laws, "of the words *orthodoxy* and *heterodoxy*; but I confess myself at a loss to know precisely what they mean." "Orthodoxy, my Lord," said Bishop Warburton, in a whisper—"orthodoxy is my doxy—*heterodoxy* is another man's doxy."

Quoted in *Priestley's Memoirs, I. 572.*

heterodromous (het'e-rōd'rō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + δρόμος, a running, < δρᾶν, run.*] Running or lying in different directions, as leaves on the stem and branches.—**Heterodromous lever**, a lever the fulcrum of which is between the weight and the power.

heterodromy (het'e-rōd'rō-mi), *n.* [As *heterodromous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, a difference in direction of the genetic spiral in branch and parent axis: same as *antidromy*. *Goebel*.

heteroecious (het'e-rē'shus), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + οἶκος, a house.*] Pertaining to or characterized by heteroecism.

heteroecism (het'e-rē'sizm), *n.* [As *heteroecious* + *-ism*.] In *mycology*, the development of different stages of the same growth on different host-plants; the production of the aeciospores or conidia of a fungus on one host, and of its uredospores and teleutospores on another. One of the commonest examples is that afforded by the rust (*Puccinia graminis*) of wheat, oats, and some of the cultivated grasses. (See cut under *Puccinia*.) The first stage is passed upon the leaves of the barberry, where it constitutes what is known as the *barberry-clustercup*, or *barberry-rust*, *Aecidium Berberidis*. Later in the season, and usually after the rust has disappeared from the barberry, the uredo-stage makes its appearance upon the stem and leaves of wheat, oats, etc. The uredospores are soon produced, and by their rapid germination spread the disease until the whole of the host-plant may be more or less affected. In the fall the teleutospores are produced, which, lasting over the winter, germinate in the spring only upon the barberry-leaves, and begin again the cycle of growth.

heteroecismal (het'e-rē'siz-mal), *a.* [*Gr. heteroecism* + *-al*.] In a heteroecious manner; passing through different stages, or producing different kinds of spores, on different host-plants.

heterogamous (het'e-rōg'a-mus), *a.* [*Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γάμος, marriage.*] In *bot.*, bearing two kinds of flowers which differ sexually, as in most *Compositae* and many *Cyperaceae*. In the *Compositae* the ray-flowers of the capitulum or head may be either neuter or female, and those of the disk male. In the *Cyperaceae* the male and female flowers are frequently borne in different spikes from the same root, or in different parts of the same spike.

heterogamy (het'e-rōg'a-mi), *n.* [As *heterogamous* + *-y*.] The state or quality of being heterogamous; mediate or indirect fertilization of plants. See extract under *Chermes*.

One or more generations of sexually produced young is now called *heterogamy*. *Nature, XXX. 67.*

Heterogangliata (het'e-rō-gang-gli-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **heterogangliatus*: see *heterogangliate*.] A name proposed by Professor Owen for all the *Mollusca* of Cuvier except the cirripeds, in accordance with a scheme of classification founded on the nervous system.

heterogangliate (het'e-rō-gang-gli-āt), *a.* [*Gr. heterogangliatus*, < *Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γάγγλιον, ganglion.*] Possessing a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrical, as mollusks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterogangliata*.

heterogene (het'e-rō-jēn), *a.* [*F. hétérogène*: see *heterogeneous*.] Same as *heterogeneous*.

All the guests are so mere *heterogene* And strangers, no man knows another. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, II. 1.*

heterogeneous (het'e-rō-jē-nē-əl), *a.* [As *heterogeneous* + *-al*.] *Heterogeneous*. [Rare.]

This may be true, only in the Blood and Spirits of such fluid Parts, not in the solid and *heterogeneous* Parts.

Howell, Letters, I. I. 31.

Inanimate substances, as water, wine, flesh, also magnitude, motion, and time, are wholes homogeneous continual; the bodies of animals, *heterogeneous* continual; numbers, as three, ten, are wholes homogeneous discrete; an army, the church, the world, *heterogeneous* and of the same denomination. *Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.*

Heterogeneous numbers, numbers having opposite signs. **heterogeneity** (het'e-rō-jē-nē-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. hétérogénéité* = *Sp. heterogeneidad* = *Pg. heterogeneidade* = *It. eterogeneo*, < *ML. heterogeneus*, < *Gr. ἑτερογενής*, of different kinds, in gram. of different genders, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γενος*, kind, gender: see *genus*.] 1. Different in kind; widely dissimilar; unlike; foreign; incongruous.

Heterogeneity of function is the correlate of *heterogeneity* of structure; and *heterogeneity* of structure is the leading distinction between organic and inorganic aggregates. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 36.*

What a delightful *heterogeneity* pervades a book-lover's collection, even if it results only from the difference in size of first editions! *J. R. Rees, Bookworm, p. 32.*

Obviously, as it is through differentiation that an aggregate increases in *heterogeneity*, so it is through integration that an aggregate increases in fineness, of structure and function. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 337.*

Law of heterogeneity, the proposition that every concept is susceptible of logical division—that, however minute a description may be, it must always leave room for further distinctions.

heterogeneous (het'e-rō-jē-nē-us), *a.* [= *F. hétérogène* = *Sp. heterogéneo* = *Pg. heterogéneo* = *It. eterogeneo*, < *ML. heterogeneus*, < *Gr. ἑτερογενής*, of different kinds, in gram. of different genders, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *γενος*, kind, gender: see *genus*.] 1. Different in kind; widely dissimilar; unlike; foreign; incongruous.

If there be the least settlement or *heterogeneous* matter in any part of it [a liquor], shake it thoroughly, and it will be sure to show itself. *South, Works, VI. vii.*

Courtier and patriot cannot mix
Their *heterogeneous* politics
Without an effervescence.

Cooper, Friendship, st. 22.

Relatively speaking, a tree is said to be *heterogeneous* as compared with the seed from which it has sprung; and an orange is *heterogeneous* as compared with a wooden ball.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

2. Composed of parts of different kinds; having widely unlike elements or constituents: opposed to *homogeneous*.

By a seemingly careless arrangement of his *heterogeneous* garb, he had endeavored to conceal or abate the peculiarity. *Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, III.*

An object is said to be *heterogeneous* when its parts do not all resemble one another. All known objects are more or less *heterogeneous*. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.*

Heterogeneous attraction. (a) An attraction between atoms, depending upon their being different in kind; chemical attraction. (b) The attraction between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism.—**Heterogeneous body**, a mechanical mixture of different chemical substances; especially, in the theory of attractions and in optics, a body whose parts are of unequal density.—**Heterogeneous nouns**, in *gram.*, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural: as, Latin *locus*, a place, which is of the masculine gender in the singular, but either masculine or neuter in the plural.—**Heterogeneous number**, a number composed of a whole number and a fraction.—**Heterogeneous principle**, a principle belonging to a different science from the one under consideration; a heteronymous principle.—**Heterogeneous quantities**, in *physics*, quantities of different dimensions, as a velocity and an acceleration.—**Heterogeneous surds**, in *math.*, roots whose indices are different, as a square root and a cube root.

heterogeneously (het'e-rō-jē-nē-us-li), *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner; so as to be heterogeneous; dissimilarly.

They [the houses] are small, and by the necessity of accumulating stores, where there are so few opportunities of purchase, the rooms are very *heterogeneously* filled.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

heterogeneousness (het'e-rō-jē-nē-us-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

Dissimilitude of style, and *heterogeneousness* of sentiments, may sufficiently shew that a work does not really belong to the reputed author.

Johnson, Note on Shakespeare's 3 Hen. VI.

heterogenesis (het'e-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γένεσις, generation.*] 1. Production by an external cause—that is, a cause different from the effect. Also called *heterogeny*.—2. In *biol.*: (a) The spontaneous generation of animals and vegetables low in the scale of organization from inorganic elements; abiogenesis. (b) That kind of generation in which the parent, whether plant or animal, produces offspring differing in structure and habit from itself, but in which after one or more generations the original form reappears. Some forms of heterogenesis are called *xenogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, *gonogenesis*, and *alternate generation*. See *biogenesis*, *homogenesis*.

By the other mode, the living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent; this is what ought to be called *Heterogenesis*, the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent. The term *Heterogenesis*, however, has unfortunately been used in a different sense, and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it *Xenogenesis*, which means the generation of something foreign. *Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 353.*

heterogenetic (het'e-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*Gr. heterogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of heterogenesis, in any sense.

Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will "the autogenetic theory," opposing it to the ordinary or "heterogenetic theory." *Mind, XII. 259.*

heterogenist (het'e-rō-jē-nist), *n.* [*Gr. heterogeny* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the theory of spontaneous generation.

heterogeny (het'e-rō-jē-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτερογενής*, of different kinds: see *heterogeneous*.] Same as *heterogenesis*, 1.

Heteroglossa (het'e-rō-glos'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γλῶσσα, tongue*: see *glossa*, 2.] A prime section of scutibranchiate gastropods. They have pellucid teeth in five to eight longitudinal rows and variable in form, the larger ones having opaque black tips; the shell is symmetrical; and the foot has no lateral branch. The group was instituted by J. E. Gray for the families *Dentaliidae*, *Distoridae*, *Leptelidae*, *Patellidae*, and *Chitonidae*, which are distributed by recent authors among three orders.

heterogone (het'e-rō-gōn), *a.* Same as *heterogonous*.

heterogonism (het'e-rō-gō-nizm), *n.* [*Gr. heterogonous* + *-ism*.] The state of being heterogonous. Also *heterogony*.

heterogonous (het'e-rō-gō-nus), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτερος, other, different, + γένος, generation.*] In *bot.*, having dissimilar reproductive organs: a term proposed by Asa Gray, in 1877, to include such

flowers as are dimorphic or trimorphic in regard to the relative length of stamens and pistils. These flowers were first called *diastichodimorphic* by Torrey and Gray, in their "Flora of North America." Darwin, who was the first to interpret correctly the meaning, first termed this kind of blossom simply *dimorphic* (Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1862-77), but later, in 1877, in his "Forms of Flowers," he adopted Hildebrand's epithet *heterostyled* for it. These terms are, however, objectionable, since the differences affect the androecium, and even the pollen, as well as the style. Sometimes also *heterogonous*, *heterogone*.—**Heterogonous dimorphism**, the production of two kinds of hermaphrodite flowers by different individuals of the same species, the flowers being essentially similar except in the androecium and gynoecium, but these reciprocally different in length or height, and the adaptations such that, by the agency of insects, the pollen from the stamens of the one sort reciprocally fertilizes the stigma of the other. This dimorphism has been detected in about 40 genera, belonging to 14 or 15 natural orders, widely scattered through the vegetable kingdom. Gray, Struct. Bot., p. 234.—**Heterogonous trimorphism**, a threefold heterogonism—that is, the occurrence in flowers of three reciprocally relative lengths of stamens and pistils. "The three forms may be conveniently called, from the unequal length of their pistils, the long-styled, mid-styled, and short-styled. The stamens also are of unequal length, and these may be called the longest, mid-length, and shortest." Darwin, Forms of Flowers, p. 138.

heterogony (het'-e-roj'-ō-ni), *n.* [As *heterogonous* + *-y*.] Same as *heterogonism*. See *heterogonous*.

heterographic (het'-e-rō-graf'-ik), *a.* [*heterography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to heterography.

heterography (het'-e-roj'-ra-fi), *n.* [*heteros*, other, different, + *γραφία*, *graphein*, write.] Heterogeneous spelling; the use of the same letter or letters with different powers in different positions or in different words, as of *c* in *call* and *cell*, *ough* in *rough*, *dough*, and *hough*, etc.

Heterogyna (het'-e-roj'-i-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heterogynus*: see *heterogynous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, the ants: so called from the two or three kinds of individuals, as males, females, and neuters: nearly equivalent to the modern families *Formicidae*, *Dorylidae*, *Poneridae*, *Myrmicidae*, *Odontomachidae*, and *Mutillidae*.—2. A group of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-wasps, consisting of the families *Mutillidae* and *Scolidae*, thus together contrasted with *Fossorites* proper.

heterogynal (het'-e-roj'-i-nal), *a.* [As *heterogynous* + *-al*.] Same as *heterogynous*.

heterogynous (het'-e-roj'-i-nus), *a.* [*heterogynus*, *heteros*, other, different, + *γυνή*, female.] Having the females of two different kinds, one sexual, the other abortive or neuter, as the ants; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterogyna*.

heteroideous (het'-e-roi'-dē-us), *a.* [*heteroideus*, of another form or kind, *heteros*, other, different, + *ειδός*, form.] Diversified in form. [Rare.]

Heterolepidæ (het'-e-rō-lep'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *heterolepis* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, same as *Chiridæ* or *Hexagrammidæ*.

heterologous (het'-e-ro-lō'-gus), *a.* [*heteros*, other, different, + *λόγος*, proportion, relation. Cf. *heterology*.] 1. Containing or consisting of different elements or combinations; not homologous.

Homologous forms may occur in parallel series which . . . can be called *heterologous* in their own series.

Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 117. Specifically—2. In med., consisting of a tissue not normally found in that place at that period of life: as, a *heterologous* tumor.

The more malignant *heterologous* tumors were attributed to a change in the blood.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 401.

heterology (het'-e-ro-lō'-ji), *n.* [As *heterologous* + *-y*.] Abnormality; want or absence of homology or true morphological affinity; structural difference from a type or normal standard. Thus, cancer-cells exhibit *heterology* in comparison with healthy tissues.

Perls has suggested the use of the word *heterotopia* to designate a local *heterology*, and *heterochronia* a *heterology* in point of time, as when mucous tissue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 401.

heteromallous (het'-e-rō-mal'-us), *a.* [*heteros*, other, different, + *μαλλός*, a lock of wool.] In bot., having the leaves or branches turned in different directions, like the fibers of wool: applied to mosses. [Rare.]

heteromastigata (het'-e-rō-mas'-ti-gāt), *a.* [*heteros*, other, different, + *μάστιξ* (*mastix*), a

whip, flagellum, + *-ate*.] Having flagella of different kinds, a tractellum and a gubernaculum, as an infusorian: distinguished from *isomastigata*.

Heteromastigida (het'-e-rō-mas'-tij'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *heteromastix* (-tij-) + *-ida*.] A family of ciliiflagellate infusorians, represented by the genus *Heteromastix*. They have a short adoral fringe of cilia, one trailing and one vibratile flagellum, and a distinct anterior mouth close to the bases of the flagella. These animalcules are illoricate and free-swimming, plastic and changeable in form, and inhabit fresh water. The family has also been raised to the rank of an order named *Heteromastigoda*.

Heteromastix (het'-e-rō-mas'-tik), *n.* [NL., *heteros*, other, different, + *μάστιξ*, a whip, scourge.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects. Boheman, 1858.—2. The typical genus of *Heteromastigida*, having a fringe of cilia along the ventral surface. *H. proteiformis* is an example. H. James Clark, 1868.

Heteromeles (het'-e-rō-mē'-lēz), *n.* [NL., *heteros*, other, different, + *μήλον*, apple.] A monotypic genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Rosaceae*, and allied to *Pyrus* and *Crataegus*. The single species, *H. arbutifolia*, is a shrub or small tree, with simple, coriaceous, dark, shining, evergreen, sharply serrate leaves, and white flowers in terminal corymbose panicles. It is very ornamental, from the contrast between the abundant bright-red fruit and the dark shining foliage. It is common in the coast ranges of California from Mendocino county to San Diego, and east to the Sierra Nevada, and is known as the *tolon* and the *California holly*. The wood is dark reddish-brown in color, very heavy, hard, and close-grained, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

Heteromera (het'-e-ro-mē'-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *heteros*, other, different, + *μέρος*, part.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subordinal group of *Coleoptera*. It includes those beetles which have 5 tarsal joints of the first and second pair of legs, and only 4 such joints of the third pair, and is divided into *Melasma*, *Tazicornes*, *Stenelytra*, and *Trachelides*. A later division of the *Heteromera*, by Westwood, is into *Trachelida* and *Atrachelia*. Leading families of the former are *Meloidæ*, *Stylopidae*, and *Anthicidae*; most of the latter division consists of the *Tenebrionidae*.

heteromeran (het'-e-ro-mē'-ran), *n.* One of the *Heteromera*; a heteromerous beetle.

Heteromeri (het'-e-rō-mē'-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., *heteros*, other, different, + *μέρος*, thigh.] In ornith., in Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of mesomyodian passerines, including the families *Cotingidae* and *Pipridæ*, in which the femoral artery is developed contrary to the rule in birds: opposed to *Homæomeri*.

heteromeric (het'-e-rō-mē'-rik), *a.* [As *Heteromeri* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Heteromeri*; having the disposition of the femoral artery as in the *Heteromeri*.

heteromerous (het'-e-ro-mē'-rus), *a.* [Cf. *Heteromera*; *heteros*, other, different, + *μέρος*, a part.] Diversiform; variously composed; having a heterologous composition; consisting of heteronomous parts. Specifically—(a) In entom., having a different number of joints in the different pairs of tarsi; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromera*. (b) In chem., unrelated as to chemical composition. (c) In bot., (1) Of flowers, having the members of adjoining cycles unequal in number. (2) Of lichens, having the gonidia or algal cells disposed within the thallus in one or more distinct layers, thus producing a stratification: opposed to *homæomerous*.

The *heteromerous* thallus occurs in the large majority of species, and displays in fact a structure the main features of which can be clearly defined.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 402.

Heterometabola (het'-e-rō-me-tab'-ō-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., *heteros*, other, different, + NL. *metabola*, q. v.] A division of insects, including the *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Physopoda*, and *Thysanura*, which differ in their metamorphoses, but none of which show complete changes from larva to pupa and imago: in contradistinction to the *Metabola*, which undergo complete metamorphosis. Also called *Homomorphæ*. Packard.

heterometabolous (het'-e-rō-me-tab'-ō-lus), *a.* [As *Heterometabola* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Heterometabola*; characterized by varying metamorphosis.

Heteromita (het'-e-ro-mi'-tā), *n.* [NL., *heteros*, other, different, + *μίτος*, thread.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Heteromitidae*, of ovate form, without ventral groove. They are very numerous in infusions of animal or vegetable matter in either fresh or salt water. *H. lens* is one of the longest-known animalcules, having been described as *Monas lens* by Müller in 1786. There are many others.

Heteromitidae (het'-e-rō-mi'-tā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *heteromita* + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genus *Heteromita*. They are naked, free or attached, with flagella distinct or united at the base, and the body ovate or elongate.

heteromorph (het'-e-rō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Heteromorpha*, as the hoactzin.

Heteromorpha (het'-e-rō-mōrf'-fā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteromorphus*: see *heteromorphous*.] A series of hexapod insects which undergo true and complete metamorphosis; the *Metabola*, including *Coleoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, *Neuroptera*, and *Hymenoptera*: opposed to *Homomorpha*.

Heteromorphae (het'-e-rō-mōrf'-fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *heteromorphus*: see *heteromorphous*.] 1. A group of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.—2. In Huxley's classification of birds, a superfamily group established for the reception of the hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*: a synonym of *Opisthocomi*.

heteromorphous (het'-e-rō-mōrf'-fīk), *a.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Deviating in form from a given type or standard; of irregular, abnormal, or unusual structure or composition.—2. In entom., undergoing entire transformation or complete metamorphosis; metabolous; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromorpha* or *Heteromorphae*. Also *heteromorphous*.

heteromorphism (het'-e-rō-mōrf'-fiz-m), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being heteromorphic; deviation from a type or norm, or from congruity. Specifically—(a) In entom., existence under different forms at successive stages of development: the result of transformation or metaboly. Thus, an insect exhibits heteromorphism when it is a pupa or larva, before it becomes an imago. (b) In bot., the property of having flowers differing from one another in the nature of their reproductive organs. See *heterogonous*. (c) In crystal., that property sometimes observed in compounds of crystallizing in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped, as in the case of the hydrous sulphates of zinc and ferrous iron, the former crystallizing in the orthorhombic, the latter in the monoclinic system.

heteromorphite (het'-e-rō-mōrf'-fīt), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ite*.] A variety of the mineral jamesonite.

heteromorphous (het'-e-rō-mōrf'-fus), *a.* [*heteromorphus*, *heteros*, other, different, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *heteromorphic*.—**Heteromorphous palpi**, in entom., those palpi in which the two intermediate joints are much larger than the first or last.

heteromorphy (het'-e-rō-mōrf'-fi), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-y*.] Heteromorphism; specifically, as used by teratologists, deformity in plants.

Heteromya (het'-e-ro-mi'-yā), *n. pl.* [NL., *heteros*, other, different, + *μύς*, a mussel, mouse, = *E. mouse*.] An order of bivalve or lamellibranch mollusks, in which the anterior or pallial adductor is much smaller than the posterior or pedal adductor, and in which siphons are seldom developed; distinguished from *Isomya* and *Monomya*. The mussels are a familiar example.

Heteromyaria (het'-e-rō-mi'-ā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Heteromya* + *-aria*.] A group of accephalous conchiferous mollusks, including the *Mytilidae*, or mussels and related forms: distinguished from *Dimyaria* and *Monomyaria*.

heteromyarian (het'-e-rō-mi'-ā-ri-ān), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromyaria*.

Heteromyinae (het'-e-rō-mi'-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *heteromys* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidae*, typified by the genus *Heteromys*; the spiny pocket-mice. They are characterized by the combination of rooted molars, broad smooth upper incisors, lack of inflation of the temporal region of the skull, and by the presence of external cheek-pouches and flattened spines in the pelage. Coues, 1877.

Heteromys (he-ter'-ō-mis), *n.* [NL., *heteros*, other, different, + *μύς* = *E. mouse*.] The typical and only genus of *Heteromyinae*, containing several species of pocket-mice of the warmer parts of America, resembling *Perognathus*, but with plain incisors and spinose pelage. *H. anomalus* of Trinidad, about the size of a common rat, is an example. Desmarest, 1804.

Heteronemea (het'-e-rō-nē'-mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *heteros*, other, different, + *νῆμα*, a thread, + *-ea*.] A name applied by Fries to the higher cryptogams, such as the ferns, which were regarded as having a more complicated generation than the lower cryptogams.

heteronemous (het'-e-rō-nē'-mus), *a.* [As *Heteronemea* + *-ous*.] Resembling or of the nature of the *Heteronemea*.

heteronomic (het'-e-rō-nōm'-ik), *a.* [As *heteronom-ous* + *-ic*.] Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body in experiments in animal magnetism: opposed to *isonomic*.

Heteronomia [contact] is hyperesthesia and increases it [muscular energy]. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 502.

heteronomous (het-e-rōn'ō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτερονομος*, other, different, + *νόμος*, law.] 1. In *biol.*, of a different kind or order in any series or set of related things; differentiated or specialized in some way from a common type, in accordance with a law of adaptive modification. Thus, the cephalothorax of a crustacean is heteronomous with the abdominal segments, though both are composed of primitively similar metamerous.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heteronomy.

heteronomy (het-e-rōn'ō-mi), *n.* [As *heteronom-ous* + *-y*.] 1. Subordination or subjection to a law imposed by another or from without: opposed to *autonomy*.

To substitute the moral autonomy of the conscience, which is a modern idea, for the heteronomy of the Divine will and revelation—[is] a clear forsaking of Christian ground. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 457.

2. Specifically, in the *Kantian ethics*, subjection of the will to the control of the natural appetites, passions, and desires, instead of to the moral law of reason.

heteronym (het'e-rō-nim), *n.* [= *F. hétéronyme*, *Gr. ἑτερόνυμος*, having a different name, *ἑτερος*, other, different, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, name.]

1. A word having a different sound and meaning from another, but the same spelling, as *lead*¹, *conduct*, and *lead*², a metal: distinguished from *homonym* in a narrow sense—that is, a word having the same sound as another, but not the same spelling.—2. A different name of the same thing; a name in one language precisely translating a name in another language; a linguistic synonym, having literally the same meaning as some other word of another language. [Rare.]

Vernacular names which are more or less precise translations of Latin names, or of names in any other language, may be called *heteronyms*.

B. G. Wilder, Jour. Nerv. Diseases, xii. (1885).

heteronymic (het'e-rō-nim'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτερόνυμος* + *-ic*.] Same as *heteronymous*.

heteronymous (het-e-rōn'ō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτερόνυμος*, having a different name: see *heteronym*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym.—2. Of a different name: specifically, in optics, said of the double images of an object as seen under certain conditions. See *homonymous*.

Synonymous relatives are of the same name, *heteronymous* of a different name. *Watts, Philosophy*, p. 353.

The eye (or the mind) instinctively distinguishes homonymous from heteronymous images, referring the former to objects beyond, and the latter to objects this side of, the point of sight. *Le Conte, Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 539.

Heteronymous principles, principles drawn from different sciences.—**Heteronymous relates**, things whose relation to one another is not reciprocal, as father and son: opposed to *synonymous relates*, as cousins.

heteronymously (het-e-rōn'ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a heteronymous manner; so as to be heteronymous.

Place one forefinger before the other in the median plane; . . . when we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is doubled *heteronymously*. *Le Conte, Sight*, p. 120.

heteronymy (het-e-rōn'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτερόνυμος*, a different name, the having a different name, *ἑτερόνυμος*, having a different name: see *heteronym*.] 1. The relation between two or more heteronyms.—2. The system according to which heteronyms are employed. See *paronymy*.

heteroöusia, **Heteroöusian**, etc. See *heterousia*, etc.

heteropathic (het'e-rō-path'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροπαθής* + *-ic*.] Same as *allopathic*. [Rare.]

heteropathy (het-e-rōp'ā-thi), *n.* [Formed after *Gr. ἑτεροπάθεια*, counter-irritation, but taken in a deflected sense, as in *allopathy*, *ἑτερος*, other, different, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *allopathy*. [Rare.]

Heteropelma (het'e-rō-pel'mä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *heteropelmus*: see *heteropelmous*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Ophionina*, having the first joint of the hind tarsi four times as long as the second. There are one European and two American species. *H. flavicornis* of the United States is a common parasite of the larvae of *Datana*.

2. A neotropical genus of birds, of the family *Cotingidae* and subfamily *Lipauginae*. *H. turdinus* of Brazil is an example. *Schiff* (in *Bonaparte*, 1853).

heteropelmous (het'e-rō-pel'mus), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροπelmος*, *Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *πέλος*, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, peculiar in the disposition of the flexor tendons

in the sole of the foot; having that arrangement of these which is peculiar to the trogons or *Heterodactyli*, in which each of the flexors splits into two tendons, and the flexor hallucis supplies the two posterior toes (first and second digits), while the flexor perforans supplies the two anterior toes.

This structure, found nowhere else, we shall designate as *heteropelmous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 309.

Heterophagi (het'e-rōf'ā-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterophagus*: see *heterophagous*.] In *ornith.*, the class of birds the young of which require to be fed by their parents; the altricial birds: opposed to *Autophagi*. See *Altrices*.

heterophagous (het'e-rōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφάγος*, *Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Needing to be fed by others, as the young of the *Heterophagi*; altricial.

heterophasia (het'e-rō-fā'si-ä), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφασία*, other, different, + *φάσις*, a saying, *φάσκειν*, say.] In *pathol.*, a form of aphasia in which the patient constantly misapplies the terms he uses.

heterophasiac (het'e-rō-fā'si-ak), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφασίας* + *-ac*.] One who is affected with heterophasia.

heterophemism (het'e-rō-fē'mizm), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφήμις* + *-ism*.] 1. Same as *heterophemy*.—2. An instance of heterophemy.

I have several examples in which creditor is used for debtor—perhaps the most common of all *heterophemisms*—in one of which a man is actually spoken of as "an absconding creditor." *R. G. White, The Galaxy*, XX. 698.

heterophemist (het'e-rō-fē'mist), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφήμις* + *-ist*.] One afflicted with heterophemy.

heterophemistic (het'e-rō-fē'mis'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφήμις* + *-ist-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterophemy.

heterophemize (het'e-rō-fē'mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *heterophemized*, ppr. *heterophemizing*. [*Gr. ἑτεροφήμις* + *-ize*.] To say one thing when another is meant.

As Saul appeared among the prophets, so Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemists; and characteristically of all that he does, he *heterophemizes* in a very striking manner. *R. G. White, The Galaxy*, XX. 697.

heterophemy (het'e-rō-fē'mi), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφείμι*, other, different, + *φείμι*, a speech, saying (= *L. fama*, *E. fame*, *q. v.*), *φάσκειν*, speak, say.] The saying of one thing when another is meant; specifically, a disordered or morbid mental condition which leads to the saying or writing of one thing when another is meant; physical incapacity to express one's ideas in language conveying a correct impression. When heterophemy becomes a pronounced disease it is known as *aphasia*. Also *heterophemism*.

Another incident of its manifestation is that the assertion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer does not mean to say, but its very reverse, or at least something notably at variance with his purpose. For this reason I have called it *heterophemy*, which means merely the speaking otherwise, and which has relations to and illustrations in heterodoxy, heterogeneity, and heteroclitie.

R. G. White, The Galaxy, XX. 698.

heterophonia (het'e-rō-fō-ni-ä), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφωνία*, other, different, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] Change of voice; cracked or broken voice. *Dunghison*.

heterophoria (het'e-rō-fō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ἑτεροφωρία*, other, different, + *φωρία*, *φάσκειν* = *E. bear*.] A tendency of the visual axes to fail to meet in the fixation-point, due to weakness of one or more of the ocular muscles or their faulty innervation; insufficiency of the eye-muscles; muscular asthenopia.

heterophyadic (het'e-rō-fi-ad'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφυάδης*, other, different, + (*Gr.*) *φύας* (*φύας*), a shoot, sucker, *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *bot.*, characterized, as species of the genus *Equisetum*, by the production of two kinds of stems, one (usually appearing early in the spring) bearing the fructification, which soon withers entirely or at the apex, and the other bearing the sterile or vegetative branches. See *homophyadic*.

heterophyl, **heterophyll** (het'e-rō-fil'), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφύλλος*, other, different, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A species of ammonite having two forms of foliation or volution of the septal margins; one of the *Heterophylli*.

Heterophylli (het'e-rō-fil'i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterophyllus*: see *heterophyllous*.] A group of cephalopods containing those ammonites which have different kinds of foliation or volution of the septal margins.

heterophyllous (het'e-rō-fil'us), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροφύλλος*, *Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] 1. In *bot.*, having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem, as *Potamo-*

geton heterophyllus, which has broad floating leaves, with narrow leaves submerged in the water.—2. In *zool.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterophylli*, as an ammonite.

heterophylly (het'e-rō-fil'i), *n.* [As *heterophyllous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the condition of having leaves different from the regular form.

Variability of species and *heterophylly* are characteristic of the flora to quite an unusual degree.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 619.

heteroplasia (het'e-rō-plā'si-ä), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροπλασία*, other, different, + *πλάσις*, a forming, molding, *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.*, the development of a form of tissue in a location where it does not normally occur; abnormality of tissue, as in tuberculosis.

heteroplastic (het'e-rō-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροπλαστικός*, other, different, + *πλαστικός*, plastic, *πλάσσειν*, form.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by heteroplasia.

The myxomata often have a heteroplastic origin.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 100.

2. Dissimilar in structure, as different tissues of the body. Thus, nerve-tissue, muscle-tissue, and bone-tissue are heteroplastic with reference one to another.

heteropod (het'e-rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροπόδος*, with uneven feet, *ἑτερος*, other, different, + *πός* (*ποδ-*) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteropoda*. Also *heteropodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Heteropoda*. Also *heteropodan*.

Heteropoda (het'e-rōp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteropod* (-*pod-*): see *heteropod*.] In *zool.*, a name applied to several groups. (a) In *Crustacea*, a group of amphipods or isopods including forms with 14 feet, some of which are fitted for swimming. *Latreille*, 1826. (b) A class of *Mollusca*, or an order or subclass of *Gastropoda*; the nucleobranchiate mollusks, having the foot (propodium) modified into a swimming-organ or vertical fin lacking epipodia, the gills when present massed on the hinder part of the back, and the shell small or wanting. They are free-swimming pelagic organisms, of delicate, gelatinous, hyaline or transparent structure. There are two families, *Pteropoda* and *Atlantida*. The leading genera of the former are *Pteropoda* (or *Pterotrachea*) and *Carinaria*, and of the latter *Atlanta* and the fossil *Belterophon*. *Caryobranchia* is a synonym. (c) A group of echinoderms. Also written *Heteropodes*. *Brant*, 1835.

heteropodan (het'e-rōp'ō-dan), *n.* Same as *heteropod*.

heteropodous (het'e-rōp'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *heteropod*.

heteropolar (het'e-rō-pō'lär), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροπόλος*, other, different, + *πόλος*, pole: see *polar*.] 1. Having polar correspondence to something other than itself.—2. In *morphology*, having unequal or dissimilar poles: said of the figures called *stauraxonia heteropola*. See *stauraxonia*.

heteroproral (het'e-rō-prō'ral), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροπρῶρος*, other, different, + NL. *prora*, *q. v.*] Having unequal or dissimilar prora, as a pterocymba; not homoproral.

The prora may be similar (homoproral) or dissimilar (*heteroproral*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

heteropsychological (het'e-rō-si'kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροψυχικός*, other, different, + *ψυχολογικός*, *Gr. ψυχή*, mind, *λογος*, word.] See extract under *idiopsychological*.

heteropter (het-e-rōp'tēr), *n.* A heteropterous insect; one of the *Heteroptera*.

Heteroptera (het-e-rōp'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteropterus*: see *heteropterous*.] One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille (1817). It is a suborder of *Hemiptera*, contrasted with *Homoptera*, from which it differs in the horizontal posture of the head, which is socketed in a hollow of the prothorax, and has a usually 4-jointed rostrum at the tip, and in the structure and position of the wings, which lie flat on the back, and are composed of three recognizable parts, the corium, the clavus, and the membrana (the last being veined and overlapping its fellow), with sometimes a fourth piece, the cuneus, at the end of the corium. The *Heteroptera* are those insects to which the popular term *bug* is specially applicable.

heteropteran (het-e-rōp'te-ran), *n.* One of the *Heteroptera*; a heteropter or true bug.

heteropterous (het-e-rōp'te-rus), *a.* [*Gr. ἑτεροπτερός*, *Gr. ἑτερος*, other, different, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having diversiform wings; having the wings composed of several distinct parts; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteroptera*.

heteroptics (het-e-rōp'tiks), *n.* [*Gr. ἑτεροπτική*, other, different, + *οπτική*, optic: see *optic*, *optics*.] False vision; perverted use of the eyes.

This irregularity in vision, together with such enormities as tipping the wink, the circumspective roll, the side-peep through a thin hood or fan, must be put in the class of *Heteroptics*, as all wrong notions of religion are ranked under the general name of *Heterodox*. *Spectator*, No. 250.

heterototon (het'e-rop-tō'ton), *n.*; pl. *heterotota* (-tā). [*< Gr. ἑτερόπρωτος, differently declined, < ἕτερος, other, different, + πρῶτος, inflection, ease, < πρῶτος, verbal adj. of πίπτειν, fall.*] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, enallage of case; antiptosis.

heteropygian (het'e-rō-pij'i-an), *n.* A fish of the group *Heteropygii*; an amblyopsid.

Heteropygii (het'e-rō-pij'i-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑτερόπυγος, other, different, + πύγῃ, rump.*] A family of abdominal fishes, having the anus jugular, or under the throat: same as *Amblyopsidae*. Müller. In Günther's system of classification they are characterized by having the head naked, the body covered with very small scales, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, villiform teeth both in the jaws and on the palate, a dorsal fin belonging to the caudal portion of the spinal column and opposite the anal, ventral fins rudimentary or absent, and the vent situated before the pectorals. The group includes the blind-fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and several related species. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

Heterorhina (het'e-rō-rī'nā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑτερός, other, different, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.*] 1. A genus of cetonian scarabæoid beetles, having an extremely variable structure and armature of the clypeus (whence the name), comprising many Asiatic and African forms. Also written *Heterorrhina*. Westwood, 1842.—2. A genus of American wrens, of the family *Troglodytidae*, having the bill notched at the end, oval nostrils with incomplete septum, and tail two thirds as long as the wings. There are several species, of Mexico and the regions southward. S. F. Baird, 1864.

heterorhizal (het'e-rō-rī'zāl), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑτερός, other, different, + ῥίζα, root.*] In *bot.*, rooting from no fixed point, as do most cryptogams. [Rare.]

heteroscian (het'e-rosh'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. ἑτερόσκιος, throwing a shadow in opposite directions (at noon), < ἕτερος, other, different, + σκιά, a shadow: see antiscian, squirrel.*] 1. *n.* A person living on one side of the equator, as contrasted with one living on the other side: so called from the fact that, except in the tropics, their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions, the shadow in the northern zones toward the north, and that in the southern toward the south.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to portions of the earth's surface on opposite sides of the equator, in which shadows fall in opposite directions, or to one such portion as contrasted with another.

heterosis (het'e-rō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἑτέρωσις, var. of ἑτεροποιεῖν, < ἑτεροποιῶν, alter, make different, < ἕτερος, other, different.*] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, same as *enallage*.

Heterosomata (het'e-rō-sō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑτερός, other, different, + σῶμα, pl. σώματα, body.*] A suborder of teleocephalous anacanthine fishes; the flatfishes: so called from their lack of bilateral symmetry. The group is represented by the families *Pleuronectidae*, which contains such important food-fishes as the halibut, turbot, plaice, flounder, etc., and *Soleidae* or soles. In Bonaparte's and Cope's systems of classification, the *Heterosomata* are ranked as an order of physoclistous fishes, with the ventral fins thoracic or jugular, and with the posterior cephalic region normal, but the anterior so twisted as to bring both orbits on one side of the head.

heterosomatous (het'e-rō-sōm'a-tus), *a.* [*As Heterosomata + -ous.*] In *ichth.*, having a body differing from the usual type, especially one that is bilaterally asymmetrical; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterosomata*. Also *heterosomous*.

heterosome (het'e-rō-sōm), *n.* One of the *Heterosomata*; a flatfish.

heterosomous (het'e-rō-sō'mus), *a.* Same as *heterosomatous*.

Heterosporeæ (het'e-rō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + σπόρος, seed, + -æ.*] A subdivision of the ferns, *Equisetaceæ* and *Lycopodiaceæ*, characterized by the production of two kinds of spores, macrospores and microspores.

heterosporous (het'e-rōs'pō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + σπόρος, seed.*] Having more than one kind of asexually produced spores: applied to the vascular cryptogams, which have macrospores (female spores) homologous with the embryo-sac of phanerogams, and microspores or megaspores (male spores) homologous with the pollen-grains of phanerogams.

heterostatic (het'e-rō-stat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑτερός, other, different, + (in def. 1) στατικός, causing to stand (στάσις, a standing, position), or (in def. 2) fem. στατική, the art of weighing, < ἰστώναι,*

cause to stand, etc., weigh: see *static*.] 1. Pertaining to three axes which can be drawn at every point of every elastic body such that, denoting them by the letters *x, y, z*, if a very small cube be cut out of the body with its edges parallel to those axes, and if the cube be twisted by a given amount round *x*, then a normal stress will be produced upon the faces to which *x* is normal equal to the tangential stress which would be produced round *z* by an equal amount of twisting round *y*.—2. Applied to instruments for measuring potential by electrostatic methods in which electrification other than that to be tested is made use of.

Instruments in which the only electrification is that which we wish to test are called *isostatic*. Those in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested are called *heterostatic*. Clerk Maxwell.

heterostaural (het'e-rō-stā'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. ἑτερός, other, different, + σταυρός, a stake, cross.*] In *morphol.*, having an irregular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called *stauraxonia heteropola*, and opposed to *homostaural*. See *stauraxonia*.

Heterostoma (het'e-rōs'tō-mā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑτερόστος, one-edged, half and half, lit. with different mouths, < ἕτερος, different, + στόμα, mouth.*] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Scolopendridæ*.

heterostrophe (het'e-rōs'trō-fē), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἑτερός, other, different, + στροφή, a turning.*] Same as *heterostrophy*.

heterostrophic (het'e-rōs'trōf'ik), *a.* [*In def. 1, < heterostrophy + -ic. In def. 2, < Gr. ἑτερόστροφος, consisting of different strophes, lit. having different turns, < ἕτερος, other, different, + στροφή, a turning, strophe.*] 1. Pertaining to or resulting from heterostrophy; reversed in direction; turned the other way; in *conch.*, having the spire whorled in the direction opposite to the usual one, as in *Physa heterostrophæ*, for example: said of a univalve shell.—2. In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two systems of different metrical form: as, a *heterostrophic* song or choric passage.

heterostrophous (het'e-rōs'trō-fus), *a.* [*< heterostrophe + -ous.*] Same as *heterostrophic*.

heterostrophy (het'e-rōs'trō-fī), *n.* [*As heterostrophe.*] A contrary or opposite turning; the condition of being reversed in direction; specifically, in *conch.*, reversal of the direction in which spiral shells usually turn. Also *heterostrophe*.

heterostyled (het'e-rō-stīld), *a.* [*< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + στίλος, a pillar, style: see style².*] Heterogonous: opposed to *homostyled*.

The essential character of plants belonging to the *heterostyled* class is that the individuals are divided into two or three bodies like the males and females of dioecious plants or of the higher animals, which exist in approximately equal numbers, and are adapted for reciprocal fertilization. Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 244.

heterostylism (het'e-rō-stī'lizm), *n.* [*As heterostyl(ed) + -ism.*] The state of being heterogonous.

There is no evidence that two sets of individuals exist which differ slightly in function and are adapted for reciprocal fertilization; and this is the essence of *heterostylism*. Darwin, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 50.

heterotactous (het'e-rō-tak'tus), *a.* [*As heterotaxis (-tact-) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by heterotaxis. Specifically—(a) In *geol.*, irregular or not uniform in arrangement or stratification; heterogeneous. (b) In *bot.*, having organs deviating in position or arrangement from a normal type.

heterotaxis (het'e-rō-tak'sik), *a.* [*< heterotaxis + -ic; prop. *heterotactic: see tactic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting heterotaxis; not homotaxis.

heterotaxis (het'e-rō-tak'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + τάξις, arrangement (τάκτος, ordered, arranged), < τάσσειν, order, arrange.*] Anomalous arrangement; aberrant or abnormal disposition of parts or organs: the opposite of *homotaxis*.

heterotaxy (het'e-rō-tak'si), *n.* [*As heterotaxis.*] Same as *heterotaxis*.

Heterothalamæ (het'e-rō-tha-lā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (De Candolle, 1836), < Heterothalamus + -æ.*] A subdivision of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asterioideæ*, typified by the genus *Heterothalamus*.

Heterothalamus (het'e-rō-thal'a-mus), *n.* [*< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + θάλαμος, taken in mod. bot. sense, thalamus.*] A small genus of asteroid composite plants, the type of De Candolle's tribe *Heterothalamæ*, and closely allied to the genus *Baccharis*. It is characterized by having polygamo-dioecious heads. The hermaphrodite plants

bear either sterile flowers in the disk, or a single row of fertile female flowers around the edge; the female plants bear fertile flowers, of which the achenia are compressed or 3-angled; the hermaphrodite achenia are abortive; the pappus is in one series or more, and copious; the leaves are alternate, and entire or dentate; and the flowers are corymbose or paniculate, and yellow. Only five species are known, all natives of South America. *H. brunoides*, of southern Brazil, furnishes the yellow roemerillo dye from its flowers.

Heterotheca (het'e-rō-thē'kā), *n.* [*NL. (so called from the unlike achenia of the ray and disk), < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + θήκη, a case.*] A small genus of North American and Mexican herbs, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asterioideæ*, the type of De Candolle's tribe *Heterothecææ*. It is characterized by having the ray- and disk-flowers numerous, and both fertile; the style-branches of the hermaphrodite flowers tipped with a lanceolate or ovate triangular appendage; the achenia of the ray thickish, often triangular, without pappus, or rarely with a bristle or two; the disk compressed, and with a double pappus, the inner composed of long capillary bristles, the outer of numerous short squamæ; the leaves alternate; the flowers yellow; and the pappus brownish. Aublet, 1775.

Heterothecææ (het'e-rō-thē'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (De Candolle, 1836), < Heterotheca + -ææ.*] A subdivision of plants belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asterioideæ*, typified by the genus *Heterotheca*.

heterotomous (het'e-rot'ō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, cut.*] In *mineral.*, having a cleavage different from the common variety: applied to a variety of feldspar.

heterotopia (het'e-rō-tō'pi-ā), *n.* Same as *heterotopy*.

heterotopic (het'e-rō-top'ik), *a.* [*< heterotopy + -ic.*] Same as *heterotopous*.

heterotopism (het'e-rot'ō-pizm), *n.* [*As heterotopy + -ism.*] Same as *heterotopy*.

heterotopous (het'e-rot'ō-pus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + τόπος, place.*] Misplaced; pertaining to or characterized by heterotopy: applied specifically in pathology to tissue occurring in an abnormal situation. Also *heterotopic*.

heterotopy (het'e-rot'ō-pi), *n.* [*< NL. heterotopia: see heterotopous.*] Disarrangement in position; misplacement. Specifically—(a) In *pathol.*, the occurrence of a tissue forming a neoplasm in an abnormal position. (b) In *biol.*, a disarrangement of an order of development affecting the place of the resulting phenomena. See *heterochrony*. Also *heterotopism*, *heterotopia*.

Virchow opposed both the view that the jaw [the infant giant jaw-bone of Stramberg] was like that of an ape and the one that it was a child's. The case was a rare instance of heterotopy in a man of gigantic size. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII, 138.

Displacement in position, or *heterotopy*, especially affects the cells or elementary parts which compose the organs; but it also affects the organs themselves. Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I, 13.

Heterotricha (het'e-rot'ri-kā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of heterotrichus: see heterotrichous.*] An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are either free-swimming or attached, naked or loricate, and are entirely ciliated. The cilia form two widely distinct systems, those of the general cuticular surface being short and fine, and those of the oral region of much larger size, cirrose, and constituting a linear or more or less spiral or circular series. The cortical layers are usually highly differentiated, and inclose an even, parallel series of longitudinally disposed muscular fibrillæ. The order contains by far the largest of the infusorians, many of its members being visible to the naked eye, and some ranging in size up to one sixth of an inch. There are 20 or more genera, ranged by Kent in 7 families, *Bursariidae*, *Spirostomidae*, *Stentoriidae*, *Tintinnidae*, *Trichodenopidae*, *Codonellidae*, and *Calceolidae*. *Heterotricha* is one of the four orders established by Stein, the others being *Holotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*.

heterotrichal (het'e-rot'ri-kāl), *a.* Same as *heterotrichous*. Encyc. Brit.

heterotrichous (het'e-rot'ri-kus), *a.* [*< NL. heterotrichus, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + τρίχ-, hair.*] Having unlike cilia scattered over the body; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterotricha*.

Heterotrichum (het'e-rot'ri-kum), *n.* [*NL. (De Candolle, 1828), < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + τρίχ-, hair.*] A genus of shrubs belonging to the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, tribe *Miconieæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx impanulate, and 6- to 8-lobed; the corolla of 6 to 8 white or rose-colored obovate petals; numerous stamens, the anthers of which at first open by a single terminal pore, later by a fissure; and the fruit forming a tough berry. The leaves are large, ovate-cordate or oblong, and entire or serrulate. Six species are known, from Guiana and the West Indies. *H. nictum* is called the *American yonaberry* in the West Indies.

heterotropal (het'e-rot'rō-pāl), *a.* Same as *heterotropous*.

heterotrophy (het'e-rot'rō-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν,*

feed.] In *bot.*, an abnormal mode of obtaining nutrition, observed especially in the *Cupuliferae*. These plants, according to Frank, are destitute of root-hairs, and depend for their nutrition upon a fungus, the mycelium of which closely surrounds the roots and acts in the capacity of root-hairs. In contradistinction to these are most ordinary plants, which obtain their nourishment by *autotrophy*—that is, by means of ordinary root-hairs. See *symbiosis*.

heterotropic (het'-e-rō-trop'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* ἕτερος, other, different, + τροπή, a turning, < τρέπειν, turn.] Anisotropic; *elotropic*: opposed to *isotropic*.

heterotropous (het'-e-rōt' rō'-pus), *a.* [*Gr.* ἕτερος, other, different, + τροπή, turn.] In *bot.*, having the embryo or ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed. Also *heterotropal*.

heterousia, heteroousia (het'-e-rō'si-ā, -rō-ō'si-ā), *n.* [*LGr.* ἑτεροουσία, ἑτεροουσία, difference of essence or nature, < ἑτεροουσία, also ἑτεροουσία, of different essence or nature: see *heterousious*.] Different essence; essential difference of nature or constitution. See *Heterousian*.

Semi-Arianism occupied an untenable middle ground between the Arian *hetero-ousia*, or difference of essence, and the orthodox homo-ousia, or equality of essence. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

Heterousian, Heteroousian (het'-e-rō'si-an, -rō-ō'si-an), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr.* ἑτεροουσία, heteroousia, + -an.] *I. n. Eccles.*, one who believes the Father and the Son to be unlike in substance or essence; an Arian: opposed to *Homoousian*. Also *Heterousiast, Heteroousiast*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Heterousians or the doctrine of an essential difference between the Father and the Son: as, the *Heterousian* heresy. See *Homoousian*.

Heterousiast, Heteroousiast (het'-e-rō'si-ast, -rō-ō'si-ast), *n.* [*Gr.* ἑτεροουσιαν, heteroousi-an, + -ast.] Same as *Heterousian*.

heterousious, heteroousious (het'-e-rō'si-us, -rō-ō'si-us), *a.* [*LGr.* ἑτεροουσιος, less correctly ἑτεροουσιος, of different essence or nature, < ἕτερος, other, different, + οὐσία, essence, < ὄν, fem. οὐσα (όντ-), ppr. of εἶναι, be: see *am* (under *be*) and *ens, ontology*, etc.] *Eccles.*, essentially different; of unlike essence or substance: an epithet much used (in the Greek form) in the ancient Arian controversy, the Arians maintaining that the Son was created, and therefore was not the same in substance or essence (*heteroousious*) with the Father.

heterozetesis (het'-e-rō-zē-tē'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* ἕτερος, other, different, + ζήτησις, inquiry, < ζητεῖν, inquire, ask.] In *logic*, the fallacy of ignoring the elench, which consists in replying to an argument different from that which the opponent has advanced, or in disproving something which the opponent has not maintained.

hethen¹, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *heathen*.

hethen², *adv.* [*ME.*, also *hithen, hythen*, < *Icel.* hēðan = *Sw.* hāden = *Dan.* heden, hence, with a separative suffix -than, from the pron. stem represented by *he¹*. Cf. equiv. *hen², hence*, from the same ult. source.] Hence; from this place; from this time.

Alle come we hyder nakude and bare,
Whenne we hethene passe, is there no mare.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 85.

That is hythyn thre daies iornay,
The ganeste gate that I gane goo.
York Plays, p. 59.

hetheneset, *n.* A Middle English form of *heathennes*.

hething¹, *n.* [*ME.*, < *Icel.* hathing, a scoffing, hādhung, scorn, shame, disgrace, < hād, scoffing, mocking.] Contempt; mockery.

He hade not of hom but hething & skorne,
Grete wordis & gref, & moche grym threte;
That doublis my dole, & to dethe byngis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 2504.

Now are we dryve til hething and til soorn.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 190.

hetman (het'man), *n.* [= *G.* hetman, < *Pol.* hetman, *ataman* = Little Russ. *hetman, ataman, otaman, vataman* = Russ. *ataman*, < *G.* *hauptmann*, chieftain, captain, = *E.* *head-man*, q. v.]

1. In Poland, the commander of an army. The great hetman was formerly the commander-in-chief in the old kingdom of Poland.—2. Among the Cossacks, formerly, the elected chief of each of their principal communities; a Cossack chief; an *ataman*. The hetmans received extensive privileges from their Polish suzerains in the sixteenth century, which were continued after the Cossacks passed un-

der Russian rule in 1654. Their rights were greatly restricted by Peter the Great, and the office of hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks was abolished by Catharine II. A hetman of the Don Cossacks continues to exist, but his duties are those of a governor-general. Since 1835 the heir apparent of the Russian throne is hereditary hetman of all the Cossacks, and is represented by a "hetman by delegation" for each of their territorial divisions. *Hetman* (*ataman*) is also the common title of subordinate Cossack chiefs.

In the middle of the seventeenth century, an attempt of the King of Poland to enforce Popery upon the Cossacks, and to make their prince a *hetman*, delegate of his power, roused the indignation of the people.

A. J. C. Hare, *Studies in Russia*, ix.

hetmanate (het'man-āt), *n.* [*Gr.* hetman + -ate³.] The rule or administration of a hetman.

During the *hetmanate* it had fortifications of which traces are still extant. *Encyc. Brit.*, x. 6.

hetmanship (het'man-ship), *n.* [*Gr.* hetman + -ship.] The office of a hetman.

Hetmanship . . . was abolished by Catharine II.

A. J. C. Hare, *Studies in Russia*, ix.

hetter. An obsolete preterit of *heat*.

hettert, *a. compar.* An obsolete form of *hotter*. *Chaucer*.

hettle, *a.* and *n.* See *hattle*.

Heuchera (hū'kēr-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, named after Prof. Heucher, a German botanist.] A genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Saxifragaceae*, tribe *Saxifragaceae*, and the type of Bartling's tribe *Heuchereae*. The calyx is bell-shaped, the tube cohering at the base with the ovary, 5-cleft; the petals are 5 in number, spatulate, small, and entire; the stamens 5 in number; the styles 2, and slender; and the pod 1-celled, with 2 parietal many-seeded placentae, and 2-beaked, opening



Alum-root (*Heuchera Americana*).
a, flower; *b*, *c*, fruit, entire and cut transversely.

between the beaks. They are perennials, with round heart-shaped leaves, principally from the rootstock. The flowers are in small clusters disposed in a prolonged and narrow panicle, and are greenish or purplish. About 20 species are known, natives of North America and Mexico. The root furnishes a powerful astringent, whence the name *alum-root* applied to some of the species, particularly *H. Americana*. *H. villosa* is sometimes called the *American sanicle*.

Heuchereae (hū-kēr-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Heuchera* + -eae.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Saxifragaceae*, proposed by Bartling (1830), typified by the genus *Heuchera*.

heught (hūh), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *heuch*, formerly *huwe, hew*, etc., = *E.* *how²*, a hill: see *how²*.] 1. A crag; a precipice; a rugged steep; a glen with steep overhanging sides.

A laidley worm in Spindlestone-Heughts
Would ruin the North Country.
The Laidley Worm of Spindlestone-Heugh (Child's Ballads, l. 283).

2. A coal-mine; a pit.

heuk¹ (hūk), *n.* A Scotch form of *hook*. *Burns*.

heuk² (hūk), *n.* See *huke*.

heulandite (hū'lan-dit), *n.* [After H. Heuland, an English dealer in minerals.] A mineral belonging to the zeolite group. It occurs in white to red or gray monoclinic crystals, with pearly luster on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium.

heuretic (hū-ret'ik), *n.* [*Gr.* εὑρητικός, inventive (cf. εὑρίσκω, an inventor, discoverer), < εὑρίσκω (εὑρε-), invent, find out. Cf. *eureka*.] The art of discovery or invention: a branch of logic.

heuristic (hū-ris'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* εὑρίσκω (εὑρε-), find out (see *heuretic*), + -ist-ic.] Serving to find or discover.

We can, indeed, use the idea that the world is an organic whole, determined in relation to an end which consciousness sets for itself, as an *heuristic* principle to guide us in following the connexion of things with each other. *Encyc. Brit.*, xvi. 84.

heurteloup (hēr'tè-lōp), *n.* [After Baron Heurteloup.] An artificial leech; an instrument for cutting and cupping a small area.

Local bleeding is better done with the *heurteloup* than with leeches. *Medical News*, LIII. 73.

heurts, *n. pl.* See *hurt²*.

hevet, *v.* A Middle English form of *heave*.

Hevea (hē'vē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotoneae*, the type of Baillon's tribe *Heveae*. It is characterized by having 3-foliate leaves; a lax panicle of flowers, of which the calyx is 5-toothed or with 5 short lobes, and no corolla; stamens 5 to 10, with the filaments united in a column; and 3-valved capsular fruit. About 10 species are known, natives of tropical Brazil and Guiana. This genus furnishes the most valuable caoutchouc or india-rubber exported from South America. The best is obtained from *H. brasiliensis*. The seeds of these trees are poisonous to man and quadrupeds, but are harmless to and greedily eaten by birds. Prolonged boiling deprives them of their poison and renders them palatable.

Hevea (hē'vē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Hevea* + -eae.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, proposed by Baillon in 1874, the genus *Hevea* being the type.

heved¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *head*. *Chaucer*.

hevent, *n.* A Middle English form of *heaven*.

hew¹ (hū), *v.*; pret. *heved*, pp. *hewed* or *heven*, ppr. *hewing*. [*ME.* *hewen* (pret. *hew*, *heow*, pp. *hewen*), < *AS.* *hēwan* (pret. *hēow*, pp. *hēwen*) = *OS.* *hāwan* = *OFries.* *hāwa*, *howa* = *D.* *hōwen* = *MLG.* *houwen*, *hōwen*, *hoggen* = *OHG.* *houwan*, *MHG.* *houwen*, *G.* *hauen* = *Icel.* *högva* = *Sw.* *hugga* = *Dan.* *hugge*, cut, hew, = *Goth.* **haggwan* (?), not recorded, = *OBulg.* *Serv.* *kovati*, Russ. *kovati*, etc., strike, hammer, forge (a word widely developed in Slav.), = *Lith.* *kauti*, strike, forge, = *Lett.* *kaut*, strike. From the same root are *hay¹* and, through *F.*, *hoel¹*; also prob. *hack¹*, with *hatch³, hatchet, hash¹*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To cut; especially, to cut with an ax, a hatchet, or a sword with a swinging blow; cut with a heavy blow or with repeated blows: as, to *hew* down a tree.

Er thei were alle ynne ther were many slayn and for heven. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 234.

Wel coude he heven wood, and water bere,

For he was yong and mighty.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 564.

Hew them in pieces; hack their bones asunder.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

2. To form or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; cut roughly into form; shape out by cutting: often with *out*: as, to *hew* timber; to *hew* out a sepulcher from a rock.

A ful huge hegt hit haled vpon lofte,

Of harde heven ston vp to the tablez.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 789.

Lammikin was as gude a mason

As ever heved a stane.

Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 307).

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than hewing out new ones. *Pope*, To Swift.

II. intrans. To cut; inflict cutting blows.

Deth with his axe so faste on me doth heve.

Court of Love, l. 980.

Full ofte he heweth up so highe

That chipps fallen in his eye.

Gower, Conf. Amant, i. 106.

hew¹ (hū), *n.* [*Gr.* hew¹, *v.*] Destruction by cutting down.

Of whom he makes such havocke and such hew

That swarms of damned soules to hell he sends.

Spenser, F. Q., vi. viii. 49.

hew², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hue¹*.

hew³, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hue²*.

hewet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *AS.* *hīwa*, in pl. *hīwan*, household, servants, = *OS.* *hīwa*, f., wife, = *OHG.* *hīwa*, m., husband, *hīwā*, f., wife: see *hind²*.] A servant or retainer.

O servaunt traitour, false homly hewe.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 541.

hewed¹, *a.* See *hued*.

hewer (hū'ēr), *n.* One who hews.

And the princes said unto them, Let them live; but let them be *hewers* of wood and drawers of water unto all the congregation. *Josh.* ix. 21.

Specifically—(a) In coal-mining, the miner who cuts the coal. (b) In lumbering, one who uses a heavy broadax in squaring timber.

hewgag (hū'gag), *n.* [Appar. a made word, prob. based on *gengaw*, a Jew's-harp.] 1. A toy musical instrument consisting of a hollow wooden pipe, about 4 inches long and half an

hexastyle (hek'sa-stīl), *a.* [*< L. hexastylus, < Gr. ἑξαστόλος, with six columns in front, < ἕξ, = E. six, + στόλος, column: see style².*] In *arch.*, having six columns: said of a portico or a temple having that number of columns in the front. The epithet implies nothing as to the presence

or absence of other columns on the sides of the edifice, or at its opposite end, or within the portico. These characteristics must be expressed, in the description of a building, by the adjunction of other epithets or terms. Thus, the Roman temple called the Maison Carrée, at Nîmes, is a *prostyle hexastyle pseudo-peripteros*; the Thesaurus at Athens is an *amphiprostyle hexastyle peripteral* temple, with *pronaos* and *opisthodomos* or *epinaos*, each with two columns in antis.



Hexastyle front of the ancient Roman temple called the Maison Carrée, at Nîmes, France.

hexasyllabic

(hek'sa-si-lab'ik), *a.* [*<* L.L. *hexasyllabus*, *<* Gr. ἑξασύλλαβος, of six syllables, *<* ἑξ, = E. *six*, + σύλλαβη, syllable: see *syllable*.] Containing or consisting of six syllables; as, irreconcilable is a *hexasyllabic* word; the *hexasyllabic* form of a choriambus (— — — — —) for — — — — —.

hexatetrahedron (hek-sa-tet-ra-hē'drōn), *n.*; pl. *hexatetrahedra* (-drā). [*<* Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + E. *tetrahedron*, *q. v.*] In *crystal*, a solid bounded by twenty-four scalene triangles; the inclined hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. The diamond sometimes has this form.

Hexateuch (hek'sa-tūkh), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + τεύχος, a tool, implement, later also a book. Cf. *Pentateuch*, *Heptateuch*.] The first six books of the Old Testament. The sixth book, Joshua, relating the final settlement of the Jews in the promised land, is a continuation of the Pentateuch, and apparently forms with it a complete work, homogeneous in both style and purpose.

Having relegated the whole of the *Hexateuch* into a late period, Prof. Slade naturally finds no reliable historical record before the days of the Judges.

The Independent, Nov. 1, 1883.

Hexateuchal (hek'sa-tū-kāl), *a.* [*<* *Hexateuch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Hexateuch*.

hexatomic (hek-sa-tōm'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + ἄτομος, an atom.] In *chem.*, consisting of six atoms: also applied to atoms which are hexavalent and to alcohols or other compounds having six replaceable hydrogen atoms.

hexavalent (hek-sav'a-lent), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + L. *valen(t)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have power: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, having the same saturating or combining power as six hydrogen atoms, or a valence of six.

hexaxon (hek-sak'son), *a.* [*<* Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + ἄξων, an axle: see *ax²*, *axe²*, and *axle*.] Having six axes of growth, as a sponge-spicule.

hexicology (hek-si-kol'ō-jī), *n.* An erroneous form for *hexiology*.

hexiological (hek'si-ō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*<* *hexicology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to *hexicology*.

hexiology (hek-si-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἑξ, a state or habit (*<* ἕξις, have, hold); intr. be in a given state or condition: see *hectic*, + -λογία, *<* ἔλεγε, speak: see *-ology*.] The history of the development and behavior of living beings as affected by their environment. This term was originally proposed by Mivart in the erroneous form *hexicology*.

hexiradiate (hek-si-rā'di-āt), *a.* [Irreg. *<* Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + L. *radius*, rayed: see *radiate*, *a.*] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; *sexiradiate*.

Hence the group is distinguished as *hexiradiate*.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 511.

hexoctahedron (hek-sok-tā-hē'drōn), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + E. *octahedron*, *q. v.*] A crystalline form belonging to the isometric system and contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces. Also called *adamantoid*, because it is a common form of the diamond. Also *hexakisoctahedron*.



Hexoctahedron.

hexet, *a. superl.* [ME. *hexte*, *hect*, etc., *<* AS. *hēhsta*, superl. of *heah*, high: see *high*. Cf. *next*, superl. of *nigh*.] Highest.

Than he glode thurgh the greues & the gray thornes,
To the hed of the hole on the *hexet* gre [step].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13504.

The first apple and the *hexet*
Which groweth vnto you next.
Isle of Ladies, I. 345.

When bale is *hexet*,
Boot is next. *Old proverb.*

hexyl (hek'sil), *n.* [*<* Gr. ἑξ, = E. *six*, + -yl.] The hypothetical radical (C₆H₁₃) of the sixth member of the monovalent series of alcohols.

hey¹ (hā), *interj.* [Also *hay*; *<* ME. *hey*, *hay* = D. *hei* = G. *hei* = Dan. Sw. *hey*, *interj.* Cf. *heigh*, *hal*, *hol*.] An exclamation expressing pleasure, surprise, etc.: also used as a call to attract attention and as an interrogative.

Hey, Johnny Coup, are ye waking yet?

Ritson, *Scottish Songs*.

Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, *hey*?
Sheridan, *The Duenna*, II. 3.

Bachelor Bluff, Bachelor Bluff.

Hey for a heart that's rugged and tough!
Old song, in *Scott's Chronicles of the Canongate*, xx.

hey², *a. and adv.* An obsolete form of *high*. *Chaucer*.

hey³, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *hie*. *Chaucer*.

hey⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *hay²*.

heyday¹ (hā'dā), *interj.* [Formerly *heyda*, acc. of D. *heidaar* = G. *heida* = Dan. *heida*, *hey* there, ho there: see *hey¹* and *there*.] An exclamation of cheerfulness, surprise, wonder, etc.

Hey-da! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame castles in the aire?
E. Jonson, *Masque of Augurs*.

Hey day! what's the matter now!

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, v. 3.

heyday² (hā'dā), *n.* [Confused with *heyday¹*; prop. *high-day*, *q. v.*] Highest vigor; full strength; acme.

At your age,

The *hey-day* in the blood is tame, it's humble.

And waits upon the judgment.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 4.

A merry peal puts my spirits quite in a *hey-day*.

Burton, *Lord of the Manor*, I. 1.

The natural association of the sentiment of love with the *heyday* of the blood seems to require that in order to portray it in vivid tints . . . one must not be too old.

Emerson, *Love*.

The *heyday* of life is over with him, but his old age is sunny and chirping.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, IV. 2.

heyday-guise¹, **heydeguy¹** (hā'dā-gīz, hā'de-gī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haydegy*, *haydige*, as if sing., but usually *heyday-guise*, *heydeguyes*, *heydegies*, *hey-de-guize*, *hy-day-gies*, *hydagies*, *heydegies*, etc., and prob. orig. *hey-day guise*, i. e. holiday fashion: see *heyday²* and *guise*.] A kind of dance; a country-dance or round.

But friendly Faeries, met with many Graces,
And light-foot Nymphs can chace the lingering Night
With *Heydeguyes* and trimly trodden trappes.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, June.

By wells and rills, in meadows greene,

We nightly dance our *hey-day guise*.

Robin Good-fellow (Percy's *Reliques*, p. 387).

Brave Don, cast your eyes

On our gipsy fashions;

In our antic *hey-de-guize*

We go beyond all nations.

Middleton, *Spanish Gypsy*, IV. 1.

heyet, *v. and n.* An obsolete variant of *hie*. *Chaucer*.

heyght, *a. and adv.* An obsolete variant of *high*. *Chaucer*.

hey-go-mad (hā'gō-mad). [*<* *hey¹* + *go* + *mad*.] A colloquial expression implying an intense or extreme degree, boundlessness, absence of restraint, or the like. [Eng.]

Away they go, clattering like *hey-go-mad*.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, I. 2.

'Tisn't Mr. Bounderby, 'tis his wife; yo'r not fearfo' o' her; yo was *hey-go-mad* about her an hour sin.

Dickens, *Hard Times*, xxii.

hey-pass¹ (hā'pās'). [*<* *hey*, *interj.*, + *pass*, impv.] An interjectional expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats, and equivalent to "Presto, change!"

Ha' you forgotten me? you think to carry it away with your *hey-passe* and repasse.

Marlowe, *Faustus*, v. 1.

You wanted but *Hey-passe* to have made your transition like a mysticall man of Sturbridge. But for all your sleight of hand, our just exceptions against liturgy are not vanished.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

heyront, *n.* An obsolete form of *heron*.

Hey's ligament. See *ligament*.

heysogget, **heysugget**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *hay-suck*.

Hg. In *chem.*, the symbol for mercury (New Latin *hydrargyrum*).

H. H. An abbreviation of (a) *His Holiness*—that is, the Pope—or of (b) *His (or Her) Highness*.

hhd. A contraction of *hog'shead*.

hi (hī), *interj.* [Also *hy*; a mere exclamation, like *hey¹*, *heigh*, *hal*, etc.] An exclamation of surprise, admiration, etc.: often used ironically and in derision.

Ready money worth twelve per cent. a month, too, and he with twelve banks in monte and fero. *Hi, hi, hi!*
J. W. Palmer, *New and Old*, p. 172.

Hiantes (hī-an'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *hian(t)s*, ppr. of *hiare*, gape: see *hiatus*.] 1. Same as *Fissirostres*. A. E. Brehm.—2. In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of *Ampligulares*.

hiation¹ (hī-ā'shōn), *n.* [*<* L. as if **hiatio(n)*, *<* *hiare*, pp. *hiatus*, gape: see *hiatus*.] The act of gaping.

The continual *hiation* or holding open of its [the chameleon's] mouth.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 21.

hiatus (hī-ā'tus), *n.*; pl. *hiatuses*, *hiatus* (-tus-ez, -tus). [L., a gap, aperture, chasm, hiatus, *<* *hiare*, pp. *hiatus*, gape, yawn, allied to E. *yawn*, *q. v.*] 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.

Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it.

Woodward.

2. In *anat.*, a foramen.—3. In *gram.* and *pros.*, the coming together of two vowels without intervening consonant in successive words or syllables of one word.—4. A space from which something requisite to completeness is absent, as a missing link in a genealogy, an interval of unknown history, a lost or erased part of a manuscript, etc.; a lacuna; a break.

I shall endeavour to fill this *hiatus* by producing an almost entire chronologic series of paintings from the time to Hen. VII., when Mr. Vertue's notes recommence.

Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, I. II.

A lamentable *hiatus* occurs in his greatest work.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 2.

Even the *hiatus* between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata is partly, if not wholly, bridged over.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 50.

5. Specifically, in *logic*, a fault of demonstration, consisting in the omission to prove some premise made use of, and not self-evident or admitted.—**Hiatus Fallopi**, the opening of Fallopius, an aperture in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the passage of the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve.—**Hiatus trapezii**, the elongated lozenge-shaped interval between the fore border of the acromioclavicular muscle and the margins of the clavotrapezius muscle and the levator claviculæ.

Hibbertia (hī-bēr'ti-ā), *n.* [NL. (Andrews, 1797), named after George Hibbert.] A genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order *Dilleniaceæ* and the tribe *Hibbertiæ*. They are small heath-like shrubs with slender trailing or climbing stems, and showy yellow flowers in solitary terminal or axillary clusters. The flowers, which are strong-scented, have 5 thick sepals,



Flowering branch of *Hibbertia volubilis*.

5 fugacious petals, numerous stamens, and 1 to 15 carpels, each containing one or more shining seeds. About 70 species are known, chiefly confined to Australasia. They are the *Australian rock-roses*, and a number of species are cultivated for their showy flowers. Beautifully preserved impressions of the leaves of three species of this genus have been described by Conwentz from fragments of amber from the celebrated amber-beds of northern Prussia.

Hibbertiæ (hī-bēr'ti-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Hibbertia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Dilleniaceæ*, proposed by Reichenbach in 1828, and typified by the genus *Hibbertia*. It differs from the other tribes of the *Dilleniaceæ* by having the apex of the filaments never or rarely dilated, by the anthers being often oblong, and by having small one-nerved or rarely reticulate-nerved leaves. Same as *Hibbertiæ* of Spöck.

hibernacle (hī'bēr-nā-kl), *n.* [= F. *hibernacle*, the bud in which the embryo of a plant is inclosed, = Sp. *invernaculo*, a greenhouse, *<* L. *hibernaculum*, winter residence, pl. *hibernacula*, winter tents, winter quarters, *<* *hibernare*, pass the winter: see *hibernate*.] 1. That which serves for shelter or protection in winter; winter quarters.—2. In *hort.*, a covering or protection for young buds during winter.—3. Same as *hibernaculum*, 2.

hibernaculum

hibernaculum (hī-bēr-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *hibernacula* (-lū). [L.: see *hibernacle*.] 1. Same as *hibernacle*, 1.

As a neighbour was lately ploughing in a dry chalky field far removed from any water, he turned out a water-rat that was curiously laid up in an *hibernaculum* artificially formed of grass and leaves.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxviii.

There sat a frog . . . in a little excavation in the surface of the leaf-mould. As it sat there, the top of its back was level with the surface of the ground. This, then, was its *hibernaculum*; here it was prepared to pass the winter.

J. Burroughs, Signs and Seasons, p. 16.

2. In bot., any part of a plant which protects an embryonic organ during the winter, as a bud or bulb. Also *hibernacle*. [Now rare.]—3. In zool.: (a) One of the winter buds of a polyzoan; an arrested and encysted polyzoön-bud capable of surviving the winter and germinating in the following spring.

The only approach to a differentiation of the polypides in *Paludicella* is in the arrest of growth of some of the buds of a colony in autumn, which, instead of advancing to maturity, become conical and invested with a dark-colored cuticle. They are termed *hibernacula*.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 433.

(b) The false opercule or pseudopericardium of a snail.

It is no uncommon thing to find, during the warm season, individuals (snails) to the exterior of whose shells there adhere one or more (often a great number) of . . . *hibernacula*, cast off by their fellows on emerging from the dormant state.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 273.

hibernal (hī-bēr-nal), *a.* [= F. *hibernal*, *hibernal* = Sp. Pg. *invernal*, < L. *hibernalis*, < *hibernus*, of winter: see *hibernate*.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.

hibernate (hī-bēr-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hibernated*, ppr. *hibernating*. [Formerly also written *hybernate*; < L. *hibernatus*, pp. of *hibernare* (> It. *invernare*, *vernare* = Sp. Pg. *invernar* = Pr. *ivernar* = F. *hiverner*), pass the winter, < *hibernus*, of or belonging to winter, wintry (> It. *inverno*, *verno* = Sp. *invierno* = Pg. *inverno* = Pr. *ivern* = F. *hiver*, winter), prob. orig. **himernus* (= Gr. *χειμερινός*, of or belonging to winter, wintry), < *hiems*, winter: see *hiems*.] 1. To winter; pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, and generally in a torpid condition, as some animals.

Other causes than cold may induce an animal to *hibernate*; as when deprived of the supply of food gathered during the previous season.

Science, III. 538.

2. Figuratively, to remain in seclusion; pass the time torpidly or apathetically.

I want to *hibernate* for three months, and not see a soul, except you with my meals. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

hibernation (hī-bēr-nā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *hybernation*; = F. *hibernation*, *hibernation*, < L. as if **hibernatio* (> *hibernare*, *hibernate*: see *hibernate*, *v.*] The act or period of hibernating.

The several plants that were to pass their *hibernation* in the green-house.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, A New Conservatory.

Naturalists have not sufficiently discriminated between torpidity and *hibernation*.

E. Blyth, Note on Gilbert White's Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxxviii.

Hibernian (hī-bēr-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hibernia*, sometimes written *Iverna*, *Jucerna*, also *Ierna*, *Ierne*, Gr. *Ἰουερνία*, *Ἰέρνῃ*, regarded as various forms of the name which appears later as Ir. *Erin*, gen. *Erinn*, *Erin*, Ireland.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland, or to its inhabitants; characteristic of Ireland or the Irish; Irish.

Hibernian politics, O Swift! thy fate.

Pope, Dunciad, III. 331.

Hibernian embroidery, an embroidery done in button-hole-stitch and satin-stitch with colored silk, floss, etc. *Dict. of Needlework*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland; a member of the Irish race.

Hibernianism (hī-bēr-ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hibernian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Hibernicism*.

Hibernicism (hī-bēr-ni-sizm), *n.* [< *Hibernia* + *-ic* + *-ism*.] An idiom or a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; especially, an Irish bull.

Though it is not true that here "Ireland stops the way," a most choice *Hibernicism* does.

Athenæum, March 10, 1883, p. 311.

Hibernicize (hī-bēr-ni-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hibernicized*, ppr. *Hibernicizing*. [< *Hibernia* + *-ic* + *-ize*.] To make Irish; give an Irish character to; render into the language or idiom of the Irish.

2822

Many of the English nobles were *Hibernicized*—and few of the Irish were Anglicized.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 141.

hibernization (hī-bēr-ni-zā'shon), *n.* Same as *hibernation*. *Imp. Dict.*

Hiberno-Celtic (hī-bēr-nō-sel'tik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Irish branch of the Celtic race; native Irish: as, the *Hiberno-Celtic* language.

II. *n.* The native Irish language.

Hibernologist (hī-bēr-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *Hibernology* + *-ist*.] A student of Hibernology.

We may fairly contrast his Hibernology with that of the *Hibernologists* of the present generation.

Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 231.

Hibernology (hī-bēr-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [< *Hibernia* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study or knowledge of Irish antiquities and history.

Hibisceæ (hī-bis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hibiscus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hibiscus*. It is characterized by having the column of stamens anther-bearing for a considerable part of its length, naked and truncate or 5-toothed at the apex, and a mostly 5-celled loculicidal pod.

Hibiscus (hī-bis'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hibiscus*, also *hibiscum*, < Gr. *ἵβισκος*, mallow.] 1. A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants (herbs, shrubs, or trees), of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hibisceæ*. They are characterized by having a 5-cleft calyx, supplemented by 3 to 5 narrow bracts; by the long column of stamens, which is frequently anther-bearing for much of its length; and by the 5-valved loculicidal pod, with numerous seeds. About 150 species are known, mostly from tropical countries, but a few are natives of temperate regions. The species are remarkable for abounding in mucilage and for the tenacity of the fiber of their bark, whence several are employed for many economical purposes in their native countries. The petals of *H. rosea* (the rose-mallow) are large, handsome, usually red, and are used in China as a black dye for the hair and eyes. The handsome flowering shrub known in gardens as *Althæa frutescens*, or rose of Sharon, is a species of *Hibiscus* (*H. Syriacus*). The root of *H. Manihot* yields a mucilage used as size and to give a proper consistency to paper. The leaves of *H. cannabinus* are edible, and an oil is extracted from its seeds; it is cultivated in India for its fiber, being known as *Indian hemp*. The plants of this genus are commonly known as *rose-mallows*. The great rose-mallow of the Carolina coast is *H. coccineus*. *H. Moscheutos*, of the United States, with rose-colored or white flowers 6 inches in diameter, is the swamp rose-mallow. *H. Trionum*, of Europe, with a sulphur-yellow corolla, is the bladder-ketmia or flower-of-an-hour. *H.* (formerly *Abelmoschus*) *esulentus*, of the West Indies and Central America, furnishes the okra or gumbo. *H. Manihot* is the Australian manioc. *H. splendens*, a native of Queensland and New South Wales, is the hollyhook-tree. *H. Sabdariffa*, of tropical Asia and Africa, yields the rosella-fiber. *H. tiliaceus* is the Tahitian pecon.



Flowering Branch of *Hibiscus Moscheutos*. a, flower cut longitudinally; b, stamen; c, fruit; d, embryo.

2. [I. c.] A plant of this genus. **hic** (hik), *interj.* [See *hic*, *hick*, *hick*, *hick*.] A syllable used to express the sound of a hiccup, particularly in representing the speech of a drunken person as interrupted by this sound. **hic, hick** (hik), *n.* [Cf. D. *hik* = LG. *hick* = Dan. *hikke* = Sw. *hicka* = W. *ig* = Bret. *hik*, a hiccup; MD. *hicken*, D. *hikken*, MD. also *hicksen* = G. *hicken*, *hicksen*, *hicksen*, *v.*, = Dan. *hikke* = Sw. *hicka*, hiccup; cf. also the various other E. forms, *hiccup*, *hiccup*, *hiccup*, *hiccup*, *hicket*, *hicket*, *hickcock*, also *kink*, *chink*, *chin-cough*; F. *hoquet*, formerly *hocquet*, Pers. *hikuk*, *hukukuk*, Hind. *hickki*, *huckki*, *huckki*, a hiccup: all imitative of the sound of a hiccup.] A hiccup.

hic, hick (hik), *v.* [< *hic*, *hick*, *hick*, *hick*.] To hiccup.

hicatee, hiccatee (hik-a-tē'), *n.* [Central Amer.] A fresh-water tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet, which are gelatinous when dressed.

hiccus doctius (hik'shius dok'shius). [A nonsense formula, appar. founded on L. *hic est doctus*, 'here is a learned man.' Cf. *hocus-pocus*.] A juggler. [Cant.]

hick-joint

And *hiccus doctius* played in all.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 580.

hiccory, *n.* See *hickory*.

hiccup, hiccup (hik'up), *n.* [The spelling *hiccup* is recent, being a forced conformation with *cough*, which is not related; the pronunciation is still that of the older form *hiccup*, earlier written *hickup* (cf. mod. dial. *hickup-snickup*), *hickhop*, with equiv. forms *hickcock*, *hickcock*, *hickcock*, and *hicket*, with quasi-dim. suffixes *-ock*, *-et*, < *hic* (*hick*), a syllable imitative of the spasmodic sound concerned: see *hic*, *interj.*] A quick, involuntary, inspiratory movement of the diaphragm brought suddenly to a stop by an involuntary closing of the glottis; the affection of having such spasms: in the latter sense generally in the plural: as, to have the *hiccups*.

He shall be a knight, a baron; or by some false accusation, as they do to such as have the *hiccups*, to make them forget it.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 549.

Some are freed from the *hiccup* by being told of some feigned ill news, or even of some other things, that but excites a great attention of mind.

Boyle, Works, I. 83.

hiccup, hiccup (hik'up), *v.* [Formerly also *hickup*; < *hiccup*, *hiccup*, *n.* Cf. D. *hikken*, etc., *hiccup*; from the noun: see *hic*, *hick*, *hick*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To be affected with the hiccups; make the sound of a hiccup.

My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,

Or (when I'm in a fit) to hiccup.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 346.

II. *trans.* To say, pronounce, or call out with an utterance interrupted by hiccups, as one who is intoxicated.

Hiccoughing out the same strain he'd begun,

"Jol—jolly companion every one!"

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 172.

They abhorred Popery . . . and idolatries in general; and *hiccuped* Church and State with fervor.

Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 155.

hich (hēch), *a.* A Scotch form of *high*.

hichcock (hik'ok), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *hiccup*.

hichcock (hik'ok), *n.* [< *hich*, var. of *hick*, + *cock*, used as a dim. suffix.] A fool.

Among whom this *hichcocke* missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze; he besides his wits, for he had borrowed it of a special friend of his, and swore he had rather spend 20 nobles.

Jests of George Peel.

hichelt, *n.* See *hetchel*.

hic jacet (hik jā'set). [L.: *hic*, adv., here, orig. a case (locative) of *hic*, this, akin to E. *he*, *q. v.*; *jacet*, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *jacere*, lie: see *jacet*.] Here lies: words often beginning Latin (and later sometimes English) epitaphs on tombstones. Abbreviated *H. J.* It is sometimes used as a noun, as in the extract.

Among the knightly brasses of the graves,

And by the cold *Hic Jacets* of the dead.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

hick (hik), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *hip*.] To hop; spring. [Prov. Eng.]

hick (hik), *n.* [A particular use of *Hick*, < ME. *Hikke*, a popular variation of *Rick*, also *Dick*, as an abbr. of *Richard* (see *dicky*, etc.), and partly merged with *Ike*, a contr. of *Isaac*. Hence *hickscorner*. *Hick* appears variously in the surnames *Hicks*, *Hickes*, *Hickson*, *Hixon*, *Higgins*, *Higginson*, *Hitchins*, etc., parallel with *Dick*, *Dix*, *Dickson*, *Dixon*, *Dickens*, etc.] A countryman: used like *hodge*.

Richard Bumpkin: Ha! A perfect Country *Hick*—how came you, Friend, to be a Soldier?

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

hick, *n.* and *v.* See *hic*.

hickery (hik'er-i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Ill-natured. [North. Eng.]

hickery-pickery (hik'er-i-pik'er-i), *n.* A popular version of *hiera-picra*.

The ledly cured me wif some *hickery-pickery*.

Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

hicket (hik'et), *n.* [Also *hickot*; imitative, like *hiccup*, *hickcock*, F. *hoquet*, etc.: see *hiccup*.] Same as *hiccup*.

Le *hoquet* ou *sanglot* [F.], the *Hicket*, or *yexing*.

Nomenclator.

It is also of good signality, according to that of Hippocrates, that sneezing cureth the *hicket*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

hicket (hik'et), *v. i.* [< *hicket*, *n.*] To hiccup.

hickhall, *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

hickingly, *adv.* In a hickering or hacking manner: applied to a cough. *Topsell*.

hick-joint (hik'joint), *a.* In masonry, an epithet applied to a kind of pointing in which mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall and made smooth or level with the surface.

hickock (hik'ok), *n.* [Also *hickcock*, *hichecock*; a varied redupl. of *hic*, *hick*³ (cf. Pers. *hikuk*, *hukkuk*): see *hic*, *hick*³, *hiccup*.] Same as *hiccup*.

The voice is lost in *hickocks*, and the breath is stifled with sighs.

Howell, Parly of [Beasts, p. 23.]

hickol (hik'ol), *n.* See *hickwall*.

hickory (hik'ō-ri), *n.*; pl. *hickories* (-riz). [Formerly also *hiccory*, and in earlier form *pohickery*; an Amer. Ind. name. Another Ind. name is *kiskatom*, q. v.] 1. A North American tree be-

longing to the genus *Carya*, of the natural order *Juglandaceae*. It has alternate pinnate leaves, no stipules, and monocious flowers, the sterile in catkins, the fertile solitary or in small clusters or spikes. The fruit is a dry drupe with a bony nut-shell, containing a large 4-lobed orthotropous seed. See *Carya*.

Poplar, Plum, Crab, Oak, and Apple tree, Yea, Cherry, and tree called *Pohickery*. J. Ferrar, Reformed Virginia Silk Worm (1653).

Loud the black-eyed Indian maidens laugh, That gather, from the nestling heaps of leaves, The hickory's white nuts. Bryant, The Fountain.

2. The wood of this tree. It is heavy, strong, and flexible, and very valuable, being used for a great variety of purposes. That of the shagbark or shellbark is the most valuable.

hickory-acacia (hik'ō-ri-ā-kā'shiā), *n.* A tall shrub or small tree, *Acacia leprosa*, of the natural order *Leguminosae*, a native of New South Wales. The heart-wood is reddish-brown in color, takes a good polish, and is used for furniture.

hickory-elm (hik'ō-ri-elm), *n.* See *elm*.

hickory-eucalyptus (hik'ō-ri-ū-kā-lip'tus), *n.* *Eucalyptus punctata*, a native of New South Wales, a beautiful tree attaining a height of 100 feet or more. The wood is of a light-brown color, hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for wheelwrights' work, ship-building, etc.

hickory-girdler (hik'ō-ri-gēr'dlēr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, which girdles the twigs of hickories and some other trees in the United States. See *girdler*, 3, and cut under *twig-girdler*.

hickory-head (hik'ō-ri-hed), *n.* The ruddy duck, hardhead, or toughhead, *Erismatura rubida*. G. Trumbull. [New Jersey, U. S.]

hickory-nut (hik'ō-ri-nut), *n.* The nut of the hickory. The hickory-nut is inclosed in a thick firm husk, which at maturity opens spontaneously by four seams. The meat of the better kinds is delicately flavored, and yields a large amount of fine oil.

Year after year hundreds and thousands of bushels of the shell-barks, the *hickory-nuts* par excellence, have been gathered in various parts of the country.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 71.

hickory-pine (hik'ō-ri-pīn), *n.* On the Pacific coast, *Pinus Balfouriana*, variety *aristata*; in the eastern United States, *P. pungens*. See *Pinus*.

hickory-shad (hik'ō-ri-shad), *n.* Same as *gizzard-shad*.

hickory-shirt (hik'ō-ri-shērt), *n.* A coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a check. [U. S.]

hickot, *n.* See *hicket*.

hickscorner (hik'skōr-nēr), *n.* [Also written *hicscorner*; so called from a character in an interlude under this title printed by Wynken de Worde, represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion. See *hick*².] A scoffer, especially at religious things.

What is more common in our days than, when such *hickscorners* will be merry at their drunken banquets, to fall in talk of some one minister or other? Pilkington.

Hicksite (hik'sīt), *n.* [(< *Hicks* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A member of a seceding body of Friends or Quakers, followers of Elias Hicks, formed in the United States in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines. See *Society of Friends*, under *friend*.

hickupt, *n.* and *v.* See *hiccup*.

hickwall (hik'wāl), *n.* [Also in numerous other forms, as *hickwal*, *hickwell*, *hickhall*, *hickol*, *hickle*, *equal*, *ecall*, *ecle*, *ecce*, *eikle*, *ickle*,



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Hickory (*Carya alba*). a, male flower; b, female flower.

icwell, *yuckel*, *yockel*, and, with an intermediate form *hickway*, *hicway*, *hecco*, in another type *heighaw*, *highawe*, *highhaw*, *highhoc*, *heyhoe*, as well as in the accom. forms *hewhole*, formerly *huhole*, *hewel*, etc. (see *hewhole*), *highhole*, *highholder*. The syllable *hick-* is perhaps orig. due to *hack*¹, and *-wall* to *-wall* in *woodwall*, *witwall*, the bird being also known as *wood-hacker* and *woodwall*. Cf. Florio's definition of It. *picchio*: "a knoeke, a pecke, a clap, a iob, a snap, a thumpe or great stroke, also a bird called a wood hacker, a wood wall, a wood pecker, a tree iobber, a hickway, a iobber, spight, a snapper." The form *heighaw* (*heyhoe*, etc.) appears to be imitative of the woodpecker's harsh laughing cry (cf. *ha-ha*¹, *haw-haw*¹, *heehaw*, *heigh-ho*). Popular bird-names are subject to imitative variation.] 1. A woodpecker: now applied especially to the little spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*, and to the green woodpecker or popinjay, *Geococcyx viridis*, both of Europe.

Those carpenter fowls, the *hickwall*s, Who with their beaks did hack the gates out workmanly: And of their hacking the like sound arose As in a dockyard. Cary, tr. of Aristophanes' Birds, p. 109.

2. The little blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hickway (hik'wā), *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

hid, *p. a.* See *hidden*.

hidage (hi'dāj), *n.* [= OF. (Law F.) *hidage*, < ML. *hidagium*; as *hide*³ + *-age*.] 1. A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

All the king's supplies, made from the very beginning of his reign, are particularly againe and opprobriously rehearsed, as . . . Carnage, *Hydage*, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 136.

The cities and towns not within the scope of the *hidage* paid by way of auxilium or aid.

S. Douell, Taxes in England, I. 41.

2. The assessed value or measurement of an estate for this purpose.

hidalgism (hi-dal'jizm), *n.* [< *hidalgo* + *-ism*.] The spirit and conduct characteristic of the class of *hidalgos* in Spain. See *hidalgo*. [Rare.]

His [Cervantes'] main purpose was . . . to show by an example pushed to absurdity the danger of *hidalgism*. Enyc. Brit., XXII. 358.

hidalgo (hi-dal'gō), *n.* [Sp., generally explained, according to a popular etymology, as standing for *hijo de algo*, 'son of something' (*hijo*, son; *de*, of; *algo*, something, anything, < L. *aliquid*, *aliquid*, something); but this is wrong, OSp. Pg. *fidalgo* standing for *fijo dalgo*, < L. *filius Italicus*, lit. 'Italian son,' i. e. adopted Roman citizen, one upon whom the *jus Italicum*, or right of Roman citizenship, was conferred; Sp. *hijo*, OSp. *fijo*, < L. *filius*, son; see *filial*.] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth. The special privileges formerly possessed by the *hidalgos* (among which was the exclusive right to the appellation *Don*) made them as a class self-important, haughty, and domineering, though many of them were not otherwise distinguished from the class below them. These privileges were abrogated on the establishment of constitutional government.

The knights and *hidalgos* are an intermediate order between the great nobility and the people.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

hidden, *hid* (hid'n, hid), *p. a.* [< ME. *hid*, *hidd*, *hed*, *hud*, *yhid*, *ihud*, pp. of *hiden*, *hide*: see *hide*¹. The pp. is prop. *hid*, like *chid*, contr. weak pp., the appar. strong forms *hidden*, *chidden*, being conformed to orig. strong pp. forms like *ridden*, *bidden*. See *hide*¹.] 1. Concealed; placed in secrecy.

If thou seekest her [wisdom] as silver, and searchest for her as for *hid* treasures. Prov. II. 4.

Hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.

Cooper, Conversation, I. 358.

2. Secret; unseen; mysterious.

Commande ze that dineris and sopers priuely in *hid* place be not had. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the *hidden* manna. Rev. II. 17.

The melting voice through mazes running,

Untwisting all the chains that tie

The *hidden* soul of harmony.

Milton, L'Allegro, I. 144.

Hidden antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are concealed in hollows under the head or thorax, as in many *Coleoptera*.—**Hidden consecutives**. Same as *covered consecutives* (which see, under *consecutive*).—**Hidden fifths**. See *fifth*.—**Hidden octave**. See *octave*.—**Syn.** Covert, occult, recondite, profound, abstruse, obscure, latent, private, dormant, clandestine, close, unknown.

hidden-eyed (hid'n-id), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the eyes covered by a hood: the opposite of *naked-eyed*: as, the *hidden-eyed* medusans.

hiddenite (hid'n-it), *n.* [Named after W. E. Hidden.] A transparent emerald-green or yel-

lowish-green variety of spodumene, found in North Carolina in small crystals of prismatic habit. It is highly esteemed as a gem. Also called *lithia emerald*, in allusion to its composition and color.

hiddenly (hid'n-li), *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

These things have I *hiddenly* spoke, and yet not so secretly but that they might very well take notice of it. Culverwell, The Schisme, vi.

hiddenness (hid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being hidden or concealed. [Rare.]

There is, in every man, the fire, and light, and love of God, though lodged in "a state of *hiddenness* and inactivity," till something human or Divine discover its life within us. Chalmers, Int. to Imitation of Christ, p. 36.

hidden-veined (hid'n-vänd), *a.* In *bot.*, having invisible veins, as the leaves of pinks and houseleeks. See *hyphodrome*.

hide¹ (hid), *v.*; pret. *hid*, pp. *hidden*, *hid*, ppr. *hiding*. [< ME. *hiden*, *hyden*, *huden* (pret. *hidd*, *hydde*, *huddle*, pp. *hid*, *hud*, etc.), < AS. *hýdan* (pret. *hýdde*, pp. *hýded*, pl. contr. *hýdde*), *hide*, conceal, = MLG. *hoden*, *huden*, LG. *hüden*, *hüen*, *ver-hüden*, *ver-hüen*, *hide*, cover, conceal (also keep, heed, being partly merged in *hüden*, *hōden* = AS. *hōdan*, E. *heed*¹, q. v.); prob. = Gr. *κείδω*, *hide*, = W. *cuddio*, *hide*, conceal. Cf. L. *custos* (for **cudtos*?), a guard, protector: see *custody*. Connected ult. with *hide*², q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To conceal from sight; prevent from being seen; cover up: as, to *hide* one's face; to *hide* a stain or a scar.

The Sunne for shame did *hide* himselfe from so monstrous sight of a cowardly calamity.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 27.

Till love, victorious o'er alarms,

Hide fears and blushes in his arms.

Scott, Marmion, III. 16.

A huge town, continuous and compact,

Hiding the face of earth for leagues.

Wordsworth, Excursion, VIII.

2. To conceal from discovery; secrete; put in a place of security or safety: as, to *hide* money.

He is a flying enemye, *hiding* himselfe in woodes and bogges.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

In the time of trouble he shall *hide* me in his pavilion.

Ps. xxvii. 5.

There is a field, through which I often pass, . . .

Where oft the bitch-fox *hides* her hapless brood.

Cooper, Needless Alarm.

3. To conceal from knowledge or cognizance; keep secret; hold back from avowal or disclosure; suppress: as, to *hide* one's feelings.

Tell me now what thou hast done; *hide* it not from me.

Josh. vii. 19.

With much of Pain, and all the Art I knew,

Have I endevour'd hitherto

To *hide* my Love, and yet all will not do.

Cowley, The Mistress, Love's Invisibility.

No man ever *hid* his vice with greater caution than he does his virtue.

Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

4. To withdraw; withhold; turn aside or away.

Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry.

Lam. III. 56.

When ye spread forth your hands, I will *hide* mine eyes from you.

Isa. I. 15.

Thou didst *hide* thy face, and I was troubled.

Ps. xxx. 7.

Hide thy face from my sins.

Ps. II. 9.

=**Syn.** *Secrete*, etc. (see *conceal*); screen, cover, cloak, veil, shroud, mask, disguise, suppress, dissemble.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw from sight; lie concealed; keep one's self out of view.

Ryght as a serpent *hit* [hideth] under floures.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 504.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide*.

Pope, Moral Essays, II. 203.

To his friends

A sweeter secret *hides* behind his fame.

Lowell, To H. W. L.

hide² (hid), *n.* [< ME. *hide*, *hyde*, *hude*, < AS. *hýd* = OS. *hūd* = OFries. *hūd*, *hede* = D. *huid* = MLG. *hūt* = OHG. *hūt*, MHG. *hūt*, G. *haut* = Icel. *húdh* = Sw. Dan. *hud*, skin, *hide*, = L. *cūtis*, skin (see *cutis*, *cuticle*), = Gr. *κίτος*, skin; prob. with orig. initial *s*, as in Gr. *σκῆτος*, skin, *hide*, L. *scutum*, a shield, the root **sku*, cover, being seen also in Gr. *σκῆτος*, the hide of a beast, AS. *scūa*, shade, *scūr*, E. *shower*, E. *sky*, *scum*, etc.] 1. The skin of an animal, especially of one of the larger animals: as, the *hide* of a calf; the thick *hide* of a rhinoceros.

O when he slew his berry-brown steed, . . .

She ate him a' up, flesh and bone,

Left naething but *hide* and hair.

King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 143)

The firmness of *hides* is for the armour of the

against extremities of heat and cold.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I.

2. An animal's skin stripped from its body and used as a material for leather or in other ways: as, a raw *hide*; a dressed *hide*; in the *leather trade*, specifically, the skin of a large animal, as an ox or a horse, as distinguished from *kips*, which are the skins of small or yearling cattle, and *skins*, which are those of smaller animals, as calves, sheep, goats, seals, etc.

Of the *hides* of beasts, being tanned, they use to shape for themselves light, but impenetrable armour.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 21.

Thou wear a lion's *hide*! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.

Shak., K. John, III. 1.

3. The human skin: now in a derogatory sense.
A vengeance on your crafty wither'd *hide*!

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

He found thee savage, and he left thee tame,
Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted *hide*.

Cowper, *Expostulation*, l. 481.

Bullocks' hides. See *bullock*.—**Flint hides**, sun-dried hides.—**Green hide**, a raw untanned hide with the hair still on.—**Hide-working machine**. Same as *hide-mill*.—**Raw hide**. Same as *green hide*. See *rawhide*.—**Wild hides**, hides from wild cattle.

For so-called *wild hides*, coming particularly from South America, Hamburg is the chief market in Germany.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. LIX. (1885), p. 394.

=*Syn.* *Pelt*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*
hide² (*hīd*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hided*, ppr. *hiding*. [*<* ME. *hyden*, cover as with a hide; = *ieel. hūda*, flog; cf. G. freq. *häuten*, skin; from the noun *hide*², skin. The E. verb in def. 2 combines the notion of beating or 'tanning' one's 'hide' with that of whipping with a rawhide or cowhide.] 1+. To cover with or as with hide.

He has a kyrtille one, kepide for hyme selvene, . . .
That es *hydede* alle with hare hally [wholly] al overe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1001.

2. To beat; flog; thrash. [*Colloq.*]
hide³ (*hīd*), *n.* [Only as a historical term; ME. *hide*, *<* ML. *hida*, *<* AS. *hid*, twice uncontr. *hīged*, *hīgid*, a certain portion of land; prob. (like the equiv. *hīsc*, a hide of land, prop. a family, a household) *<* *hīcan*, ONorth. *higan*, pl., members of a household, a family: see *heve*, *hind*². The orig. meaning would then be 'as much land as will support one family,' the actual number of acres being appar. different at different times and places.] In *old Eng. law*, a holding of land, the allotment of one tenant; a portion of land considered to be sufficient for the support of one family, but varying in extent in every district according to local custom and the quality of the soil, hence variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres, or more. It might also include house, wood, meadow, and pasture necessary for the maintenance of the plowman and oxen. See *villeinage*.

The whole country was divided into military districts, each five *hides* sending an armed man at the king's summons, and providing him with victuals and pay.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 130.

He [King Alfred] made a law that all Freemen of the Kingdom possessing two *Hides* of Land should bring up their Sons in Learning.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 9.

A *Hide* is so much land as one Plow can sufficiently till.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

hide-and-seek (*hīd'and-sēk'*), *n.* A child's game in which one or more hide, and the others try to find them. Formerly called *hide-and-find*.

Egad, you seem all to have been diverting yourselves here at *hide and seek*, and I don't see who is out of the secret.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, IV. 3.

hidebind (*hīd'bind*), *v. t.* [*<* *hide*² + *bind*¹, with ref. to the earlier adj. *hidebound*.] To constrict; confine. [*Rare.*]

A dire monotony of bookish idiom has encrusted and stiffened all native freedom of expression, like some scaly leprosy or elephantiasis, barking and *hide-binding* the fine natural pulses of the elastic flesh.

De Quincey, *Style*, I.

hide-blown (*hīd'blōn*), *a.* Bloated; swelled. [*Rare.*]

Ye slothful, *hide-blown*, gormandizing niggards!

Sir H. Taylor, *Ph. van Artevelde*, I, l. 3.

hidebound (*hīd'bound*), *a.* [*<* *hide*² + *bound*¹.] 1. Bound tightly by the hide, as an animal, or by the bark, as a tree: said of a horse, etc., when, from emaciation or other cause, the hide on its back or ribs cannot be loosened or raised in folds with the fingers; of a tree or a root, when the bark is so close or unyielding as to impede its growth.

Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore *hide-bound* hildings.

Holland, tr. of *Livy*, p. 415.

He hath wealth, . . . but starves his poor *hide-bound* carcass.

Stafford, *Niobe*, I. 91.

Stunted *hide-bound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot.

Pope, *Macer*; a Character.

Hence—2. Obstinate set in opinion or purpose; narrow-minded; bigoted; stubborn; unyielding: as, a *hidebound* partizan.

The *hidebound* humour which he calls his judgement.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 32.

The minds of men, long *hide-bound* in scholastic logic and theology, sprang forward . . . into a fresh world of light.

Shairp, *Culture and Religion*, p. 47.

3+. Shut tightly; closed fast; hence, close-fisted; tightly.

Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother?

Quarles, *Judgement and Mercy*, The Swearer.

hidegeld, *n.* [*Repr.* AS. *hidgild*, a tax paid on every hide of land, *<* *hid*, a hide of land, + *gild*, payment.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a tax paid on every hide of land.

hideling (*hīd'ling*), *a.* [*<* *hide*¹ + *-ling*².] Given to hiding; secretive; furtive; clandestine. [*Rare.*]

So *hideling* are its [the nightingale's] habits that one seldom obtains a glimpse of it.

MacGillivray, *Brit. Birds* (1839), II. 334.

hide-mill (*hīd'mil*), *n.* A machine for softening dried hides, as a preliminary process in tanning. It is made in various forms, consisting sometimes of a series of rollers, sometimes of a drum or tumbling-box, sometimes of a pounding or kneading apparatus. The hides are first soaked, and are kept moist during treatment in the mill. Also called *hide-working machine*.

It is usual to soften dry hides and skins in the *hide-mill* after they come from the soaks.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 250.

hideosity (*hīd'ē-os'i-ti*), *n.*; pl. *hideosities* (-tiz). [*<* *hideous* + *-ity*.] Hideous aspect; a very ugly object. [*Rare.*]

There is a new thing of *hideosity* (I invent a vile word for a fact that is vile)—flats, warranted fireproof, have been run up adjacently within the last few weeks.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

That place of monstrosities and *hideosities*.

Illustr. London News, XXIX. 359.

hideous (*hīd'ē-us*), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hidi-ous*; *<* ME. *hiduous*, usually *hidous*. *<* OF. *hidous*, *hidus*, *hidous*, F. *hideux*, earliest OF. *hidous*, *hideous*, perhaps *<* ML. **hispidosus*, an intensive form of L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, bristly. Cf. the equiv. *horrid*, *<* L. *horridus*, rough, shaggy, bristly. In this view, OF. *hide*, *hīde*, fear, dread, terror, is from the adj.] Frightful in appearance, sound, or character; very dreadful; horrible; detestable; revolting: as, a *hideous* monster; a *hideous* uproar; *hideous* debauchery.

This world (he said) in lesse than in an houre
Shal al be dreint, so *hidous* is the shoure:

Thus shal mankind dreche, and lese her lif.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 3520.

Grete and *hidyouse* was the batelle, and the slaughter
grete on bothe sides.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 594.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such *hideous* cries that, with the very noise,
I trembling wak'd.

Shak., *Rich.* III., I. 4.

=*Syn.* *Grim*, *Griety*, etc. (see *ghastly*); horrid, terrible, appalling.

hideously (*hīd'ē-us-li*), *adv.* [*<* ME. *hidiously*, usually *hidously*; as *hideous* + *-ly*².] In a *hideous* manner or degree.

The brighte swerdes wenten to and fro
So *hidously* that with the leste strook
It semede as it wolde felle an ook.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 843.

And the tempest arose so *idiously* that we were fayne
to recoyle bak ayen to seke vs some sure herborough.

Sir R. Gylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 61.

Yet still he bet and bound upon the dore,
And thundred strokes thereon so *hideouslie*
That all the peece he shaked from the flore.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. II. 21.

hideousness (*hīd'ē-us-nes*), *n.* The state or quality of being *hideous*.

The faithful copy of my *hideousness*.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*.

They generally differ from the common sort of men, both in stature, bignesse, and strength of body, as also in the *hideousnesse* of their voice.

Sir F. Drake, *World Encompassed*, p. 23.

hider¹ (*hī'dér*), *n.* [*<* ME. *hider*; *<* *hide*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who hides or conceals.

If the *hider* of the gold ne had hid the gold in that place,
the gold ne had not been found.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, v.

hider² (*hī'dér*), *adv.* A Middle English form of *hither*.

hide-rope (*hīd'rōp*), *n.* [*<* *hide*² + *rope*.] A tough and durable rope made of twisted strips of cowhide, used for wheel-ropes, traces, etc.

hide-scraper (*hīd'skrā'pér*), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for scraping the flesh side of hides.

hide-stretcher (*hīd'strech'ér*), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a frame on which a hide is stretched

to smooth it out and remove wrinkles; a hide-stretching frame.

hiding¹ (*hī'ding*), *n.* [*<* ME. *hydinge*, *hudinge*, *hedinge*, verbal n. of *hyden*, *hiden*, *hide*¹.] The act of concealing; concealment: as, to remain in *hiding*.

There was the *hiding* of his power.

Hab. III. 4.

hiding² (*hī'ding*), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hide*², *v.*] A flogging or thrashing. [*Colloq.*]

I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood; I was only going to give him a *hiding* for his impudence.

C. Reade, *Never too Late to Mend*, I.

hiding-place (*hī'ding-plās*), *n.* A place of concealment.

A man shall be as an *hiding place* from the wind.

Isa. xxxii. 2.

Forth from his dark and lonely *hiding place* . . .

Sailing on obscure wings.

Coleridge, *Fears in Solitude*.

hidious, *a.* See *hideous*.

hidlings, **hidlins** (*hīd'lingz*, -*linz*), *adv.* and *a.* [*Sc.*, also written *hiddlins*; var. of *hideling*, *q. v.*] *I. adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; furtively.

An' she's to come to you here, *hidlings*, as it war.

J. Baillie.

II. a. Clandestine; furtive; *hideling*.

He ne'er kept up a *hidlings* plack

To spend ahint a comrade's back.

Tannahill, *Poems*, p. 115.

hidous, **hidiously**. Middle English forms of *hideous*, *hideously*.

hidrosis (*hi-drō'sis*), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἰδρωσις*, perspiration, *<* *ἰδρῶν*, sweat, perspire, *<* *ἰδρῶς*, sweat: see *sweat*.] In *pathol.*, perspiration, especially when profuse or artificially produced; a sweating condition, or the state of being in a sweat. Also *idrosis*.

hidrotic (*hi-drot'ik*), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἰδρωτικός*, sudorific; of persons, apt to perspire; *<* *ἰδρῶν*, sweat, perspire: see *hidrosis*.] *I. a.* In *med.*, causing sweat; sudorific.

II. n. A medicine that promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

hidrotopathic (*hi-drō-tō-path'ik*), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἰδρωτικός* (*ἰδρωτικός*), sudorific, + *πάθος*, suffering, affection.] Pertaining to or affected with morbid conditions of perspiration.

hie (*hī*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hied*, ppr. *hieving*. [*<* ME. *hien*, *hyen*, *heigen*, *higen*, *<* AS. *hīgian*, hasten, strive, = MD. *hijghen*, D. *hijgen*, intr., pant, long (for), = Dan. *hige*, intr., hanker (after), crave, covet. Cf. Gr. *κίεν*, go (whence the causal *κίειν*, tr., move), = L. *ciere*, *cire*, tr., move, stir, summon, pp. *citus* as adj., quick, swift: see *cite*¹.] *I. intrans.* To hasten; go in haste: often with a reciprocal pronoun.

Hye the faste, with myghte and mayne;

I sall the brynge till Eldone tree.

Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

It was some grief unto me to see him *hie* so hastily to God.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 90.

Wee ought to *hie* us from evill like a torrent.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*.

Dryden.

II. trans. To incite to action or haste; instigate; urge: with *on*.

The cowboy, . . . fearing it [the buffalo] might escape, *hied on* the hound, which dashed in.

T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 273.

hiet, *n.* [*<* ME. *hie*, *hye*, *hyge*, haste; from the verb.] Haste; speed.

Up she roos, and by the hond in *hye*

She took him faste.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 88.

hieland, **hielander**, etc. See *highland*, etc.

hield, *v.* A variant of *heeld*. *Chaucer*.

hielmite (*hyel'mit*), *n.* [Named after P. J. Hjelm (1746-1813), a Swedish chemist.] A black massive mineral found in pegmatite near Falun, Sweden. It contains tantalum, tin, yttrium, uranium, iron, and other elements in small amount.

hiemal (*hī'e-mal*), *a.* [Also written, *improp.*, *hyemal*; = F. *hiemal* = Sp. Pg. *hiemal*, *<* L. *hiemalis*, of winter, wintry, *<* *hiems*, *hiemps*, winter: see *hiems*.] Belonging to winter; occurring in winter: as, the *hiemal* solstice.

Beside vernal, estival, autumnal [garlands] made of flowers, the ancients had also *hiemal* garlands.

Sir T. Browne, *Miscellanies*, p. 92.

hiemate (*hī'e-māt*), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hiemated*, ppr. *hiemating*. [*<* L. *hiematus*, pp. of *hiemare*, pass the winter, *<* *hiems*, *hiemps*, winter: see *hiems*.] To hibernate; pass the winter. *B. S. Barton*, 1799.

hiemation (hî-e-mâ'shən), *n.* [= F. *hiemation*, < L. *hiematio*(-n-), wintering, < *hiemare*, pass the winter: see *hiemate*.] 1. The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place or state; hibernation.

The American yucca is a harder plant than we take it to be; for it will suffer our sharpest winter . . . without that trouble and care of setting it in cases in our conservatories for *hiemation*. *Keelyn, Sylva*, xx.

2†. The act or condition of affording shelter during winter.

hiems (hî'emz), *n.* [L.; also written *hiemps*, and improp. *hyems*, winter; = Gr. *χίον* (*χίον*, orig. *χιου*-f), snow; cf. *χίμα* and *χειμών*, winter, = Skt. *hima* = Zend *zima* = Pers. *zim* (> Hind. *him*, hem), cold, frost, snow; see *Chionis*, *chimeral*, *Himalayan*.] Winter.

On old *Hyems* thin and icy crown,
An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, II. 2.

hien (hyen), *n.*; pl. *hien*. [Chinese.] 1. In China, a subordinate division of a fu or department, or of an independent chow; an administrative district under the control of an official styled *chih-hien*. In the 18 provinces of China proper there are about 1,285 hien.—2. The seat of government of such a district.

Also written *heen* and *hsien*.

hiera, *n.* Plural of *hieron*.

Hieraceæ (hî-e-râ'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hieracium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, adopted by Bentham and Hooker (1876), typified by the genus *Hieracium*. It was first proposed as a tribe by Don in 1829. It is the same as the *Hieraciceæ* of Cassini, and nearly the same as the *Hieracia* of Rueling.

Hieracite (hî'e-râ-sit), *n.* [(< *Hierax* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A follower of Hierax, an Egyptian ascetic (about A. D. 300), who denied the resurrection of the body and the existence of a visible paradise, and taught that only the celibate could enter the kingdom of heaven.

Hieracium (hî-e-râ'si-um), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *hieracia*, hawkweed, *hieracium*, a kind of eye-salve), < Gr. *ἱεράκιον*, also *ἱεράκι*, a plant, hawkweed, but not the mod. *hieracium*, < *ἱεραξ*, a hawk or falcon: see *Hierax*.] A large genus of plants, belonging to the order *Compositæ* and tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, and type of the subtribe *Hieraceæ*. They are perennial or rarely annual herbs, with the receptacle naked or short-fimbriate, and a fuscous pappus of rigid, fragile bristles; corollas all ligulate, 5-dentate, yellow or rarely white or red; achenia oblong or columnar, smooth and glabrous, mostly 10-ribbed or striate; leaves



Lower Portion and Panicle of *Hieracium venosum*.
a, flower; b, fruit.

often toothed, but never lobed. Nearly 3000 species have been described, widely distributed throughout the temperate regions of both hemispheres. About 25 species are North American. *Hawkweed* is the name generally given to them. *H. venosum*, a native of the eastern United States, is called *rattle-snake-weed*. *H. aurantiacum*, a common European species, is known in England as *grin-the-collar*, on account of the black hairs which clothe the flower-stalk and involucre. *H. prœaltum*, also a European species, has become naturalized in restricted localities in northern New York, where it is known as the *king-devil*. *H. pilosella* of Europe is there called *mouse-ear*.

hieracosphinx (hî-e-râ-kô-sfîngks), *n.* [(< Gr. *ἱεραξ*, a hawk, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.) The hawk-headed sphinx of Egypt, as distinguished from the *androsphinx* and *criosphinx*.]

hiera-picra (hî'e-râ-pik'râ), *n.* [= F. *hierepière* = Pg. *hierapiera* (cf. It. *jera*) = Sp. *geropigia*,

jeropigia, and E. aecom. *hickery-pickery*, q. v., < ML. *hiera-picra*, < Gr. *ἱερά*, a name for many medicines in the Greek pharmacopœia (fem. of *ἱερός*, sacred), + *πικρά*, fem. of *πικρός*, sharp, pungent, bitter.] A warm cathartic composed of aloes and canella made into a powder, with honey. Popularly called *hickery-pickery*.

hierarch (hî'e-rârk), *n.* [= F. *hiérarque* = Sp. *hierarca*, *gerarca* = Pg. *hierarcha* = It. *gerarca*, < ML. *hierarcha*, < Gr. *ἱεράρχης*, a steward or president of sacred rites, a high priest, < *ἱερός*, sacred (see *hierro*), + *ἀρχος*, a leader, ruler, < *ἀρχεν*, rule.] 1. One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith, from all the ends of heaven, appear'd,
Under their hierarchs in orders bright.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 587.

2. Specifically, in Gr. *antiq.*, one of a body of officials or minor priests attached to some temples, as the sanctuary of Amphiarus at Oropus, who had charge of the offerings of all kinds consecrated to the god by his votaries, and of the inscribing and setting up of the records relating to them.

hierarchal (hî'e-rârk-kal), *a.* [(< *hierarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or a hierarchy.

Now ere dim night had disincumber'd heaven,
The great hierarchal standard was to move.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 701.

hierarchic (hî'e-rârk'kik), *a.* [= F. *hiérarchique* = Sp. *gerárquico* = Pg. *jerárquico* = It. *gerarchico*, *jerarchico* (cf. D. G. *hierarchisch* = Dan. Sw. *hierarkisk*), < Gr. *ἱεραρχικός*, < *ἱεραρχία*, hierarchy: see *hierarchy*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarchy.

hierarchial (hî'e-rârk'ki-kal), *a.* [(< *hierarchic* + *-al*.] Same as *hierarchic*.

They declared "That that hierarchial government was evil and justly offensive, and burdensome to the kingdom." *Clarendon*, *Civil War*, II. 69.

The Ignatian and pseudo-Clementine bishops, who are set up as living oracles and hierarchial idols.

Schaff, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 99.

Hierarchial classification. See *classification*.

hierarchically (hî'e-rârk'ki-kal-i), *adv.* In a hierarchic manner; in conformity to ecclesiastical authority, influence, or interests; by a system of government resembling that of the church.

The society of this country [England] is hierarchically constituted. *Gladstone*, *Gleanings*, I. 44.

The control of all elective offices by a sect hierarchically organized. *The American*, XIII. 291.

hierarchism (hî'e-rârk-kizm), *n.* [(< *hierarch* + *-ism*.] Hierarchical principles or power; hierarchal character or influence; belief in or devotion to hierarchial rule.

After a few centuries, the more dominant hierarchism of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin church architecture.

Milman, *Latin Christianity*, xiv. 7.

hierarchy (hî'e-rârk-ki), *n.*; pl. *hierarchies* (-kiz). [Early mod. E. *yerarchy* (Skelton), late ME. *gerarchie*, etc., < OF. *gerarchie*, F. *hiérarchie* = Pr. *ierarchie*, *gerarchia* = Sp. *gerarquía* = Pg. *jerarchia* = It. *gerarchia*, *jerarchia* = D. *hierarchij* = G. *hierarchie* = Dan. Sw. *hierarki*, < ML. *hierarchia*, < Gr. *ἱεραρχία*, the power or rule of a hierarch, < *ἱεράρχης*, hierarch: see *hierarch*.] 1. The power or dominion of a hierarch; halloved or consecrated authority in what concerns religious order or government.

Consider what I have written from regard for the church established under the hierarchy of bishops. *Swift*.

2. Government by ecclesiastical rulers; an ecclesiastical or priestly form of government.—3. An order of holy beings regarded as employed in divine government.

That Musike, with his heavenly harmonie,
Do not allure a heavenly mind from heauen,
Nor set mens thoughts in worldly melodye,
Till heavenly Hierarchies be quite forgot.

Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 77.

Whom the supreme King

Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,

Each in his hierarchy, the orders bright.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 735.

4. A body of persons organized in ranks and orders for the exercise of rule over sacred things; hence, an organized body of ecclesiastics-intrusted with government of either church or state; also, a similarly organized body of officials in other systems of government: as, the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

If any one shall say that there is not in the Catholic Church a hierarchy established by the divine ordination, consisting of bishops, presbyters, and ministers, let him be anathema. *Council of Trent* (trans.), xxiii. 6.

We may regard . . . the clergy or clerical estate as a body completely organized, with a minutely constituted and regulated hierarchy. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 376.

5. In science, a series of successive terms of different rank. The terms *kingdom*, *order*, *suborder*, *family*, *genus*, and *species* constitute a hierarchy in zoölogy.

As we ascend in the hierarchy of the organisms, we meet with . . . an increasing differentiation of parts.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 53.

Celestial hierarchy, the collective body of angels, regarded as forming a gradation of nine orders, differing in power and glory. The general belief in the church that the number of angelic orders is nine, and the assignment of a definite name and rank to each order, date from the sixth century. The first to fix the number, names, and sequence of these orders was the writer calling himself Dionysius the Areopagite, who seems to have lived about A. D. 500. The nine orders, beginning with the highest, are arranged, as follows, in three triads: I. 1, seraphim; 2, cherubim; 3, thrones. II. 4, dominations or dominions (*Κυριότητες*); 5, virtues (*Δυνάμεις*, the singular translated 'might' in the authorized version, Eph. I. 21); 6, powers (*Ἐξουσία*). III. 7, principalities or principdoms (*Ἀρχαί*); 8, archangels; 9, angels.

hieratic (hî-e-rat'ik), *a.* [= F. *hiératique*, < L. *hieraticus*, < Gr. *ἱερατικός*, of or for the priest's office, sacerdotal, also devoted to sacred uses, < *ἱερός*, sacred: see *hierarch*.] 1. Pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly; sacerdotal. [Rare.]

It [education in the East] was administered by the hieratic class. This was due to the fact that the priests were the only men of learning.

Payne's Compayre's Hist. of Pedagogy, p. 15.

2. Of sacred or priestly origin; due to or derived from religious use or influence: specifically used of a kind of ancient Egyptian letters or writing, and of certain styles in art. Hieratic writing consists of abridged forms of hieroglyphics adopted by the Egyptian priests for convenience and expedition in their records. Hieratic art is that which adheres to types or methods fixed and, as it were, consecrated by religious tradition, as in some Egyptian art, and in much modern Greek or Byzantine religious painting, which is still medieval in character.

Before the year 1840 our knowledge of archaic sculpture was almost limited to a few specimens in Italian museums, most of which are rather hieratic than archaic; that is to say, conventional reproductions of the archaic, executed at a much later period.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 74.

hieratical (hî-e-rat'ik-kal), *a.* [(< *hieratic* + *-al*.] Same as *hieratic*.

Hierax (hî'e-raks), *n.* [NL., orig. *Ierax* (Vigors, 1824), < Gr. *ἱεραξ*, a hawk, falcon. See *gerfalcon*.] A genus of pygmy falcons or finch-falcons of Asia, containing some of the smallest birds of prey, as *H. caruleus*. *Microhierax* is a synonym. See *Bengal falcon*, under *falcon*.

hierdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *herd*².

Chaucer.

herdesst, *n.* A Middle English form of *herdess*.

Chaucer.

hierro. [(< L. *hierro*, < Gr. *ἱερό*, combining form of *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, divine, mighty, glorious, etc., prob. = Skt. *ishira*, vigorous, fresh, blooming.) An element in many compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'sacred, holy, divine.'

Hierochloë, **Hierochloa** (hî-e-rok'loë-ê, -ë), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *χλόη*, young green corn or grass, verdure.] A genus of odoriferous grasses, belonging to the tribe *Phalaridæ*. The spikelets bear three flowers, and the flowers each two petals; the two lower flowers are staminate only (having three stamens), sessile, and often awned; the uppermost one is perfect, has a short pedicel, two stamens, and no awns; and the glume equals or exceeds the spikelet. There are about 8 species. The name *holy-grass*, as well as the generic name, alludes to the practice in some parts of northern Europe of strewing the common species, *H. borealis* (the northern holy-grass), before the doors of churches on festival days. The inhabitants of Iceland use it to scent their rooms and clothes. It is distributed through northern Europe, Asia, and America, occurring also in New Zealand. Also called *vanilla* or *seneca-grass*.

hierocracy (hî-e-rok'-ra-si), *n.*; pl. *hierocracies* (-siz). [(< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.) 1. Government by or dominant influence of ecclesiastics; hierarchy. *Jefferson*. [Rare.]—2. The sacerdotal class; priests collectively. [Rare.]

Holy-grass (*Hierochloë borealis*).
a, spikelet.

The temple was a sort of priestly citadel, the fortress as well as the sanctuary of the *hierocracy*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 167.

hierodule (hī'e-rō-dūl), *n.* [*Gr. iepós*, sacred, holy, + *δούλος*, a bondman, slave.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a slave dedicated to the service of a divinity; a temple servant or attendant. Large numbers of such slaves were attached to some foundations, and were either employed about the sanctuary or let out for hire for the profit of the god.

Hierofalco (hī'e-rō-fal'kō), *n.* [*ML.*: see *gerfalco*.] A genus or subgenus of northern falcons; the *gerfalcons*.

hieroglyph (hī'e-rō-glif), *n.* [= *D. hieroglyph* = *G. hieroglyphe* = *Dan. Sw. hieroglyf*, *Gr. hieroglyphē* = *Pg. jeroglífico*; *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *γλῶφ*, a carving; see *hieroglyphic*.] 1. The figure of any object, especially a familiar object, as an animal, tree, weapon, staff, etc., standing for a word, or a syllable, or a part of a syllable, or a single sound; a figure representing an idea, and intended to convey a meaning, thus forming part of a mode of written communication. The name was first applied to the engraved marks and symbols found on the monuments and other records of ancient Egypt. Of these, some signified directly the objects represented by them; others, conceptions suggested by those objects; others, ideas having names identical with or closely resembling the names of the objects represented; others, part of the sounds composing those names, or even only their initial sounds—these last being nearly a true alphabet, and used especially in writing proper names. The name, which had its origin in the idea that the sculptured symbols were exclusively sacerdotal, is now given to any writing of a similar character, as that of the ancient Mexicans, Peruvians, etc.

If all the *hieroglyphs* of the Egyptians had been A B C to you, still, if you did not know the anaglyph, you would know nothing of the true mysteries of the priest.

Bulwer, *Caxtons*, vii. 7.

2. Any figure, character, or mark having or supposed to have a mysterious or enigmatical significance.

Fair Nature's priestesses! to whom,
In hieroglyph of bud and bloom,
Her mysteries are told. *Whittier*, *To —*.

hieroglyph (hī'e-rō-glif), *v. t.* [*Gr. iepoγλῡφειν*, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphically, *Gr. iepoγλῡφος*, a carver of hieroglyphics; see *hieroglyph*, *n.*, *hieroglyphic*.] To write in hieroglyphs; represent by means of hieroglyphs.

Above the hieroglyphed legend runs a narrow frieze.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 189.

hieroglyphic (hī'e-rō-glif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. hieroglyphique* = *Sp. geroglífico* = *Pg. jeroglífico* = *It. geroglifico*, *Gr. L.L. hieroglyphicus*, *Gr. iepoγλῡφικός*, hieroglyphic, neut. pl. *τὰ iepoγλῡφικά* (sc. γράμματα), a form of inscriptions used for Egyptian sacred records, *Gr. iepoγλῡφος*, a carver of hieroglyphs, *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *γλῡφειν*, hollow out, carve, engrave, write in incised characters; see *glyph*.] 1. *a.* 1. Expressed in hieroglyphs; written in or inscribed with symbolic characters: as, the hieroglyphic language of Egypt; hieroglyphic records; a hieroglyphic obelisk.—2. Mysteriously symbolic or emblematic; hard to decipher or interpret.—3. In *entom.*, having distinct, irregular color-markings, suggestive of Egyptian hieroglyphs: applied to the elytra of certain *Coleoptera*, etc.

II. *n.* Same as *hieroglyph*.

As hieroglyphics were before letters, so parables were before arguments.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 144.

One of the most convenient hieroglyphics of God is a circle, and a circle is endless; whom God loves, he loves to the end.

Donne, *Sermons*, ii.

Hieroglyphics old,
Which sages and keen-eyed astrologers . . .
Won from the gaze of many centuries.

Keats, *Hyperion*, i.

hieroglyphical (hī'e-rō-glif'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. hieroglyphic* + *-al*.] Same as *hieroglyphic*.

To this challenge the Scythian returned an hieroglyphical answer; sending a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, III. v. § 4.

Heurnius (I know not by what authority) saith that the Phenicians, before the Israelites departed out of Egypt, used hieroglyphical letters.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 98.

Pages no better than blanks to common minds, to his hieroglyphical of wisest secrets.

J. Wilson.

hieroglyphically (hī'e-rō-glif'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner; emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically, *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 12.

hieroglyphist (hī'e-rōg'li-fist), *n.* [*Gr. hieroglyph* + *-ist*.] One versed in hieroglyphics.

hieroglyphize (hī'e-rōg'li-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hieroglyphized*, ppr. *hieroglyphizing*. [*Gr. hieroglyph* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a hieroglyphic form; express by means of hieroglyphics.

More admirable was that which they attest was found in Mexico . . . where they hieroglyphized both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity.

Evelyn, *Sculptura*, iii. 12.

hierogram (hī'e-rō-gram), *n.* [*Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *γράμμα*, a writing; cf. *hierography*.] A hieroglyphic symbol; a sacred ideograph.

Facts are engraved hierograms, for which the fewest have the key.

Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 140.

hierogrammat (hī'e-rō-gram'at), *n.* [*Gr. iepoγραμματής*, a sacred scribe; see *hierogrammateus*.] A sacred scribe; specifically, a writer of hieroglyphics.

The Hierogrammatists when they sought a more scrupulous transcription of θ used the group [hieroglyph] θ , which shows that originally the Greek θ did not lend itself to the aspirated sound.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 798.

hierogrammateus (hī'e-rō-gram'a-tūs), *n.* [*Gr. iepoγραμματής*, a sacred scribe, *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *γράμμα*, a writing; cf. *hierography*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, same as *hieromnemon*, 1 (*a*).

hierogrammatic (hī'e-rō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. hierogrammat* + *-ic*.] Written in or pertaining to hierograms; belonging or relating to sacred writing.

hierogrammatical (hī'e-rō-gra-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr. hierogrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hierogrammatic*.

The various uses of an alphabet in civil business not permitting it to continue long a secret, when it ceases to be so, they [the priests] would as naturally invent another alphabetic character for their sacred use: which from that appropriation was called *hierogrammatical*.

Warburton, *Divine Legation*, iv. § 4.

hierogrammatist (hī'e-rō-gram'a-tist), *n.* [*Gr. hierogrammat* + *-ist*. Cf. *hierogrammateus*.] A writer of hierograms; a sacred writer.

The other [sort of language and character] was used only by priests, prophets, hierogrammatists, or holy writers.

Greenhill, *Art of Embalming*, p. 291.

hierographer (hī'e-rōg'ra-fēr), *n.* [*Gr. iepoγράφος*, a writer of sacred scripture (*Gr. iepós*, holy, + *γράφειν*, write), + *-er*.] A writer of, or one versed in, hierography. *Bailey*, 1731.

hierographic, hierographical (hī'e-rō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. iepoγραφικός*, for the representation of sacred things, of sacred scripture, *Gr. iepoγράφω*, sacred scripture; see *hierography*.] Pertaining to sacred writing.

hierography (hī'e-rōg'ra-fī), *n.* [*Gr. iepoγραφία*, the representation of sacred things, in pl. the sacred scriptures, *Gr. iepoγράφος*, a writer of sacred scripture; see *hierographer*.] Sacred writing. [Rare.]

hierolatri (hī'e-rō-l'a-trī), *n.* [*Gr. iepós*, sacred, holy, + *λατρεία*, worship, *Gr. λατρεύειν*, v., worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things. *Coleridge*.

hierologic, hierological (hī'e-rō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to hierology.

hierologist (hī'e-rō-lō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. hierology* + *-ist*.] One versed in hierology.

hierology (hī'e-rō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. iepoλογία*, sacred or mystical language, a benediction, *Gr. iepoλόγος*, one who gives the blessing, lit. using sacred language, *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *λογία*, *Gr. λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] A discourse on sacred things; the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

hieromancy (hī'e-rō-man-sī), *n.* [*Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice.

hieromartyr (hī'e-rō-mär'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. *iero-märtur*, *iero-märtur*, *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *märtur*, latter *märtur*, a witness, a martyr.] In the calendar of the Greek Church, a martyr who was a priest or bishop.

hieromnemon (hī'e-rō-mnē'mon), *n.*; pl. *hieromnemonēs* (-mō-nēz). [*Gr. iepoμνήμων*, *a.*, mindful of sacred things: as a noun, one of the delegates to the Amphictyonic Council at Delphi; a magistrate who had supervision of religious matters, minister of religion; *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *μνήμων*, mindful; see *mnemonic*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*: (a) A sacred recorder; a deputy of the more honorable class sent by an amphictyonic state to the Delphic Amphictyonic Council. The hieromnemonēs were selected by lot, and probably held office for life, the delegates of the other class, called *pylagorai*, being elected for a term of office. Also called *hierogrammateus*. (b) The title of a class of priests in several Greek states, as Megara, Thasos, etc. In

certain states, as Byzantium, the hieromnemon was one of the chief magistrates.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the officials of the patriarchal see of Constantinople. He has the guardianship of the roll of bishops, and where there is no bishop he may admit lecturers (anagnostas) and consecrate new churches.

hieromonach (hī'e-rōm'ō-nak), *n.* [*Gr. iepo-mónaxos*, *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *μοναχός*, a monk.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a monk who is also a priest.

hieron (hī'e-rōn), *n.*; pl. *hieria* (-rā). [*Gr. iepón*, neut. of *iepós*, sacred; see *hierio-*.] In *Gr. archaeol.*: (a) Any sacred place or consecrated site, inclosed or open. Hence—(b) A chapel or shrine.

(c) A sanctuary: (1) A temple, of more or less importance. (2) A sacred inclosure or peribolos, often including temples, works of art of all kinds, buildings for visitors, a theater, places for assembly, a stadium, treasuries, etc.: as, the hieron of Æsculapius at Epidaurus; the hieron of Zeus at Olympia; the hieron of Apollo at Delphi.

Hieronyma (hī'e-rōn'i-mā), *n.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. iepόνυμα*, having a sacred name, *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] A genus of shrubs or slender trees belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Phyllanthææ*, founded by Allemao in 1848, and the type of the old tribe *Hieronymææ*. It is characterized by having apetalous dioecious flowers, the male flowers with campanulate calyx, cupulate or cyathiform disk, and 2 to 5 stamens, the female flowers with entire disk, 2-celled ovary, and styles 2 to 3, short, 2-parted, and reflexed; drupe 2-celled, or often, by abortion, 1-celled; leaves alternate, often large, and entire. Ten species are known, all natives of tropical America.

Hieronymææ (hī'e-rō-nim'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *Gr. Hieronyma* + *-ææ*.] A tribe or subtribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hieronyma*, founded by Müller and employed by De Candolle in 1866.

Hieronymic (hī'e-rō-nim'ik), *a.* [*Gr. iepόνυμος*, *Gr. iepónυμα*, Jerome; see *Hieronyma*.] Of or pertaining to St. Jerome.

Ceolfrid's Bible was to be Vulgate, Hieronymic in text, Augustinian in canon. *The Academy*, Jan. 19, 1889, p. 42.

Hieronymite (hī'e-rōn'i-mīt), *n.* [*ML. Hieronymita*, *L. (L.L.) Hieronymus*, Jerome; see *Hieronymic*.] A hermit of any order of St. Jerome (*Hieronymus*). The principal order was established about 1370, by the Portuguese Vasco and the Spaniard Peter Ferdinand Pecha. They possessed three famous convents, Guadalupe, St. Just, to which Charles V. of Germany retired after his abdication, and the Escorial. They are now found only in America. In succeeding years there arose independent orders of Hieronymites, as the Hermits of St. Hieronymus of Lombardy, the Congregation of Fiesole, etc., all of which are comparatively unimportant.

hierophant (hī'e-rō-fant), *n.* [= *F. hierophante* = *Sp. hierofante* = *Pg. hierophante*, *Gr. L.L. hierophanta*, *hierophantes*, *Gr. iepoφάντης*, hierophant, *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + *φαντης*, *Gr. φαίνω*, show, explain.] In ancient Greece, a teacher of the rites of sacrifice and worship; hence, a demonstrator of sacred mysteries or religious knowledge; a priest.

In 1773 Burke made a journey to France. It was almost as though the solemn hierophant of some mystic Egyptian temple should have found himself amid the brilliant chatter of a band of reckless, keen-tongued disputants of the garden or the porch at Athens.

J. Morley, *Burke*, p. 64.

The illustrious family of Eumolpidae at Eleusis, who claimed descent from a mythic ancestor, Eumolpos, were hereditary hierophants of the Eleusinian mysteries.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 153.

hierophantic (hī'e-rō-fan'tik), *a.* [*Gr. iepoφαντικός*, *Gr. iepoφάντης*, hierophant; see *hierophant*.] Belonging or relating to hierophants, or to the office or duties of a hierophant.

hieroscopy (hī'e-rōs'kō-pī), *n.* [*Gr. iepoσκοπία*, divination, *Gr. iepoσκοπέω*, inspecting victims, a diviner, *Gr. iepá*, offerings, sacrifices, victims, neut. pl. of *iepós*, sacred, holy, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims.

Hierosolymitan (hī'e-rō-sol'i-mī-tan), *a.* [*L.L. Hierosolymitanus*, of Jerusalem, *L. Hierosolyma*, *Gr. iepoσόλῡμα*, Jerusalem.] Of or pertaining to Jerusalem: as, the Hierosolymitan Council.—**Hierosolymitan liturgy, Hierosolymitan group or family** (of liturgies), the ancient liturgy of Jerusalem, and those derived from it: namely, that of St. James, the Greek and the Syriac, about eighty other Syriac (Jacobite) liturgies, the Constantinopolitan liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom, and the Armenian liturgy. The Clementine liturgy is very similar to the Greek liturgy of St. James.

hierurgy (hī'e-rēr-jī), *n.* [Less prop. *hierourgy* (cf. *theurgy*, *metallurgy*, etc.); *Gr. iepoρῡγία*, religious service, worship, or sacrifice, *Gr. iepoρῡγειν*, perform religious rites, sacrifice, *Gr. iepoρῡγός*, a sacrificing priest, *Gr. iepós*, sacred, + **εργεω*, work, perform; see *work*.] A holy work or worship.

First our Lord and Saviour himself, and then all priests from him, among all nations, consummating the spiritual



Hieroglyphs, from mummy-case in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

hierurgy according to the laws of the church, do represent the mysteries of his body and of his salutary blood, in bread and wine. *Waterland, Works, VIII. 333.*

higgle (hig'1), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *higgled*, pp. *higgling*. [Prob. a weakened form of *haggle*; or perhaps from the noun *higgler*, regarded as an accom. form of **huckler* (cf. *D. heukelaar*), equiv. to *huckster*: see *huckster*.] To chaffer; bargain closely and persistently; strive for advantage in bargaining, especially in a petty way.

I hate chaffering and *higgling* for a few guineas in a dark entry. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. 9.*

He always stands out and *higgles*, and actually tires them till he gets a bargain. *Goldenmith, Vicar, xli.*

La Motte *higgled* very hard for more, and talked pathetically of his services and his wounds.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 393.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'1-di-pig'1-di), *adv.* [Formerly also *higgedy-peggedy*, *higgedy-piggedy* (Flo-rio); also *higgledy-piggledy*, *hickledy-pickledy*, *hidgedly-pidgedly* (Booth, Analytical Dict., 1835), *hickledy-pickledy*, etc.; a riming compound of no definite elements, but prob. in popular apprehension associated with *higgle* and *pig*, implying disorder and untidiness.] In confusion; in a disorderly manner; topsy-turvy. [Colloq.]

I walked into Lyons—my chaise being all laid *higgledy-piggledy* with my baggage in a cart.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 29.

There was a pile of short, thick masses [of iron] lying *higgledy-piggledy*—stuff from the neighboring mines.

T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'1-di-pig'1-di), *a. and n.* [*higgledy-piggledy, adv.*] *I. a.* Confused; tumbled; disorderly.

I have a strong faith that his farming was of the *higgledy-piggledy* order; I do not believe that he could have set a plough into the sod. *D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.*

Old *higgledy-piggledy* houses that have been so much tinkered and built upon that one hardly knows the front from the rear. *Ticknor, Prescott, p. 152.*

II. n. Confusion; disorder.

Men, you have all got into a sort of snarl, as I may say; how did you all get into such a *higgledy-piggledy*?

Georgia Scenes, p. 149.

higglehaggle (hig'1-hag'1), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *higgle*.] To *higgle*. [Colloq.]

This *higgle-haggle* was more than Bismarck could bear, and he lost his temper. *Loose, Bismarck, I. 633.*

higgler (hig'1-ler), *n.* [See *higgle*.] A close or tricky bargainer; hence, a chaffering peddler or huckster; one who goes about selling things for as much as he can get.

Where the Carriers, Waggoners, Foot-posts, and *Higglers* do usually come from any parts.

John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).

higgler (hig'1-ler-i), *n.* [*higgler* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] Such goods as a higgler or hawk sells.

Round the circumference is the Buttermarket, with all the sorts of *Higgler* goods.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 142.

higgling (hig'1-ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *higgle*, *v.*] Close bargaining; chaffer.

It is adjusted, however, not by an accurate measure, but by the *higgling* and bargaining of the market.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 5.

Regulating the price of labour by the gradual process of numerous successive *higgings* on a small scale.

Athenæum, March 24, 1888, p. 367.

high (hi), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *hie*, *hye*, *hee*, etc.; < ME. *high*, *heigh*, *heg*, *heh*, *hiz*, *hy*, etc. (compar. *hiere*, *heyere*, *hegher*, *heger*, *herre*, etc. superl. *heieste*, *hegeste*, *hezte*, etc.), < early mod. E. and dial. *hext*, < AS. *hæth* (compar. *hæthra*, *hæðra*, *hærra*, *hýrra*, superl. *hæðsta*, *hæhsta*, *hýhsta*) = OS. *hōh* = OFries. *hōch*, *hōg* = D. *hoog* = MLG. *hō*, *hōch*, *hoge* = OHG. *hōh*, MHG. *hōch*, G. *hoch* (hoh-) = Icel. *hár* = Sw. *hög* = Dan. *høj* = Goth. *hauhs*, high. From the same root is E. *howe*, a hill, and also *huge*: see *howe*, *huge*.] *I. a.* 1. Conspicuously elevated; rising or being far above a base, surface, or object; having great reach or extent upward; lofty: as, a *high* tower or mountain; the *high* flight of the skylark; the sun is *high* in the heavens.

And many strong Castylls stondyng, a wonderfull hyth Rokke of Stone, I never saw suche in all my lyff.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 64.

Let thy pinions soar

So *high* a pitch, that men may seem no more Than pismires, crawling on the mole-hill earth.

Quarles, Emblems, I. Invoc.

The fire on the altar blazed bickering and *high*.

Scott, The Fire-King.

I dreamed the other night that the river was *higher* than ever had been known, and was sweeping all round the Hook.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

2. Having comparative elevation; extending or being above (something); raised upward in extent from a base or in position from a sur-

face or an object, from which the upward reach is normally measured: as, *high* boots; a dress with *high* neck; the plant is three feet *high*.

It is a lyttle *hiere* than the other syde of the Cytee.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

There are few villages of above seven houses, but those houses are a hundred and fiftie foote long, and two fathoms *high*, without division into pluralitie of roomes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 849.

They mounted our sleds upon their own sledges, so that we rode much *higher* than usual.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 95.

3. Remote, either as regards distance north or south of the equator, or as regards lapse of years in chronological reckoning: used only in the phrases *high latitude* and *high antiquity*.

This original is of very *high* antiquity.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

4. Elevated or advanced to the utmost extent; at the zenith or culmination; hence, full or complete; consummate: as, *high* noon; *high* tide; *high* time.

Than Ihesu Christ at his resurrection

To Ioseph asered about *hye* mydnyght.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

And by that tyme fer passid was the day,

Mirabell seyd, "it is *hye* tyme for to goo."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 912.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered together.

Gen. xxix. 7.

He's awa' to his mother's bower,

By the *hie* light o' the moon.

Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

The night is near its *highest* noon, and our great charge is sleeping heavily.

Dickens, Master Humphrey's Clock.

5. Exalted in station or estimation; elevated above others; holding a lofty rank or position: as, a *high* dignitary of the church; one *high* in the public esteem; *high* and mighty.

Alle were thei *heigh* menes sones, as kynges and Dukes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

Thus saith the *high* and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity.

Isa. lvii. 15.

That is the great happiness of life—to add to our *high* acquaintances.

Emerson, Success.

And the *high* gods took in hand

Fire, and the falling of tears.

Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.

Hence—6. In a title, most exalted; chief; principal; head: as, the *high* priest; *high* chancellor; *high* admiral; *high* sheriff.

When I came hither I was lord *high* constable.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

James, fifth *High* Stewart, whose grandson founded the royal house, which failed in the male line by the death of King James V. in December, 1542.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 146.

7. Elevated in quality or degree; of great importance, consequence, significance, etc.; exalted: as, a *high* festival; *high* art; *high* crimes; *high* courage; *high* spirits; *high* breeding.

The Duke sat in seynt Markes church in ryght *hyghe* estate, with all the Seygnyourye, and all the pylgrymes were present.

Sir R. Guyford, Fylgrymage, p. 9.

That sabbath day was an *high* day.

John xix. 31.

A cogitation of the *highest* rapture!

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Freedom he thought too *high* a word for them; and moderation too mean a word for himself.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, I.

Your triumphs in Italy are in *high* fashion.

Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

Every type that is best adapted to its conditions, which on the average means every *higher* type, has a rate of multiplication that ensures a tendency to predominate.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

8. Lofty, aspiring, or self-asserting in manner, appearance, or expression; powerful, impressive, ostentatious, arrogant, boisterous, etc.; showing strength, earnestness, pride, resentment, hilarity, etc.: as, he took a *high* tone; they had *high* words.

I walk now with a full purse, grow *high* and wanton.

Beau, and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 4.

The Pole sent an Ambassador to her [the Queen], who spake in a *high* tone, but he was answered in a *higher*.

Hosell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

I have left my Lady. We could not agree. My Lady is so *high*; so very *high*.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxiii.

9. Intensified in physical quality or character; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong, intense, energetic, etc.: as, a *high* wind; *high* temperature; *high* flavor or color; *high* speed; in *high* condition, as a horse.

With such *high* Food he shall set forth his Feasts,

That Cardinals shall wish to be his Guests.

Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 4.

I replied that his loss of beauty-sleep was rather improving to a man of so *high* complexion.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxi.

10. Elevated in amount or quantity; large; of great or unusual magnitude or proportion: as, a *high* price or reward; a *high* percentage.

Court-virtues bear, like gems, the *highest* rate.

Pope, Moral Essays, I. 141.

No legislation should be allowed to bolster up unnaturally *high* prices.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 288.

11. In *acoustics* and *music*, relatively acute or shrill in pitch—that is, produced by relatively rapid vibrations; sharp: opposed to *low* or *grave*: as, a *high* voice, key, note, etc.

Now and then the *high* voices of the singers escaped into the outer vastness and melted slowly away in the incense-thickened air.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 131.

12. In *cooking*, tending toward decomposition or decay; slightly tainted, as meat (used mainly when this is considered a desirable quality); gamy: as, venison kept till it is *high*.

"I do think he's getting *high*, too, already," said Tom, smelling at him [a duck] cautiously. "so we must finish him up soon."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 4.

13. *Naut.*, near to the wind: said of a ship when sailing by the wind, and with reference to the point of the compass nearest to the direction of the wind to which her head can be pointed: as, how *high* will she lie?—14. Excited with drink; intoxicated. [Slang.]

In the evening at Mr. Miffin's "there was an elegant supper, and we drank sentiments till eleven o'clock." Lee and Harrison were very *high*. Lee dined with Mr. Dickenson, and drank Burgundy the whole afternoon.

Quoted in Nineteenth Century, XXXII. 112.

A *high* hand, a *high* arm, the exercise of power, whether legitimate and honorable or overbearing and oppressive; arrogance; audacity; defiance: as, he carried matters with a *high* hand.

From the wicked their light is withholden, and the *high* arm shall be broken.

Job xxxviii. 15.

Any sin committed with an *high* hand, as the gathering of sticks on the Sabbath day, may be punished with death, when a lesser punishment may serve for gathering sticks privily.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 253.

A *high* time, or (for emphasis) a *high* old time, a time of great effort, difficulty, jollity, carousal, etc.; an exciting time. [Colloq.]

On Ascension Day they made a procession of parish functionaries and parochial schools, and beat the bounds, . . . and they banged against the boundaries all the strangers who passed within their reach. When it came to banging the strangers, they had a *high* old time.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 28.

High altar. See *altar*.—**High** and dry, out of water; out of the tide or current, especially of events or of activity; hence, stranded; disabled.

This office is quite a different place from his quiet apartment in the third story of the Seminary, so very *high* and dry above the bustling world.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 149.

High and low, people of all conditions.

Besoughten hym of socour, hur Soneraine to bene,
To be Lorde of hur land, their lawes to keepe,
Thei to holden of hym, the *hye* and the *lowe*.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 406.

Yet reverence . . . doth make distinction

Of place 'tween *high* and *low*.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

High and *low*, all made fun of him.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

High and mighty. (a) Exalted and powerful: formerly used in adulatory address to princes. (b) Arrogant; overbearing; demanding servile respect or submission.—**High** bailiff. (a) See *bailiff*. (b) In Vermont, an officer whose duty it is on occasion to serve process on the sheriff.—**High** boat, in *sporting*, the boat the occupants of which, in shooting, kill most game, or, in angling or fishing, take most fish.

To learn who the lucky *high* boat is, for be it known a great honor is attached to the gun and to the pusher of the fortunate skiff.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 182.

High carte. See *carte*.—**High** caste. See *caste*. 1.—**High** celebration, in Anglican churches, a solemn celebration of the holy communion with the full adjuncts of ritual and music: opposed to *low* celebration.—**High** change, the season of greatest activity in the business of merchants on change or the exchange; the exchange itself at such a time.

I must confess I look upon *high-change* to be a great council, in which all considerable nations have their representatives.

Addison, The Royal Exchange.

The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name—the Royal Exchange, for example—has its daily season of *high* change.

H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 45.

High Church, the popular designation of a party in the Anglican Church. See *High-churchman*.—**High** color, constable, Council. See the nouns.—**High** Commission Court. See *Court of High Commission*, under *court*.—**High** Court of Admiralty. See *admiralty*.—**High** Court of Parliament. See *parliament*.—**High** dawn. See *dawn*.—**High** day, *high* noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—**High** Dutch. See *Dutch*.—**Higher** algebra, arithmetic, concept, criticism, geometry, mathematics, etc. See the nouns.—**Highest** genus. See *genus*.—**High** explosive, furnace, German. See the nouns.—**High** gravels. See *gravel*.—**High** jinks. (a) A merry old pastime in Scotland. In the usual manner of playing, a person was chosen by lot to sustain some fictitious character, or to repeat verses in a particular order, and if he failed he incurred certain forfeits.

The frolicsome company had begun to practise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of *High Jinks*.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

Hence—(b) Boisterous sport or jollity; romping games or play.

There was nothing but sport

And *High Jinks* open on night and day at "the court."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 313.

He found the eleven at *high jinks* after supper; Jack Raggles shouting comic songs, and performing feats of strength.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 8.

(c) Tantrums; fits of ill humor. [Colloq.] (d) The throwing of dice to determine who shall empty the cup. *Hallivell*.—*High license*, *light*, etc. See the nouns.—*High life*, the style of living, manners, etc., in high or fashionable society; hence, collectively, the people composing such society.

They would talk of nothing but *high life*, and high-lived company, with other fashionable topics.

Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

High living, rich or luxurious fare.—*High mass*. See *mass*.—*High Mightiness*, a title of respect sometimes used toward sovereigns, etc. The States General of the Netherlands were styled their *High Mightinesses*.

The patrol of Rensselaerwick had extended his usurpations along the river, beyond the limits granted him by their *High Mightinesses*. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 180.

High milling, operation. See the nouns.—*High place*, in *Script.*, an eminence selected for worship, usually for idolatrous rites; hence, the idols and instruments of such worship.

He [Hezekiah] removed the *high places*, and brake the images, and cut down the groves. 2 Ki. xviii. 4.

High priest, relief, school, etc. See the nouns.—*High seas*.

(a) The open sea or ocean; the highway of waters. (b) In law: (1) As used to designate the area transactions within which are subject to cognizance in courts of admiralty, formerly, the waters of the ocean exterior to low-water mark, but now extended with the flow of the tide to high-water mark, returning with the ebb to low-water mark. (2) As used to designate the area which is not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation, but the free highway of all nations, the waters of the ocean exterior to a line parallel to the general direction of the shore, and distant a marine league therefrom. The distance was fixed with reference to the fact that, at the time when it was fixed, it was the limit of the area of coast-waters which could be commanded by cannon on the shore. It is to be drawn with reference to headlands, so as to include in the territorial jurisdiction those inlets and arms of the sea over which the nation may justly claim and actually enforce its power. The application of the rule to bays and to arms of the sea bounding two countries often involves great difference of opinion. The great lakes are not deemed high seas.—*High table*, in the University of Oxford, the table at which the fellows and some other privileged persons dine.

Wine is not generally allowed in the public hall, except to the *high table*. De Quincey, Life and Manners (Oxford).

High tea, a tea at which hot meats are served: in distinction from an ordinary tea with bread, butter, cake, etc.

We did not return home till near nine, and so, instead of dining, all sat down to *high tea*.

F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, June 14, 1831.

High tomb, *tory*, *treason*, *water*, etc. See the nouns.—*High-water mark*, shrub, etc. See *water*.—*High wines*, the strong spirit obtained by the redistillation of the low wines, or a strong alcoholic product obtained by rectification.—*How's that for high?* what do you think of that for a stroke of skill or luck? in allusion to the card called "the high" in the game of high-low-jack. [Slang, U. S.]—*In or for high and low*, wholly; completely; in every respect.

For *heigh and lough*, withouten any drede,
I wol alway thine hestis alle keepe.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 418.

In high feather. See *feather*.—*On high*, upon high.

(a) In a high place or situation; at a conspicuous elevation.

Holy heuen *open hey* hollyche [wholly] he fourmede.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 796.

He pulleth downe, he setteth up on *hy*.

Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 41.

(b) To or in heaven; used substantively, heaven.

When he was ascended up on *high*, he led captivity captive.

We, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on *high*.

Bp. Heber, Missionary Hymn.

(c) In a loud voice; aloud.

The goos, the cockow, and the doke also,
So cryede, "Kek kek," "kokkow," "quek quek" on *hye*,
That thurh myne eres the noyse wente tho.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 499.

The goose hangs high. See *goose*.—*To be or get on the* (or *one's*) *high ropes*, to be or become greatly excited.

[Slang.]—*To have the higher hand*. See *hand*.—*To mount the high horse*. See *horse*.—*Syn. Lofty*, etc. See *tail*.

II. n. 1. An elevated place; a superior region. See on *high*, above.—2. In card-playing, the ace or highest trump out.

high (hī), *adv.* [*< ME. high, heigh, etc., < AS. heah, also hedge, being acc. and instr. neut. of the adj. heah, high: see high.*] In a high or lofty manner; to a great height, amount, extent, degree, etc.; eminently; powerfully; grandly; richly; extravagantly; as, to climb *high*; to play *high* (for high stakes); to live *high*; to bid *high*.

Our lives and deaths are equal benefits,
And we make louder prayers to die nobly
Than to live *high* and wantonly.

Fletcher (and another), False One, IV. 2.

Her porridge-pot, silver posset-dish, silver-mounted spectacles, . . . [were] sold . . . to the cadie who would bid *highest* for them.

Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

His heart, which has been ticking accurate seconds for the last year, gives a bound, and begins to beat *high* and irregularly in his breast.

R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, III.

"What does it matter to him who has the property?—it could not come to him, anyhow," cried Wat, with great energy, coloring *high*. Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, III.

High and low, up and down; here and there; everywhere: as, I have looked for it *high and low*. [Colloq.]

They have both come back, and have been tramping *high and low*.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxxi.

high (hī), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *hye, hie, etc.*; *< ME. highen, higen, hegen, heien, < AS. heān (= OHG. hōhan, hōhan, MHG. hāhen, G. er-höhen = Goth. hauhjan), make high, raise, < heah, high: see high, a.*] I. *trans.* To make high; lift up; raise; exalt.

For he that humbelleth hym most, is more *highed* with God.

Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 20.

And we distrien counsells and all *highness* that *higheth* itself aghens the science of God.

Wyclif, 2 Cor. x. 5.

II. *intrans.* To rise or be at its highest point, as the tide.

It floweth there at a Southsouthwest moone full sea, and *hyeth* two fadome and a halfe water.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 279.

high-backed (hī'bakt), *a.* Having a high back: as, a *high-backed* chair.

highbinder (hī'bin'dēr), *n.* [A slang term of no precise meaning, *< high*, prob. used allusively, as in *high jinks*, *highfalutin*, "a high old time," etc., + *binder*, supposed to be a variation of *bender*, meaning one who goes on the sort of spree so called.] 1. A bold, roystering rowdy; an insolent ruffian; one of a gang which commits outrages on persons or property "for fun." Highbinders, so called, were known in New York, Baltimore, and other cities before 1849. In that year and subsequently they became familiar in California, where at present the name is used only as in the next definition. [U. S.]

2. A member of a Chinese secret society, band, or gang, said to exist in California and other parts of the United States, associated for blackmailing purposes, and even for assassination, in the interest and pay of other societies or individuals.

Suey Gum, the Chinese woman, . . . was finally released from the embezzlement charge brought against her by the *highbinders*. New York Semi-weekly Tribune, May 20, 1887.

high-blest (hī'blest'), *a.* Supremely happy. [Rare.]

That from us aught should ascend to Heaven
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem.

Milton, P. L., XI. 145.

high-blooded (hī'blud'ed), *a.* Of high birth; of noble lineage; of a fine strain, as an Arabian horse.

Satan has many great queens in his court, . . . many *high-blooded* beauties in his court.

J. Baillie.

high-blown (hī'blōn), *a.* Inflated; puffed up.

My *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me.

Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2.

high-born (hī'bōrn), *a.* [*< ME. *high-boren, hah-iboren = D. hooggeboren = G. hochgeboren = Dan. højbaaren = Sw. högbornen; as high + born.*] Of high rank by birth; of noble birth or extraction.

I am too *high-born* to be propertied,
To be a secondary at control.

Shak., K. John, v. 2.

High-born Hoel's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay.

Gray, The Bard, I. 14.

high-boy (hī'boi), *n.* 1. An extreme Tory and High-churchman, supposed to favor Jacobitism.

Davies.

I am amaz'd to find you in the interest of the *High-boys*, you that are a clothier! What can you be for giving up trade to France, and starving poor weavers?

Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election.

2. A tall chest of drawers supported on legs from 18 inches to 2 feet high. Those on shorter legs are called *low-boys*. [New Eng.]

high-bred (hī'bred), *a.* 1. Bred in high life; having refined manners or breeding.

But you cannot learn too early this fact, that irony is to the *high-bred* what billingsgate is to the vulgar.

Bulwer, Kenelm Chillingly, I. 8.

2. Of a fine breed; high-blooded.

His *high-bred* steed expands his nostrils wide.

Couper, Anti-Thelyphthora, I. 163.

high-built (hī'bilt), *a.* Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride
The giant Harapha of Gath, his look
Haughty, as is his pile *high-built* and proud.

Milton, S. A., I. 1069.

High-church (hī'chérch'), *a.* Exalting the authority of the church; laying great stress on church authority and jurisdiction: used specifically of those in the Anglican Church who are known as High-churchmen, and of their principles. See *High-churchman*. [The term *High-church* first came into use to designate those who held to the independent authority of the spirituality at the time James II. put the bishops in the Tower (1688) for refusing to read publicly the Declaration of Indulgence.]

High-churchism (hī'chérch'izm), *n.* [*< High-church + -ism.*] The principles of High-churchmen.

High-churchman (hī'chérch'man), *n.* One of those members of the Anglican Church who maintain or attach especial importance to certain strict views of doctrine. The points upon which they chiefly insist are the following: (1) the necessity of apostolic succession, canonical jurisdiction, and conformity to the teachings of the undivided catholic church in order to constitute a true and lawful branch of the church; (2) the sacerdotal character of the Christian priesthood; (3) that grace is conferred in the sacraments or sacramental rites, including confirmation, absolution, etc., on all who receive them lawfully and without opposing a moral or spiritual obstacle. Many High-churchmen, believing that the maintenance of the catholic character and historical continuity of the Anglican Church involves the continuance or revival of ancient ritual, give ritual and ceremonies a prominent place in their teaching and practice. Those who go furthest in this direction are popularly called *extreme High-churchmen* and *Ritualists*.

high-cockalorum (hī'kok-a-lō'rum), *n.* [*< high + cock²*, vaguely used with an unmeaning Latin-seeming termination.] A game in which one boy jumps on the back of another, crying "high-cockalorum."

Prisoner's base, rounders, *high-cock-a-lorum*, cricket, football, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 3.

high-colléd, *a.* High-cut.

By there came a gallant hende,
Wt' *high-coll'd* hose and laigh-coll'd shoon.

Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

high-cross (hī'krôs), *n.* A market-cross.

I had as lief take her dowry with this condition—to be whipped at the *high-cross* every morning.

Shak., T. of the S., I. 1.

high-day (hī'dā), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in variant forms and senses, *heyday* and *hockday* (q. v.); *< ME. heigh day, hegh dai, hyegh dey, heh dai, etc. (= D. hoog dag = G. hoher tag, etc.), < AS. heað, high, dag, day. Cf. hightide.*] I. n. A feast-day, holiday, or festival; a time of pleasure; also, a time or period of full activity, strength, etc.

Trompes, schalmuses,
He seigh be for the *hyegh-deys*
Stonde yn hys syghte.

Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

The bucks of Edinburgh . . . have a certain shrewdness and self-command that is not often found among their neighbours in the *high-day* of youth and exultation.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, II. 50.

Restless Brissot brings up reports, accusations, endless thin logic; it is the man's *high-day* even now.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 7.

II. *a.* Befitting or appropriate for a holiday.

Thou spend'st such *high-day* wit in praising him.

Shak., M. of V., II. 9.

high-dilutionist (hī'di-lū'shōn-ist), *n.* In med.

See *dilutionist*.

highen (hī'en), *v. t.* [*< high + -en¹*. Cf. *high*, *v.*] To make high; heighten. [Prov. Eng.]

higher (hī'ēr), *v.* [*< higher*, compar. of *high*, *a.* Cf. *lower¹*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To make higher; elevate; raise; lift; hoist. [Rare.]

They [the girls] weren't a bit nervous when I *highered* the rope in my yard.

H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 160.

The major immediately presented a gun at his [the captain's] breast, and desired him to "higher all sails, or you are a gone man."

MS. quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 57.

II. *intrans.* To rise; ascend; soar. [Rare.]

She let me fly disengaged to sweep
In ever-highering eagle-circles up
To the great Sun of Glory.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

highermost (hī'ēr-mōst), *adv. superl.* [*< higher*, compar. of *high*, + *-most*.] At the top. [Rare.]

The purest things are placed *highermost*. The earth as grossest is put in the lowest room.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 244.

highfalutin (hī'fā-lū'tin), *n.* and *a.* [Also, rarely, *highfaluting*; also spelled *highfaluten*, *hifalutin*; a slang term, equiv. in popular apprehension to *high-flying*, *high-flown*; the second element being of no definite origin or meaning.] I. *n.* Pompous speech or writing; bombast; fustian. [U. S.]

High-falutin, as it is frequently written, is almost always addressed to educated or half-educated audiences who are supposed to appreciate bombast.

De Vere, Americanisms, p. 271.

II. a. Pompous; high-sounding; bombastic.

I am aware that this theory of politics will seem to many to be stilted, overstrained, and, as the Americans would say, *high-falutin*. Trollope, *Autobiog.*, p. 265.

The verse should never soar to *highfalutin* or sink to commonplace language. Simplicity is not commonplace, and nobility is not *highfalutin*, and they should be aimed at accordingly. T. Hood, Jr., *Rhymester* (ed. Penn.), p. 67.

Not so flushed, not so *highfalutin* (let me dare the odious word) as the modern style. Lowell.

high-fed (hī'fed), *a.* Generously or luxuriously fed; in high condition.

I have too solid a body; and my belief is like a Puritan's on Good-Friday, too *high-fed* with capon. Fletcher (*and another*), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 2.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family. Sir R. L'Estrange.

high-finished (hī'fin'isht), *a.* Finely wrought; elaborate; refined.

Petronius! all the muses weep for thee, . . . Thou polish'd and *high-finished* foe to truth. Couper, *Progress of Error*, l. 341.

high-flavored (hī'flā'vord), *a.* Having a pungent or fine flavor.

Every where huge cover'd tables stood,
With wines *high-flavour'd* and rich viands crown'd.
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, i. 34.

high-flier (hī'fi'ēr), *n.* 1. A bird that flies to a great height; hence, one who is extravagant or goes to extremes in his aims, actions, or pretensions: sometimes applied in England to a genteel beggar.

I like your *high-fliers*; it is your plodders I detest. Disraeli, *Coningsby*, vi. 3.

2. One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name. The ruddy high-flier is *Ypsipetes ruberata*; the July high-flier is *Y. clutata*.—**Purple high-flier.** Same as *emperor*, 3 (a) (2).

high-flown (hī'flōn), *a.* 1. Raised to a high pitch; elevated; elated.

This stiff-neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend.
Sir J. Denham, *Prudence*.

We that are angry and pleas'd every half Hour, having nothing at all of all this *high-flown* Fury! Steele, *Grief A-la-Mode*, ii. 1.

2. Enthusiastic; extravagant; bombastic.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage. Sir R. L'Estrange.

Sir Pierce Shafton found leisure to amuse the time in *high-flown* speeches and long anecdotes. Scott, *Monastery*, xxix.

high-flying (hī'fi'ing), *a.* Extravagant in conduct, aims, or pretensions; having lofty notions; going or carried to extremes.

That same exquisite observing of number and measure in words, and that *high flying* liberty of conceit proper to the Poet, did seem to have some dyline force in it. Sir P. Sidney, *Apol.* for Poetrie.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv. 161.

But the young man (Sheridan) was romantically magnanimous and *highflying* in his sense of honour. Mrs. Oliphant, *Sheridan*, p. 41.

highgate, *n.* [*< ME. heie gate: see high and gate.*] A highway.

Then should many worthy spirits get up the *highgate* of preferment, and idle drones should not come nearer than the Dunstable highway of obscurity. Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 46.

Highgate resin. See *resin*.

high-go (hī'gō), *n.* [*< high + go.*] A drinking-bout; a spree; a frolic. [Vulgar.]

high-grown (hī'grōn), *a.* 1. Grown high, as a plant.—2. Covered with tall vegetation.

Search every acre in the *high-grown* field,
And bring him to our eye. Shak., *Lear*, iv. 4.

high-handed (hī'han'ded), *a.* Carried on with a high hand; overbearing; arbitrary; violent: as, *high-handed* oppression.

The decision was that it would be a *high-handed* proceeding to refuse the right of petition to a body of gentlemen, many of them related to the greatest nobles in the land. Motley, *Dutch Republic*, I. 510.

high-hearted (hī'hār'ted), *a.* Courageous; high-spirited.

Tell your *high-hearted* masters, they shall not seek us,
Nor cool I the field in expectation of us. Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, i. 1.

highhoe (hī'hō), *n.* [Var. of *heighaw*, *hathow*, etc.: see *hickwall*, *hickway*. Cf. *highhole*, *highholder*.] The green woodpecker, yaffle, or pop-injay, *Geococcyx viridis*. Compare *laughing-bird*. [Local, Eng.]

highholder (hī'hōl'dēr), *n.* [A var. of *highhoe*, *heighaw*, etc., simulating *high + holder*: see *highhoe*.] Same as *highhole*. [Local, U. S.]

highhole (hī'hōl), *n.* [A var. of *highhoe*, ult. of *hickwall*, etc., simulating *high + hole*, as if in ref. to its wood-pecking habits: see *hickwall*.] The golden-winged woodpecker or flicker, *Colaptes auratus*. [Local, U. S.]

A youth . . . once induced a *high-hole* to lay twenty-nine eggs, by robbing her of an egg each day. The Century, XXXII. 277.

high-hook (hī'hūk), *n.* Same as *high-line*.

high-keyed (hī'kēd), *a.* 1. High-strung; intent; eager.

She sat from Sunday to Sunday under Dr. Stern's preaching. With a *high-keyed*, acute mind, she could not help listening and thinking; and such thinking is unfortunate, to say the least. H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 215.

2. In music, at a high pitch.

highland (hī'land), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. *hieland*; = D. *hoogland* = G. *hochland* = Dan. *højland* = Sw. *hogland*; as *high + land*.] 1. *n.* 1. An abrupt elevation of land; a high promontory or plateau: as, a jutting *highland*.—2. *pl.* An elevated region broken into hills and mountains: often used as a proper name: as, the *Highlands* of Scotland; the *Hudson Highlands*; the *highlands* of Abyssinia.

Farewell to the *Highlands*, farewell to the North,
The birth-place of valour, the country of worth.
Burns, *My Heart's in the Highlands*.

He never gave vent to his passion until he got fairly among the *highlands* of the Hudson. Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 252.

Having thus sketched the history of earth sculpture and summarized its results, we make examination of the *Highlands*. This region is defined to include that part of Scotland which lies to the north and west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Clyde through Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Perthshire, Forfarshire, to Stonehaven on the Kincardine coast. Westminster Rev., CXXXVIII. 762.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or belonging to high lands or to mountainous regions, especially (with a capital) the *Highlands* of Scotland: as, *highland* scenery; *highland* vegetation.

A *Highland* lad my love was born,
The Lawland laws he held in scorn.
Burns, *Jolly Beggars* (song).

I cannot sleep on *Highland* brae,
I cannot pray in *Highland* tongue.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, iv. 22 (song).

Highland fling. See *fling*, 3.—**Highland plover.** See *plover*.

highlander (hī'lan-dēr), *n.* [Sc. *hielander*; = D. *hooglander* = G. *hochländer* = Dan. *højlander* = Sw. *högländare*; as *highland + -er*.] An inhabitant of highlands; specifically (with a capital), an inhabitant or a member of the Gaelic race of the *Highlands* of Scotland.

Behind every seat stood a gigantic *Highlander*, completely dressed and armed after the fashion of his country. Scott, *Legend of Montrose*, iv.

highlandish (hī'lan-dish), *a.* [*< highland + -ish*.] Of the nature of highlands; characterized by high or mountainous land.

The country round is altogether so *highlandish* that sometimes . . . I really thought myself at home. Drummond, *Travels*, p. 10.

Highlandman (hī'land-man), *n.*; *pl.* *Highlandmen* (-men). [Sc. *hielandman*; as *highland + man*.] A Highlander.

A dirk, which is borne by the savage *Highlandman*. Scott, *Abbot*, iv.

There's not a lad in a' the lan'
Was match for my John *Highlandman*. Burns, *Jolly Beggars* (song).

Highlandry (hī'land-ri), *n.* [*< highland + -ry*.] Scotch Highlanders collectively. Smollett.

high-line, high-liner (hī'lin, -lī'nēr), *n.* The most successful one of several fishermen; the one who takes the most fish with his line: also used adjectively. Also *high-hook*.

In a single day a *high-line* fisherman has caught from ten to fifteen barrels. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 196.

high-lived (hī'līvd), *a.* Pertaining to high life. That would be forfeiting all pretensions to high life, or *high-lived* company. Goldenmith, *Citizen of the World*, lxxi.

high-loner, adv. A peculiar corruption of *alone*.

Giveth her infant, puts it out to nurse;
And when it once goes *high-lone*, takes it back. Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, II., iv. 4.

I could not stand a' *high lone* without I held a thing. Middleton, *Blurt, Master-Constable*, ii. 2.

high-low (hī'lō), *n.* [*< high + low*.] A high shoe fastened with a leather thong in front; any ankle-boot. The term is also used by archaeological writers in describing the half-boots seen in medieval sculptures and miniatures.

Bishop Fox . . . forbids the members of his establishment "to presume to use in the university, or away from it, red, ruby-coloured, white, green, or motley *high-lows*, or peaked shoes." Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, ii. 245.

The Louterell Psalter supplies examples of the tight leggings and *highlow* boots. Archaeol. Inst. Jour., X. 261.

high-low-jack (hī'lō'jak'), *n.* A game of cards: same as *all-fours*.

highly (hī'li), *adv.* [*< ME. higly, hegly, heygliche*, etc., *< AS. heðlice* (= D. *hoogelijk* = G. *höchlich* = Dan. *højlig* = Sw. *högligen*), *< heðh*, high: see *high* and *-ly*.] In a high manner; to a high degree; in a high state or condition.

Holy Cherche is honoured *hegliche* thorug his deynge. Piers Plowman (B), xv. 554.

It was a rye loaf, or rather a pye made in the form of a loaf, for it inclosed some salmon *highly* seasoned with pepper. Cook, *Third Voyage*, iv. 11.

Milton, it is well known, admired Euripides *highly*, much more *highly* than, in our opinion, Euripides deserved. Macaulay, *Milton*.

Probably Mr. McConnell's estimate would be a fair average for cows of full size *highly* kept. Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 321.

high-mallow (hī'mal'ō), *n.* A common European plant, *Malva sylvestris*, now naturalized in North America.

high-men (hī'men), *n. pl.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers: opposed to *low-men*.

Three silver dice.
They run high, two cinquees and a quater!
They're *high-men*, fit for his purpose. Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, v. 1.

high-mettled (hī'met'id), *a.* High-spirited; courageous; full of fire; mettlesome: as, a *high-mettled* steed.

With such loyal and *high-mettled* cavaliers to support him, Mondejar could not feel doubtful of the success of his arms. Prescott.

high-minded (hī'mīn'ded), *a.* [*< high + mind + -ed*. Cf. *magnanimous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an elevated mind; having or resulting from high principle; honorable; magnanimous: as, a *high-minded* ruler; a *high-minded* act.

To a *high-minded* man, wealth, power, court-favor, even personal safety, would have appeared of no account, when opposed to friendship, gratitude, and honour. Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

2. Proud; arrogant: as, *high-minded* confidence. A *hye mynded* man thinketh no wight worthy to match with him. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

Be not *highminded*, but fear. Rom. xi. 20.
He was a great Enemy to the clergy, *high-minded*, and trusting to his wealth. Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

=Syn. 1. Honorable, noble, generous, lofty, chivalrous, high-toned.

high-mindedness (hī'mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being high-minded.

Highmorean (hī'mō-rē-an), *a.* [*< Highmore* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the English anatomist Nathaniel Highmore (1613-84).—**Highmorean antrum** or **antrum Highmoreanum**. See *antrum*.—**Highmorean body**. See *corpus Highmoreanum*, under *corpus*.

highmost (hī'mōst), *a. superl.* [*< high + -most*.] Highest.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey. Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 5.

high-necked (hī'nekt), *a.* In dressmaking, cut so as to cover the shoulders and neck: said of a gown, etc.: opposed to *low-necked*.

highness (hī'nes), *n.* [*< ME. hignesse, hegnesse*, etc., *< AS. heðnes, -nis* (= OHG. *hōhnessa*), *< heðh*, high: see *high* and *-ness*.] 1. The state of being high, in any of the senses of that word.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure. Job xxxi. 23.

2. A title of honor given to princes of the blood; also, in some German states, a title given to the reigning dukes or grand dukes and their heirs apparent: used with a possessive pronoun, *his, her, your*: as, *his royal highness*; *her imperial highness*.

Duke F. Thou art thy father's daughter, there's enough.
Roe. So was I when your *highness* took his dukedom. Shak., *As you Like it*, i. 3.

Three ladies of the Northern empire pray
Your *Highness* would enroll them with your own. Tennyson, *Princess*, i.

high-palmed (hī'pāmd), *a.* Bearing the palms of the horns aloft; having lofty antlers, as a stag of full growth.

When thy *high-palmed* hands, the sport of bows and bounda,
By gripple borderers' hands were banished thy grounds. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxvi. 116.

high-pitched (hī'picht), *a.* 1. High-strung; aspiring; haughty.

Nor were these *high-pitched* expectations ill-founded. Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

Envy of so rich a thing,
Braving compare, disdainfully did sting
His *high-pitch'd* thoughts. Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 41.

2. In music, toned high.

high-placed (hī'plāst), *a.* Elevated in situation; high in office or rank.

He was noble, accomplished, *high-placed*, but he loved freedom of thought and act. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI, 458.
A traditionary scourge of the vices and peccadilloes of the *high-placed*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V, 511.

high-pressure (hī'presh'ūr), *a.* Having a high rate of steam-pressure: as, a *high-pressure* engine. See *high pressure*, under *pressure*.

high-priesthood (hī'prēst'hūd), *n.* [*< high priest + -hood*.] The office or dignity of a high priest.

Almost his first official act was to expel Hannas from the *high-priesthood*. *Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 79.

high-priestly (hī'prēst'li), *a.* [*< high priest + -ly*.] Pertaining to a high priest: as, the *high-priestly* dignity.

high-priestship (hī'prēst'ship), *n.* [*< high priest + -ship*.] The office of a high priest.

high-principled (hī'prin'si-pld), *a.* 1. Having high or noble principles; highly honorable.—2. Extravagant in notions of politics. *Johnson*.

The political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift*.

high-proof (hī'prōf), *a.* 1. Highly rectified; strongly alcoholic: as, *high-proof* spirits.—2. Severely tested; capable of standing any test.

high-reaching (hī'rē'ching), *a.* 1. Reaching to a great height.

At last appear
Hell bounds, *high reaching* to the horrid roof,
And thrice threefold the gates. *Milton*, P. L., II, 644.

2. Ambitious; aspiring.

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv, 2.

highroad (hī'rōd), *n.* 1. A road made for general travel, usually, from the mode of its construction, more or less elevated above the common level; hence, a common road; a road for the use of all travelers and vehicles; a highway.

The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the *high-road* that leads him to England. *Johnson*, in *Boswell*, an. 1763.

Hence—2. An easy course; a way or method offering great facility or convenience: as, the *highroad* to success.

The *highroad* out of Christianity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI, 329.

high-souled (hī'sōld), *a.* Having a high soul; having exalted principles or feelings.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age, . . . the ingenious, the chivalrous, the *high-souled* Windham. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

high-sounding (hī'soun'ding), *a.* 1. Resonant.

Ah, tinkling cymbal, and *high-sounding* brass!
Cooper, Task, v, 681.

2. Of pompous or pretentious import; having an imposing sound: as, *high-sounding* titles.

high-spirited (hī'spir'it-ed), *a.* Having a high spirit; bold; mettlesome; sensitive.

The royal army consisted in great part of gentlemen, *high-spirited*, ardent, accustomed to consider dishonour as more terrible than death. *Macaulay*.

high-stepper (hī'step'er), *n.* 1. A horse that lifts its feet high from the ground.

He'd a *high-stepper* always in his stall. *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence—2. A person having a dashing or showy walk or bearing.

[The beauty] which makes a woman be called, when young and in good action, "showy" and "a *high-stepper*." *Mrs. J. H. Riddell*, Too Much Alone, xxix.

high-stepping (hī'step'ing), *a.* Having a proud or showy action or gait.

A phaeton with *high-stepping* bays. *Murray*, Round about France, p. 349.

high-street (hī'strēt), *n.* [*< ME. hege strete*, etc.; *< high + street*. Cf. *highroad* and *highway*.] In England, the principal street of a country town, especially a market-town: usually the continuation of the highway.

The dull *high-street*, which has the usual characteristics of a small agricultural market town, some sombre mansions, a dingy inn, and a petty bourse. *DIsraeli*, Sibyl, p. 54.

high-strung (hī'strung), *a.* Strung to a high pitch; in a state of great tension; high-spirited; having a sensitive or highly organized nervous system.

The time is now here when the Government should lift its embargo from a great industry, and cease to regard this delightful plant [tobacco], this gift of the gods to *high-strung* humanity, as the Uvas tree of agriculture. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV, 670.

hight¹, *n.* See *height*.

hight² (hit), *v.*, properly *pret.*; *pret.* also *hote*, pp. *hight*, prop. *hote*, *hōten*. [An anomalous verb whose forms have been confused from the ME. period. The principal parts are prop. inf. and ind. pres. *hote*, *pret. hight*, pp. *hōten*; *< ME. (1) inf. (tr.) hōten*, with umlaut *hēten*, earlier *hāten*, ind. pres. *hote*, etc., erroneously *hight*, etc., *pret. hight*, *higt*, *hegt*, *heht*, *het*, pl. *highten*, *higten*, etc., pp. *hōten*, *hote*, with umlaut *hēten*, *hete*, and erroneously *hight*, etc., command, order, call, name; (2) inf. (intr.) *hōten*, etc., erroneously *hight*, etc., ind. pres. and *pret. hatte*, *hattest*, *hatte*, and *hote*, *hat*, *hight*, etc. (the forms being mixed), be called or named (orig. a pres. passive, extended to *pret.*, etc.: see below); = OS. *hētan* = OFries. *hēta* = D. *heeten* = MLG. *hēten*, LG. *hēten*, *heiten* = OHG. *heizan*, *heizzan*, MHG. *heizen*, G. *heissen* = Icel. *heita* = Sw. *heta* = Dan. *hedde*, all used as tr., call, and intr., be called, or intr. only, = Goth. *haitan* (*pret. redupl. haitait* (= AS. *hēht*, ME. *hegt*, *higt*, E. *hight*), pp. *haitans*), command, order, call, name, with pres. passive *haitada* (= AS. *hātte*, pres., used also as *pret.*, from its similarity in form to a weak *pret.*). This verb, the only one in AS. and E. preserving a trace of the orig. passive inflection, has been misunderstood and misused; in modern poets it is often an imitation of Spenser.] *I. trans.*

1. To command; order; bid.

The damsel dude [did] ase sche *higt*. *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1262.

But the sad steele seizd not, where it was *hight*,
Upon the Childe. *Spenser*, F. Q., V, xi, 8.

So the sage had *hight* to play his part,
That he should see her form in life and limb. *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi, 16.

2. To promise; assure.

Palamon, that is thyn owne knight,
Schal han his lady as thou hast him *hight*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1614.

[In this sense Chaucer has only the preterit and past participle, never the present.]

If the pope or any other . . . graunt and *higt* to any man indulgence, . . . thei selle swilk thingis to hem. *Wyclif*, Apol., p. 10.

And, man, ofte tyme thou hast me *higt*
Thou woldist amende, & leue folle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

3. To call; name. [Archaic in this use.]

The seven mayster [master] was *hōten* Marcius. *Seven Sages*, l. 91.

But reade you, Sir, sith ye my name have *hight*,
What is your owne, that I mote you requite?
Spenser, F. Q., IV, vi, 4.

Childe Harold was he *hight*.
Dryden, Childe Harold, i, 3.

4. To mention. [Rare.]

A shepherd trewe, yet not so true,
As he that earst I *hote*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

II. *intrans.* (orig. *passive*). To be called; be named; have as a name.

Thus lefte Iudas the place voyde till that oure lorde set
ther a-nother, that *hight* Matheu. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i, 59.

Bright is her hue and Geraldine she *hight*.
Surrey, Geraldine.

high-taper (hī'tā'pēr), *n.* A corruption of *hag-taper*, a name of the mullen.

high-tasted (hī'tās'ted), *a.* Having a strong relish or flavor; piquant.

highten, heightener. See *heighten, heightener*.

highth (hith), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *height*.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support;
That to the *highth* of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence. *Milton*, P. L., i, 24.

Even *highth*, which is thought peculiarly Miltonic, is common (in Hakluyt, for example), and still often heard in New England. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 281.

hightide (hī'tid), *n.* [(= OS. *hōgetid* = OFries. *hachtid* = D. *hoogtijd* = MLG. *hochtit* = MHG. *hōhzeit*, *hōchzeit*, G. *hochzeit*, a wedding-feast, wedding, = Dan. *højtid* = Sw. *högtid*, a great festival); *< high + tide*. Cf. *high-day*.] A great festival. [Rare.]

One may hope it will be annual and perennial: a Feast of Piques, Fête des Piques, notable among the *hightides* of the year. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II, i, 10.

high-toned (hī'tōnd), *a.* 1. High in pitch: as, a *high-toned* instrument.

He read the service rather with strong nervous voice than in a graceful manner; his voice was sharp and *high-toned* rather than harmonious. *Johnson*, Swift (Lives of Poets, III, 438).

2. Having high principles; dignified; self-respecting: as, a *high-toned* character.

Like being of superior kind,
In whose *high-toned* impartial mind
Degrees of mortal rank and state
Seem objects of indifferent weight.

Scott, Lord of the Isles, II, 8.

3. Stylish; fashionable; pretentious. [Colloq., U. S.]

The electric light company of Independence, Mo., will put 12 lights in Eden Park, a *high-toned* residence part of this Kansas City suburb. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII, 10.

high-top (hī'top), *n.* 1. The masthead of a ship.

But I should . . . see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her *high-top* lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shak.*, M. of V., i, 1.

2. A kind of sweet apple.

high-tuned (hī'tünd), *a.* Nobly versified; melodious.

Some *high-tun'd* poem
Hereafter shall deliver to posterity
The writer's glory and his subject's triumph.
Ford, Broken Heart, v, 2.

highly-tighty (hī'ti-ti'ti), *a.* and *interj.* Same as *hoity-toity*.

You know very well what I mean, sir! Don't try to turn me off in that *highly-tighty* way!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlii.

high-viced (hī'vist), *a.* Audaciously wicked. [Rare.]

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv, 3.

highway (hī'wā), *n.* [*< ME. heigh weye, heigh waye*, etc.; equiv. to *highroad*, *high-street*, and *highgate*; with reference to the elevation of such roads above the adjacent surface: see *highroad*, etc.] 1. A public road or passage; a way open to all passengers, by either land or water.

He looked in Bernysdale,
By the *hye waye*.
Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V, 81).
Go out into the *highways* and hedges, and compel them to come in. *Luke* xiv, 23.

The summer droughts rendered the Tennessee River useless as a military *highway*. *The Century*, XXXVI, 676.

2. In *law*, any road or way, whether for foot-passengers, beasts of burden, or vehicles, or all, over which all persons, as members of the public, have a right to pass. The word is commonly restricted to a way that is fit or intended for vehicles as well as for foot-passengers and animals.

3. Figuratively, a common or easy way or course.

So she [the falcon] makes her *highway* over the steepest mountains and deepest rivers. *J. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 25.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Sir J. Child*, Trade.

Men were striking away from all the proper and respectable *highways* of thought into paths no decorous person had ever thought of.

J. W. Hales, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica.

Commissioners of highways. See *commissioner*.—**Dunstable highway.** See *dunstable*.—**Highway robbery.** See *robbery*.

highwayman (hī'wā-man), *n.*; pl. *highwaymen* (-men). [*< highway + man*.] A robber on the highway; one who robs passengers in public roads or places.

The guard whispered that he had shot a *highwayman* and cudgelled a gipsy before he turned into the inn-yard at Bolingstone. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 103.

Even a walk or drive to Kensington or Chelsea, both country villages at that time [1780-1786], was not undertaken without fear of *highwaymen* or footpads.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII, 379.

high-wrought (hī'rāt), *a.* 1. Wrought with a high degree of art or skill; finely finished.—2. Wrought up to a high degree; agitated; intense: as, *high-wrought* passion.

Mon. What from the cape can you discern at sea?
I Gent. Nothing at all: it is a *high-wrought* flood. *Shak.*, Othello, II, 1.

He is too scornful, too *high-wrought*, too bitter!
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

higret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eager*².

hig-tapert, *n.* See *hag-taper*.

Verbesco [It.], wooll-blade, torch-herbe, lung-woort, hares-beard, french-sage, *higtaper*, or woodd-mullein. *Florio*.

H. I. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Imperial Highness*.

hila, *n.* Plural of *hilum*.

hilar (hī'lār), *a.* [*< hil-um + -ar*.] 1. In *zōöl*, and *anat.*, pertaining to a hilum, as of the kidney.—2. In *bot.*, belonging to the hilum or scar produced by the attachment of a seed.

hilarate (hī'lārāt), *v. t.* [*< L. hilaratus*, pp. of *hilarare* (*> It. ilarar*), cheer, gladden, *< hilaris*, cheerful, glad: see *hilarious*, and cf. *exhilarate*.] To exhilarate. *Cockeram*.

hilarious (hī- or hī-lār'ri-us), *a.* [*< OF. hilarious, hilarieux, < L. as if *hilariosus, for hilaris*,

hilarus (> It. *ilare* = OF. *hilaire*), < Gr. *ἰλαρός*, cheerful, glad, gay (cf. *ἰλαός*, propitious, kind.) Gleeefully gay or merry; manifesting high spirits; exhilarated; jolly.

As sententious as Horace, as *hilarious* as Anacreon, as tender as Theocritus, his [Hafiz's] poems are as full of felicities as of melodies. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL 335.

hilariously (hi- or hi-lā'-ri-us-li), *adv.* In a hilarious or jolly manner: as, *hilariously* happy. **hilarity** (hi- or hi-lar'-i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. hilaritee, < OF. hilarite, hilairete, F. hilarité = It. ilarità, < L. hilarita(-s), cheerfulness, gaiety, < hilaris, cheerful: see hilarious.*] Demonstrative mirth or merriment; gleeful exhilaration; social gaiety; jollity.

It [music] will perform all this in an instant, cheare up the countenance, expell austerity, bring in hilarity. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 297.

With thought, with the ideal, is immortal hilarity, the rose of joy. Round it all the Muses sing. *Emerson, Love.*

=*Syn. Hilarity, Joy, Glee, Joviality*; gaiety, exhilaration. *Joy* is not often used of the excitement or overflow of animal spirits, but is rather and almost distinctively an affection of the mind. *Glee* is a strong word for an acute or ecstatic pleasure that expresses itself in mirthfulness and other demonstrative signs of high spirits. *Joviality* is that feeling or character which, being itself gay, merry, or jolly, brings others into the same mood; the word is generally used in a good sense. *Hilarity* is more often, but not necessarily, used of mirth, laughter, or other signs of exhilaration exceeding the limits of reason or propriety. See *animation, mirth, gladness, happiness*.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with vacant hilarity. *Goldsmith, Vicar, v.*

And often, glad no more,
We wear a face of joy, because
We have been glad of yore.
Wordsworth, The Fountain.

Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 201.

Hilarymasi, *n.* [*< ME. Hillarymesse; < Hilary, L.L. Hilarius, + -massi.*] The feast of St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers in France about 353-68, eminent as a church father and an opponent of the Arians. In English calendars, in both those before the Reformation and that of the present English Prayer-Book, his day is January 13th, the octave of the Epiphany. In the Roman calendar it is January 14th.

For your hote is dette things al to me
At Saynt Hilarymesse at Westmynstre salle be.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 284.

Hilary term (hil'-a-ri tērm), *See term.*
hilch (hileh), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To hobble. [Scotch.]

An' then he'll hilch, an' stilt, an' jump,
An' rin an' unco fit.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

hildt. An obsolete form of *held*, preterit and past participle of *hold*.

How can they all in this so narrow verse
Contayned be, and in small compass hildt?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xl 17.

Hild-, -hild (hild). [*AS. hild* (poet.), war, battle, = OS. *hild* = OHG. *hilt* = Icel. *hildir* (poet.), war, battle; as a proper name, alone (*AS. Hild, MHG. Hilde, Hülte*, Icel. *Hildir* (one of the Valkyries), ML. and mod. E. *Hilda*) and in comp. (final only in fem. names), frequent especially in MHG., the lit. sense, as usual in proper names, disappearing: see examples in def.] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon, German, or Scandinavian origin, as in *Hilda* (*AS. Hild*, etc.), *Hildebert* (OHG. *Hiltibracht*, 'battle-bright'), *Hildebrand* (OHG. *Hiltibrant*, G. *Hildebrand*, Icel. *Hildibrandr*, 'battle-sword'), *Hildegund* (MHG. *Hiltegun*, 'battle-conflict'), *Brunhild* (OHG. *Brunhild*, MHG. *Brünhilt*, Icel. *Brynhildr*, 'mailed battle'), *Grimhild* (MHG. *Grimhilt*, *Krimhilt*, *Chrimhilt*, *Chriemhilt*, *Kriemhilt*, Icel. *Grimhildr*, 'helmet-battle'), *Matilda* (ML. and E., contr. *Maud*, MHG. *Mahthilt*, *Mechthilt*, F. *Mathilde*, 'might-battle'), etc.

Hildebrandine (hil'dē-bran'-din), *a.* [*< Hildebrand* (see def.) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to Hildebrand, one of the most influential of medieval ecclesiastics, who reigned as Pope Gregory VII. 1073-85. He is celebrated for his development of the pretensions of the papal see both before and after his elevation to the papacy.

They sought by Hildebrandine arts to exalt themselves
above all that is called God in civil Magistracy.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 506.

The hearty largeness of Hildebrandine imperiousness
must not be looked for in these disintegrating days.
Andover Rec., VII 813.

Hildenbrandtia (hil-den-bran'-ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Nardo, 1834), after F. E. Hildenbrandt of Vienna.] A genus of algae, type of the tribe *Hildenbrandtiæ* of Rabenhorst. By Agardh the genus is

placed in the order *Squamaria* of the *Florideæ*; by others it is placed among the *Corallineæ*; but until the cystocarps are found its systematic position must remain doubtful. It is characterized by having a crustaceous frond, without calcareous deposit, forming thin, reddish, horizontal expansions, composed of cuboidal cells arranged in vertical lines, and arising from a horizontal basal layer; tetraspores lining the walls of immersed conceptacles, zonate, cruciate, or irregularly placed; cystocarps unknown. About half a dozen species are known, which form thin crusts on rocks and stones in both salt and fresh water.

Hildenbrandtiæ (hil-den-bran'-ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hildenbrandtia*.] A family of algae proposed by Rabenhorst, typified by the genus *Hildenbrandtia*.

hilderling (hil'dér-ling), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hinderling*, and the original of *hilding*.

hilding (hil'ding), *n. and a.* [A contr. of *hilderling*, ult. of *hinderling*.] *I. n.* A mean, worthless person; a wretch.

If your lordship find him not a hilding, hold me no more in your respect. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6.

This is that scornful piece, that scurvy hilding.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

II. a. Cowardly; spiritless; base: as, a hilding fellow.

Which when that Squire beheld, he to them stept,
Thinking to take them from that hilding hound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 25.

To purge this field of such a hilding foe.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

hile¹, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hill*².

hile² (hîl), *n.* Same as *hilum*.

hileg, *n.* See *hyleg*.

hiliferous (hi-lif'-e-rus), *a.* [*< L. hilum, hilum, + ferre = E. bear*.] Bearing scars like a hilum. See *hilum*.

hill¹ (hîl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hil, hille, hyll, hylle*, etc.; < ME. *hil, hyl, hul*, pl. *hilles*, etc., < AS. *hyll* = MD. *hil, hille* = L. *collis* = Lith. *kaltas*, a hill; with orig. suffix *-na*, from a root seen also in AS. *healm*, E. *halm*, a stalk, L. *culmus*, a stalk, L. *culmen, cōlumen*, the top, summit, *celsus*, high, etc.: see *halm, culminate, column, excel*, etc. Not connected with (1) Icel. *höll* (for *Norw. holl*), a hill, which is a contr. of *hvol*, (older *hval*), a hill; nor with (2) D. *heuvel* = MHG. G. *hübel*, a hill; nor with (3) G. *hügel*, akin to E. *howe*², a hill; nor with (4) Icel. *hilla*, a shelf, *hjalli*, a shelf or ledge in a mountain's side.] *1.* A conspicuous natural elevation of the earth's surface; a natural eminence of indefinite height, usually rounded or conical. The name *hill* is usually applied to elevations smaller than a mountain and larger than a mound; but the terms are merely relative, elevations of the same height being called *hills* in one locality and *mountains* in another, usually according to the more or less mountainous character of the region.

From thens schal he gon un to Capadose, that ys a grete Countree, whare that ben many grete *Hilles*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.

Ye gentle Shepheards, which your flocks do feede,
Whether on *hylls*, or dales, or other where,
Beare witness all of this so wicked deede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern *hill*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

A sand-built ridge
Of heaped *hills* that mound the sea.
Tennyson, To Memory.

2. A heap; a hillock; a pile: as, a dunghill; an ant-hill; a mole-hill.

Their slough so many and made soche martire that ther was *hilles* of dede men and horse hem be-fore.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 288.

3. A little mound raised about a cluster of cultivated plants: as, a hill of maize or potatoes. [U. S.]

Such pumpkins and beans as could be grown intermingled with the *hills* of corn.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xli.

4. In *her.*, the representation of a hill, usually green when only one is used.—*Bayle hills*. See *bole*⁴, 2.—*Up hill and down dale*, energetically; persistently.

All this time Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff up hill and down dale. *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxxv.

hill¹ (hîl), *v.* [*< hill*¹, *n.*] *I. trans.* *1.* To form small hills or heaps of earth around; form into hills or heaps: as, to *hill* corn; to *hill* the ground.

When it is growne middle high, they *hill* it about like a hop-yard.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 126.

2. To heap; accumulate. [Rare.]

Cease, then, all you that aim at the *hilling* up of fatal gold.
Hecit, Sermons, p. 41.

II. intrans. To form into a heap; gather.

Soon after their arrival the males begin to *hill*; that is, to collect on some dry bank near a splash of water in expectation of the females who resort to them.
Pennant, Brit. Zool. (ed. 1776), II. 439.

hill² (hîl), *v. t.* [Also *hile*, cover over, as plants, < ME. *hullen, hyllen, hilen, hulen*, < AS. **hulian*

(not found), cover, hide, = OS. *bi-hulljan*, cover, = D. *hullen*, cap, mask, disguise, = G. *ver-hüllen*, wrap up, cover, veil, hide, = Icel. *hylja*, cover, hide, = Sw. *hölja*, cover, veil, = Dan. *hylle*, wrap, = Goth. *huljan*, cover, hide; a causal verb, from the noun repr. by AS. *hulu*, E. *hull*¹ (see *hull*¹), and ult. from the verb repr. by AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, cover: see *heal*² and *conceal*.] To cover.

Thou wald fyrste lay to stykkes and ouer *hille* the cole [ember]. *Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 31.

Als the bark *hilles* the tree,
Right so sal my ring do the.
Yvaine and Gawain (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

And if it is foul thing to a woman to be pollid, or to be maad ballid, *hile* sche hir heed, but a man schal not *hile* his hede. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. xi. 6.

hill³ (hîl), *v. t.* [E. dial., = *heel*², < ME. *hilden*, < AS. *hyldan*, tilt, incline: see *heeld*, *heel*².] To pour out. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

hill-ant (hil'-ant), *n.* An ant of the kind that makes ant-hills, as the common *Formica rufa*.

hill-berry (hil'ber'-i), *n.* The wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*. See *wintergreen*.

hill-bird (hil'bêrd), *n.* *1.* The Bartramian sandpiper or upland plover, *Bartramia longicauda*. C. J. Maynard. See cut under *Bartramia*. [Massachusetts, U. S.]—*2.* The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. C. Swainson. [Local, Scotland.]

hill-cop (hil'kop), *n.* [*< ME. hyl coppe; < hill*¹ + *cop*¹.] A hilltop; a hill.

The apostel hem segh in gostly drem
Arayed to the wedding in that *hyl coppe*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 730.

hill-country (hil'kun'tri), *n.* A region of hills: often specifically applied to the hilly regions in the interior of India.

hill-digger (hil'dig'er), *n.* One who digs into hills or sepulchral mounds or barrows in search of buried treasure.

Our Norfolk barrows have all been explored and rifled. The *hill-diggers* of the fifteenth century did their work most effectually: they left nothing for that rabid band of monomaniacs of our own time.
A. Jessopp, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 56.

hilled (hild), *a.* [*< hill*¹, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Having hills: generally used in composition.

The Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood, and Fire,
Have dealt upon the seven-*hill'd* city's pride.
Byron, Child Harold, iv. 80.

hiller (hil'êr), *n.* [Appar. < *hill*², cover, + *-er*¹.] In pottery, a dish used in the preparation of the glaze.

Observing that the *hiller* or dish have a sufficient access of air allowed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 46.

hillet (hil'et), *n.* [*< hill*¹ + *-et*.] A small hill; a mound. [Rare.]

Neither will I speak of the little *hillets* scene in manie places of our Ile, whereof though the vnskilful people babble manie things, yet they are nothing else but Tumuli or graues of former times.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, I. 24.

hill-fever (hil'fê'vêr), *n.* In India, a remittent fever prevailing in the hill-country.

hill-folk (hil'fôk), *n. pl.* Persons living in the hills; hillmen. Specifically—(a) A name formerly used for the Scotch sect of Cameronians, and sometimes also for the Covenanters in general.

How much longer this military theologist might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnant of the *hill-folk*, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain. *Scott, Waverley*, xxxvi.

(b) In *Scand. myth.*, a class of beings intermediate between elves and men, inhabiting caves and hills.

hill-fort (hil'fôrt), *n.* A stronghold or fortified place on a hill.

Whatever was the first origin of Tergeste, . . . it is plain that it ranks among the cities which have grown up out of hill-forts. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 75.

hill-francolin (hil'frang'kō-lin), *n.* An East Indian gallinaceous bird of the genus *Arboricola*.

Hillia (hil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John Hill, a botanical writer of the 18th century.]

A small genus of shrubs, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, founded by Jacquin in 1763, and the type of the subtribe *Hillieæ*. It has a bracteate involucre, obovoid or cylindrical calyx-tube, with a foliaceous limb having 2 to 4 lobes. The corolla is hypocrateriform, with an elongated limb having 3 to 7 lobes. It has 4 to 7 included, adnate stamens, and a 2-celled ovary, forming in fruit a long, pod-like, 2-valved capsule. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and thick, and the flowers large, terminal, solitary, white, and odorous. About 5 species are known, natives of South America and the West Indies. They are usually epiphytic.

Hillieæ (hi-lî'ê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hillia* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, typified by the genus *Hillia*. It is distinguished from the other subtribe of the *Cinchoneæ* by having the corolla imbricated or contorted.

hillier (hil'yér), *n.* [Also *hillyer*, < ME. *hillyer*; < *hill*² + *-ier*¹.] Same as *healer*².

That non Tylers called *hillyers* of the cite, nor other man withyn the cite d'velling, compelle ne charge ne make no tylers stranger, comynge to the cite, to serve at his rule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 398.

hilliness (hil'i-nes), *n.* The state of being hilly.

In short, the only obstacle to this being one of the finest countries upon earth is its great *hilliness*. *Cook, Third Voyage*, i. 8.

hilling (hil'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hill*², *v.*] Same as *healing*².

hillish (hil'ish), *a.* [*hill*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Hill-like; rather hilly: as, a *hillish* country.

The wounded whale casts from his *hillish* jaws Rivers of waters, mixt with purple gore. *Heywood, Troja Britannica* (1609).

hillman (hil'man), *n.*; pl. *hillmen* (-men). 1. A man who lives in a hill-country; in the plural, same as *hill-folk*; specifically, the Covenanters. — 2. The foreman of a dust-heap. [Eng.]

On inquiry at one of the largest dust-yards, I was informed by the *hill-man*, etc. *H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 321.

hill-mina (hil'mí-ná), *n.* An Indian and Oriental bird of the genus *Gracula*, as the religious grackle of India, *G. or Eulabes religiosa*; a minar or mino-bird. The mina is an imitative bird, and can be taught to articulate words more distinctly than the parrot. See cut under *Eulabes*.

hill-oat (hil'ót), *n.* A wild oat of Europe, *Avena strigosa*: perhaps the original of the cultivated oat.

hillock (hil'ók), *n.* [*hill*¹ + dim. *-ock*.] A small hill; a slight elevation.

Our foot half sunk in *hillocks* green and soft, Rais'd by the mole, the miner of the soil. *Cowper, Task*, i. 272.

On knoll or *hillock* rears his crest, Lonely and huge, the giant oak. *Scott, Rokeby*, ii. 6.

Fairy hillocks. See *fairy*.—**Hillock of Doyère**, in *anat.* Same as *eminence of Doyère*. See *eminence*.

hillock-tree (hil'ók-tré), *n.* A small, hardy evergreen tree, *Melaleuca hypericifolia*, native of New South Wales.

hillocky (hil'ók-i), *a.* [*hillock* + *-y*¹.] Full of hillocks. *Halliwell*.

hillous (hil'us), *a.* [*hill*¹ + *-ous*.] Hilly.

The way leading between the said parish church and the Forest is very foul, painful, and *hillous*. *Decree of Chancellor of Lancashire, 1550* (Baine's Hist. [Lancashire, II. 46]).

hill-partridge (hil'pär'trij), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Gallinago*, as *G. lunulatus* of India. See cut under *Gallinago*.

hillside (hil'sid), *n.* The side or slope of a hill.

I shall . . . conduct ye to a *hill-side*, where I will point ye out the right path of a virtuous and noble education. *Milton, Education*.

Come from the woods that belt the gray *hillside*. *Tennyson, To Memory*.

hill-site (hil'sit), *n.* Situation on a hill; an elevated site.

Lo, Bethlehem's *hill-site* before me is seen. *Whittier, Palestine*.

hill-sparrow (hil'spar'ō), *n.* The meadow-pipit of Europe, *Anthus pratensis*. See *Anthus*. [Orkney and Shetland.]

hill-star (hil'stär), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Oreotrochilus*.

hill-tit (hil'tit), *n.* A book-name of the Asiatic and Oriental birds of the family *Liotrichidae*, such as the red-billed hill-tit, *Liothrix lutea*.

hilltop (hil'top), *n.* The top or summit of a hill.

Disporting, till the amorous bird of night Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening-star On his *hill top*, to light the bridal lamp. *Milton, P. L.*, viii. 520.

hillwort (hil'wért), *n.* The European pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium*.

hilly (hil'i), *a.* [*hill*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding in hills: as, a *hilly* country.

Tending my flocks hard by I the *hilly* crofts That brow this bottom-glade. *Milton, Comus*, l. 531.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects. *Addison*.

2. Like a hill; lofty; elevated.

First of all vpon the east side of the hauen a great *hillie* point called Downesend. *Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain*, i. 12.

Better to have liv'd Poor and obscure, and never scal'd the top Of *hilly* empire, than to die with fear To be thrown headlong down, almost as soon As we have reach'd it. *Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess*, v.

3. Large and rounded.

Now *hilly* bulbes sowe Or sette, and wede hem that of rather growe. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

hillyer, *n.* See *hillier*.

hilo-grass (hē'lō-grās), *n.* A large coarse grass, *Paspalum conjugatum*.

hilsah (hil'sä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish of the Ganges highly esteemed for food. It is very oily and bony.

hilt (hilt), *n.* [*ME. hilt*, < AS. *hilt* = Icel. *hjal* = Dan. *hjalte* = OHG. *helza*, MHG. *helze*, a hilt; perhaps lit. that by which the weapon is held, being prob. ult. connected with the word *hold*¹, as *unvilt*, formerly *an-filt*, etc., with *fold*¹.] 1. That part of a sword, dagger, or similar weapon which affords a grasp for the hand, and usually a protection for it as well. The part grasped is called the *grip*, into which the tang of the blade is driven, or which consists of two separate pieces secured to the tang on both sides. The pommel is the projecting ball, disk, or similar appendage, which prevents the hand from slipping from the grip and sometimes serves to counterbalance the blade. The guard is a cross-guard formed of two quillons, or a knuckle-bow, or a basket-hilt, or a combination of these different forms; sometimes also there are two shells or coquilles, one on either side of the hilt, and sometimes there is a kind of inverted bowl or cup of steel surrounding the heel of the blade, and called the *cup-guard*. (See the above terms, and *sword*.) Formerly often in the plural, with reference to its combined parts.

Arthur toke the swerde be the *hilt*, and with-out more taryng yaf it to the Archbisshop. *Melton* (E. E. T. S.), l. 103.

For now sits Expectation in the air, And hides a sword, from *hilt*s unto the point. *Shak., Hen. V.*, ii. (cho.).

He run his sword up to the *hilt* In at the dragon's side. *The Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads, [L. 87]).

The sword That rose from out the bosom of the lake, . . . With jewels, elfin Urim, on the *hilt*. *Tennyson, Coming of Arthur*.

2. A sword or foil.

Fetch the *hilt*s; fellow Juniper, wilt thou play? *B. Jonson, Case is Altered*, ii. 7.

3. The handle of a shield. *Halliwell*.—Up to the *hilt* or *hilt*s, thoroughly; completely; driven home.

I was up to the *hilt*s in joy at having so marvellously metamorphosed an ex-governor into a viceroy. *Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas*, xi. 13.

Ah! ah! there she has nick'd her; that's up to the *hilt*s; I gad, and you shall see Dapple resents it. *Prior, Travesty of Hind and Panther*.

hilted (hil'ted), *a.* [*hilt* + *-ed*².] 1. Furnished with a hilt: used in composition: as, a basket-hilted sword.

Wearing neither hunting-dress Nor weapon, save a golden-hilted brand. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

2. In *her.*, having a hilt represented as of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sword *hilted* or.

Hilton's muscle. See *epiglottideus*.

hilum (hí'lum), *n.*; pl. *hila* (-lä). [NL., < L. *hilum*, said to have meant orig. 'the eye of a bean,' but used only in sense of 'a little thing, bit, trifle' (> the negative *nihil*, *nil*); said to be ult. a var. of *filum*, a thread: see *file*³.] 1. In *bot.*, originally, the eye of a bean; hence, the mark or scar on a seed produced by separation from its placenta.

Also applied to the nucleus of starch-grains, under the mistaken notion that it was the point of attachment of the grain while growing.



Sword-hilt.

A, grip or barrel; B, pommel; C, C, quillons, which together form the cross-guard; D, finger-guard or knuckle-bow; E, E, pas d'ane, one on each side of the cross-guard, projecting boldly, and nearly circular in shape; F, counter-guard; G, heel of blade, talon, or ricasso (ricasso only when the heel is square, not edged). C D E together form the guard. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

2. In *soöl.* and *anat.*, some part or thing like the hilum of a seed, as a scar, pit, recess, or opening for entrance or exit. Specifically—(a) A recess, as in the kidney or the lung, where the vessels, nerves, and associate structures enter, together with a quantity of connective tissue or hilum stroma. (b) The reentrance in the edge of a *Noctiluca*, likened to the hilum of a kidney-bean. (c) A little opening in the gemmule of a sponge.

him (him), *pron.* See *he*¹.

Himalayan (him-ä'lā-yan or him-a-lā'yan), *a.* [*Himalaya* (< Skt. *Himālaya*, < *himā*, snow (see *chimera*¹ and *hiems*), + *ālaya*, abode) + *-an*.] Of or belonging to the Himalayas, a mountain-chain on the borders of British India and Tibet, and extending through Cashmere, Nepāl, etc. It contains the highest known summits in the world.—**Himalayan pine.** See *pine*.—**Himalayan rhubarb**, a species of *Rheum* (which see).

Himantalia (him-an-thā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hímā* (*hímā*-), a thong, + *thalía*, abundance, wealth.] A monotypic genus of algae, belonging to the *Fucaceae*. It has large, immensely elongated receptacles, which are strap-shaped, compressed, dichotomously divided, and spring from the center of the frond. The plant is biennial, the cup-shaped disk being produced the second year. *H. torea*, the only species, is found along the English coast, where it is known as *sea-thonga*. It is said that in the north of Scotland a kind of sauce for fish, resembling catchup, is made from the fronds of this plant.

Himantolophinae (him-an-tol'ō-fī-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Himantolophus* + *-inae*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Ceratiidae*, typified by the genus *Himantolophus*.

Himantolophus (him-an-tol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hímā* (*hímā*-), a thong, + *lóphos*, a crest, ridge.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the subfamily *Himantolophinae*, having the cephalic spine knob-like at the end and surmounted by a thong-like appendage, whence the name.

Himantopus (hí-man'tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *hímā* (*hímā*-), the stilt, < *hímā* (*hímā*-), a thong, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of wading birds related to the avosets, having extremely long slender legs, three-toed feet, and exceedingly slender bill: the stilts. *H. melanopterus* is the black-winged stilt of Europe. *H. nigricollis* is the black-necked stilt of America.

Himatega (him-a-tē-gā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *hímā* (*hímā*-), loaded with apparel (taken as equiv. to 'tunicated'), < *hímā* (*hímā*-) for *hímā* (*hímā*-), dress, a garment, clothing, apparel (see *himation*), + *τεγαν*, < *τέγω*, lead.] A theoretical group of animals, representing a supposititious stage of evolution, intermediate between *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*. The nearest actual representatives of such a stage are the ascidians.

himation (hi-mat'i-on), *n.*; pl. *himatia* (-ä). [Gr. *hímation*, in form a dim. of *hímā* (*hímā*-) for *hímā* (*hímā*-), a dress, garment, clothing, < *hímā* (*hímā*-), dress, clothe: see *vest* and *wear*¹.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a rectangular piece of woolen stuff, usually five or six feet wide and twice as long, worn

wrapped about the body in different ways, according to the taste of the wearer, either as an outer garment over the tunic, by both sexes, or at times, by men, as the sole garment. The himation was often made of fine stuff, and richly embroidered.

His *himation* [that of Zeus at Olympia] also of gold, was enriched with a design of figures and lilies. *A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture*, II. 123.

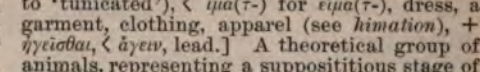
Himiarite (him'i-ä-rīt), *a.* Same as *Himyarite*.

himming, *n.* See *hemming*².

himpt, *v. i.* [Not found except in the passage quoted and in a manuscript note referred to by Halliwell; prob. a mere orig. misprint for *limp*.] To limp. *Davies*.

Lame of one leg, and *himpting* all his dayes. *Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 203.

Front and Side Views of Himation, showing two usual methods of wearing it. (From the frieze of the Parthenon.)



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himpne

himpnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hymn*. Chaucer.

himself (him-self'), *pron.*; pl. *themselves* (them-selvz'). [(a, b) < ME. *himself*, usually and orig. as two words, *him self*, *him selve*, etc., < AS. *him selfum*, dat. sing. masc. or neut.; (c) ME. *him self*, *himselfe*, *him selven*, < AS. *him selfum*, dat. pl., nom. sing. he self, gen. his selves, etc.; being the pron. with agreeing adj. self, as also in *herself*, *themselves*, *myself* (for *meself*), *thyself* (for *theeself*), etc.; the dative (objective or dative of reference), being the most frequent, has become the exclusive form: see *he* and *self*.] (a) An emphatic or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun masculine, either nominative or objective. In the nominative it is always used, for emphasis, in apposition to *he* or to a noun, usually expressed, but sometimes only understood; in the objective it is used alone or in apposition to *him* or to a noun: as, *he himself* did it; it was *himself* (he himself) that did it; he did it for *himself*, or for the man himself; let *him* do it *himself*; he came to *himself*.

Then Ector, *him owne selfe* ordant belyue,
The last batell to lede of his lege pepull.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6237.

And for *himself* *himself* he must forsake;
Then where is truth, if there be no self-trust?

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 157.

He clasp'd
His iron palms together with a cry;

Himself would tilt it out among the lads.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

(b) The neuter similarly used. Now *itself*. (c) The dative (objective) plural, similarly used. Now *themselves*.

Enuyos hert *him-selue* frelys,
And of gode werky[s] *hym-selue* lettys.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 47.

himselfe, **himselfen**, *pron.* Obsolete variants of *himself*. Chaucer.

Himyaric (him-yar'ik), *a.* [*< Himyar* (see def. of *Himyaritic*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Himyaritic*.

Himyarite (him-yar'it), *a.* [Also *Himiarite*; < *Himyar* (see def. of *Himyaritic*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Himyaritic*.

The traveller (Charles Huber) was fortunate enough to make the second known discovery of *Himiarite* inscriptions, of which there were nine. *Science*, V. 134.

Himyaritic (him-yar'it'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Himyarite* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Relating to the former people of southwestern Arabia, or Yemen (said to be called *Himyarites*, after an ancient king Himyar; now more often known as *Sabaeans*), and to the remains of their civilization, consisting of extensive ruins, with numerous inscriptions (the oldest, from long before our era); Sabæan. Also *Himyaric*, *Himyarite*.

One of these intermediate alphabets, the Sabæan or *Himyaritic*, which supplies the direct ancestral type of the Ethiopic, has been obtained from numerous inscriptions found near Aden, and in other parts of southern Arabia. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, I. 337.

II. *n.* The former language of southwestern Arabia, especially of the inscriptions referred to above. It was an Arabic dialect, more nearly akin to Abyssinian than is the classical Arabic; it has been crowded out of existence by the latter.

hin (hin), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *iv*, *elv*, *iv*, Heb. *hin*, said to be of Egyptian origin.] A liquid measure of the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews. The Egyptian hin was certainly about 0.45 liter, or nearly one United States pint, as is shown by the weight and by numerous extant standards. The Hebrew hin was probably about 6 liters, or 1.6 United States gallons.

Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just *hin* shall ye have. *Lev.* xix. 36.

hinau-tree (hin'ou-trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Eleocarpus dentatus*, a native of New Zealand. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet, and the wood is said to be valuable in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

hinch (hinch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To be stinging; be miserly; grudge. [Prov. Eng.]

These Romaines . . . did, lyke louing fathers to their country, bring in their mony and goodes, without *hinch-ing* or pinching, to reliefe the charges of their common welth. *Bp. Aylmer*, *Harborough for Faithful Subjects* [1569], sig. O, iv.

hinchboy, *n.* Same as *henchboy*.

hinchmant, *n.* An obsolete form of *henchman*.

hinch-pinch (hinch'pinch), *n.* A certain Christmas game.

Hynch pynch and laugh not, coale under candlesticke, friar Rush, and wo-penny hoe.

Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603. (Nares.)

Pinsse morille [F.], the game called *Hinch pinch* and laugh not. *Cotgrave*.

hind (hind), *n.* [*< ME. hind, hinde, hynde*, < AS. *hind* = D. *hinde* = MLG. *hinde* = OHG. *hintā*, MHG. *hinde*, G. *hinde*, now with added fem. suffix, *hindin* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *hind*, a hind; perhaps from the verb repr. by Goth. *hinthan*,

take, catch, of which AS. *huntian*, E. *hunt*, is a secondary form: see *hunt* and *hand*, *hend*.] 1. The female of the red deer or stag in and after its third year: correlative to *hart* for the male.

As we came frae the *hynd* hunting,

We heard fine music ring.

Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 183).

The dove pursues the griffin; the mild *hind*

Makes speed to catch the tiger.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.

2. One of various fishes of the family *Serranidae* and genus *Epinephelus*, as *E. drummond-hayi*, a grouper of the Gulf coast of the United States.

hind² (hind), *n.* [The *d* is excrecent, as in *boun-d*, *soun-d*, etc.; < ME. *hine*, *hyne*, a domestic, servant (man or woman), a sing. developed < AS. *hina*, ONorth. *hine*, pl., glossing L. *domesticus*, a modified form, with added pl. suffix *-e*, of AS. *hican*, ONorth. *hina*, also written *higan*, ONorth. *higo*, *higu*, domestics, servants, collectively household, family; gen. *hincena*, contr. *hina*, ONorth. *higna*, as in *hina-ealdor*, master of a household, ONorth. *fader higna*, paterfamilias; pl. of unused **hiewa*, > ME. *heue*, one of a household or family, a servant: see *heue*.] A laboring man attached to a household; an agricultural laborer; a peasant; a farm-servant; a rustic. [Archaic.]

Both man and woman, child and *hyne* and page.

Chaucer, *Pardoner's Tale*, I. 236.

Pleased she look'd on all the smiling land,

And view'd the *hinds*, who wrought at her command.

Crabbe, *Works*, I. 104.

hind³ (hind), *a.*; superl. *hindmost*, *hindermost*. [A mod. 'positive' from the compar. *hinder*, < ME. *hindere*, *hindre*, *a.* (ME. *hind*, adv., only once): see *hinder*, *a.*] Pertaining to, constituting, or including the rear or posterior extremity, as of a body or an object; backward; posterior: opposed to *fore*: as, the *hind* toe of a bird; the *hind* feet of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.

Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,

And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope*.

Hind. An abbreviation of *Hindu*, *Hindustani*, and *Hindustani*. In the etymologies of this dictionary it stands only for *Hindustani*.

hindberry (hind'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hindberries* (-iz). [*< ME. *hindberie* (not found), < AS. *hind-berie*, -berige, -berge (= D. *hennbezie* = OHG. *hintperi*, MHG. *hintbere*, assimilated *himper*, G. *himbeere* = Dan. *hindber* = Sw. *hindbär*), raspberry, < *hind*, a hind, + *berie*, berry: see *hind*¹ and *berry*.] A European plant of the genus *Rubus* (*R. Idæus*), a wild variety of the raspberry.

The scarlet hypp, and the *hind-berry*,

And the nut that hung frae the hazel-tree.

Hogg, *Kilmeny*.

hind-brain (hind'brän), *n.* The metencephalon.

hind-calf (hind'käf), *n.* A hind of the first year.

Holinshead, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 66. (*Hallivell*.)

Hinde Palmer's Act. See *act*.

hinder¹ (hin'dër), *a.* [*< ME. hindere*, *hindre*, *a.*, < AS. **hintera* (not found except as in comp.) (= OHG. *hintaro*, *hintero*, MHG. G. *hinterer* = Icel. *hindri*, *a.*, *hinder*, < *hinder*, adv., back, behind, down, = OHG. *hintar*, MHG. *hinter*, *hinder*, G. *hinter* = Goth. *hindar*, prep., behind; orig. neut. acc. comp. in *-der* (= *-ther*, *-ter*, as in *ne-ther*, *af-ter*, etc.) from the base *hin-* in AS. *heon-an*, E. *hen*², *hen-ee*, q. v., AS. superl. *hindu-ma*, *hindmost* (see *hindmost*), and in AS. *hind-an*, at the back, behind, *be-hindan*, behind (see *behind*), = OHG. *hintana*, MHG. *hinden*, G. *hinten*, adv., behind, = Goth. *hindana*, prep., behind, beyond (the base *hind-* in these forms being due to the compar. regarded as *hind-er*, etc.): see *hen*², *hence*, and *behind*. Hence the later positive *hind*³, and the verbs *hinder*¹, *hinder*².] Pertaining to the rear; being or coming after; latter: same as *hind*³, which is a modern form, now more common.

And zit at Constantynoble is the *hyndre* partye of the

Heed [of John the Baptist]. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 107.

Abner with the *hinder* end of the spear smote him under

the fifth rib. *2 Sam.* II. 23.

The Beaver is as big as an ordinary water dog, but his legs exceeding short. His fore-feete like a dogs, his *hinder* feet like a Swans. *Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, I. 124.

hinder¹ (hin'dër), *v. i.* [*< hinder*, *a.* Cf. *hinder*², *v.*] To go backward. [Prov. Eng.]

hinder² (hin'dër), *v.* [*< ME. hinderen*, *hindren*, < AS. *hindrian* (= OFries. *hinderia* = D. *hinderen* = OHG. *hindarôn*, *hinderen*, MHG. G. *hinderen* = Icel. *hindra* = Sw. *hindra* = Dan. *hindre*, *hinder*, < *hinder*, adv., back, behind: see *hinder*¹ and *hind*³.] I. *trans.* To hold or keep

hindhead

back; prevent from moving or proceeding; stop; interrupt; obstruct; check; impede; retard: as, to *hinder* one from entering; their march was *hindered* by fallen trees. It denotes either partial or complete obstruction, according to the context.

Many woundit the weghis & warpit to ground,

Many shalke thurgh shot with there sharpe gere,

And myche *hyndrit* the hepe with there hard shot.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6781.

How hard were my hert, to hold hym as frend,

That so highly me *hyndret*, & my hate seruet!

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9268.

Dronkenness hurteth thy honestye, and *hyndreth* thy

good name. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

The euill and vicious disposition of the braine *hinders* the sounde iudgement and discourse of man with busie & disordered phantasies. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 14.

Them that were entering in ye *hindered*. *Luke* xi. 52.

Advance your lady;

I dare not *hinder* your most high preferment.

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, iv. 1.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke*.

My tears must stop, for every drop

Hinders needle and thread!

Hood, *Song of the Shirt*.

Everything has been done that inherited depravity could do, to *hinder* the promise of Heaven from its fulfillment. *Marg. Fuller*, *Woman in 19th Century*, p. 25.

= *Syn.* To delay, oppose, prevent, obstruct, embarrass.

II. *intrans.* To be an obstacle or impediment; stand in the way.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander . . . may be written. *Dryden*.

hinderance, *n.* See *hindrance*.

hinder-end (hin'dër-end'), *n.* 1. Extremity; termination; ludicrously, the buttocks. [Scotch.]

Ye preached us . . . out o' this new city o' refuge afore our *hinder-end* was well hafted in it.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, viii.

2. *pl.* Refuse of grain after it is winnowed; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

hinderer (hin'dër-ër), *n.* [*< ME. hinderer*, *hinderer* (= MHG. *hinderare*, G. *ver-hinderer*); < *hinder*², *v.*, + *-er*.] One who or that which *hinders*.

The bright sonne stont aboue

Which is the *hinderer* of the night,

And fortherer of the daies light.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, vii.

I am rather a *hinderer* than a furtherer of the common-weal. *J. Bradford*, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 259.

hinderest, *a. superl.* [*< ME. hinderest* (= OHG. *hinteröst*, *hinteröst*, MHG. *hinderst*), superl.; < *hinder*¹ + *-est*.] *Hindmost*.

Thei kepte hem-self all-ther *hinderest* for to diffende the other that feyntly were horsed that myght no faster go than a paas. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 446.

Evere he rood the *hyndreste* of the route.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T., I. 622.

hinderlans, **hinderlets**, *n. pl.* See *hinderlins*.

hinderling (hin'dër-ling), *n.* [*< ME. hinderling*, < AS. *hinderling*, mentioned only in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor as a proverbial term of angry contempt, implying a person devoid of all honor, < *hinder*, *hinder*, behind, back, + *-ling*: see *hinder*¹ and *ling*.] Same as *hilding*.

hinderlins (hin'dër-linz), *n. pl.* [Sc.; < *hinder*¹ + *-lins*, i. e. *-lings*: cf. *backlins*, *backlings*, *adv.* Other Sc. forms, *hinderlets*, *hinderliths*, appear to be adapted to *lith*, a joint, division: see *lith*. Cf. ME. *hindermore*, the *hinder* parts.] The *hinder* parts; the buttocks; the posteriors. Also *hinderlans*, *hinderlands*, *hinderlets*.

We downa bide the coercion of gude braidelaith about our *hinderlands*.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxiii.

hindermore (hin'dër-mör), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. hindermore*; < *hinder*¹ + *-more*.] I. *a.* *Hinder*.

II. *n.* The *hinder* parts. *Wyclif*.

hindermost (hin'dër-möst), *a. superl.* [*< hinder*¹ + *-most*: cf. *hindmost*.] Same as *hindmost*.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*. *Gen.* xxxiii. 2.

hinder-night (hin'dër-nit), *n.* Last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

I dream'd a dreary dream this *hinder night*.

Ramsay, *Gentle Shepherd*, I. 1.

hind-foremost (hind'förmöst), *adv.* *Hind side* before. [Rare.]

The tall girl snatched the bonnet and put it on her own

head *hind-foremost* with a grin.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 1.

hind-gut (hind'gut), *n.* See *gut*.

hindhand (hind'hand), *n.* The *hinder* part of a horse; the part behind the head, neck, and fore quarters.

hindhead (hind'hed), *n.* The back part of the head; the occiput: opposed to *forehead*.

If they [noses] are Roman, arched high and strong, they are generally associated with a less developed forehead and a larger hindhead. *Quarterly Rev.*

The eyes of man are set in his forehead, not in his hind-head. *Emerson, The American Scholar.*

Hindi (hin'dē), *n.* [Also *Hindee*, *Hindooee*, etc.; Hind. Pers. Ar., etc., *Hindī*, Indian, < Pers. *Hind*, India. Cf. *Hindu*, *Hindustani*.] 1. A modern dialect of northern India, differing from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dialect. See *Hindustani*, *Indian*.—2. A native of India.

Whatever live Hindū fell into the King's hands was pounded into bits under the feet of elephants. The Muslims who were *Hindis* (country-born) had their lives spared. *Amir Khesrā*, in Elliot's Hist. India, III. 539.

Hindley's screw. See *screw*.

hindmost (hind'mōst), *a. superl.* [*< hind³ + -most*: cf. *hindermost*; in form as if *< ME. *hindemest* (only *hinderest*, *q. v.*, is found), *< AS. *hindemest* (not found) (= Goth. *hindumists*), *hindmost*, a double superl., *< hindema* (= Goth. *hinduma*), superl., *< hind-e-* (see *hind³*) + superl. -*ma*. Cf. *aftermost* and *foremost*, similarly formed.] Furthest at the back or rear; backmost; hindermost: a superlative of *hind³*.

When their guide
Grew to be weary, and can lead no more,
He that was *hindmost* comes and swims before.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.
Even there the *hindmost* of their rear I lay.
Pope, *Iliad*, xi.

Hindoo, Hindooism, etc. See *Hindu*, etc.

hindrance, hinderance (hin'drans, -dér-ans), *n.* [*< hinder², v., + -ance*.] That which hinders or stops progression or advance; impediment; obstruction.

hindsight (hind'sit), *n.* Backward sight or perception; knowledge or comprehension of what is past; afterthought: humorously opposed to *foresight*. [Recent.]

Then, in his opinion, the country will come to its senses. But how much wiser it would be to act on foresight instead of hindsight! *The American*, VII. 319.

Hindu (hin'dō or hin-dō'), *n. and a.* [*< Hind*, Pers., etc., *Hindū*, an inhabitant of India, *< Hind*, India: see *Indian*.] 1. *n.* 1. Properly, one of that native race in India descended from the Aryan conquerors. Their purest representatives belong to the two great historic castes of Brahmins and Rajputs. Many of the non-Aryan inhabitants of India have been largely Hinduized. The Hindus speak various dialects derived from Sanskrit, as Hindi, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, etc. More loosely, the name includes also the non-Aryan inhabitants of India.

2. One of the natives of India professing the doctrines of Hinduism.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hindus, their languages, or Hinduism.

Also spelled *Hindoo*.

Hinduism (hin'dō-izm), *n.* [*< Hindu + -ism*.] The religion professed by a large part of the inhabitants of India. It is a development of the ancient Brahmanism, influenced by Buddhist and other elements. Its forms are numerous and very various. Also spelled *Hindooism*.

India, the home of a population consisting roughly of 150 millions of men professing various shades of Hinduism, and of 40 millions of Mohammedans.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 189.

Hinduize (hin'dō-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hinduized*, ppr. *Hinduizing*. [*< Hindu + -ize*.] To render Hindu in character or institutions. Also spelled *Hindooize*.

Some Hinduized nations who have retained their original Dravidian speech. *E. B. Tylor*, *Prim. Culture*, I. 45.

Hindustani (hin-dō-stān'ē), *a. and n.* [*< Hind*, Pers. *Hindustāni*, lit. of or belonging to Hindustan, *< Hind*, Pers. *Hindustān*, the land of the Hindus, *< Hindū*, Hindu (*< Hind*, India: see *Indian*), + *stān*, place.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the language called *Hindustani*: as, a *Hindustani* word. See II.

II. *n.* One of the languages of Hindustan, a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, since the eleventh century, as a medium of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan. It is more corrupted in form than Hindi, and abounds with Persian and Arabic words. It is the official language and means of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole peninsula. Also called *Urdu*. [In the etymologies of this dictionary *Hindustani* words are preceded by the abbreviation "Hind." *Hindi* words by that name unabbreviated. As a rule Hindustani words not of Persian or Arabic origin are of the Hindi stock.]

Also spelled *Hindoostanee*.

hindward, hindwards (hind'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*< hind³ + -ward, -wards*.] Toward the posterior extremity. [Rare.]

The thorax has two furrows, which converge slightly hindward. *Walker*.

hindward (hind'wārd), *a.* [*< hindward, adv.*] Posterior; in the rear. [Rare.]

Through those brogues, still tattered and betorn,
His hindward charms gleam an unearthly white.
Coleridge, Sonnet on the House that Jack Built.

hindweed (hind'wēd), *n.* The bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

hinet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hind²*. *Chaucer*.

hineberry, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hindberry*.

hing¹ (hing), *v.* A dialectal variant of *hang*.

O Salvatour! O Jesse, flour so kynde,
Of oon for everichon that list be borne,
And for us henge, a crowne usyng of thorne!
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

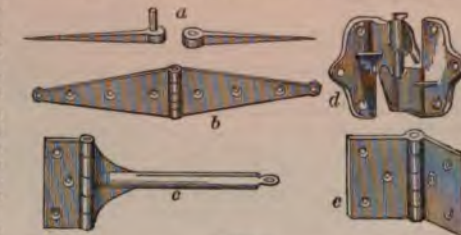
His bonnet stood apace fu' fair on his brow,
But now he lets 't wear any way it will hing.
Lady Grisell Baillie, *Were na my Heart Licht*.

hing² (hing), *n.* [*< Hind, hing*.] An East Indian name for asafetida.

I went from Agra to Satagam in Bengal, in the company of 180 boats laden with salt, opium, henge, lead, carpets, and divers other commodities.

R. Fitch (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 194).

hinge (hinj), *n.* [With reg. change of *e* to *i* before *ng*, and with assimilation of hard *g* to *j* ("soft *g*"), as in *singe*; *< ME. henge* (= LG. *henge* = MD. *henghe*, *hanghe*, a hinge, hook, handle), also dim. *hengel*, *hengle* (> E. dial. *hingel*, *q. v.*, = MD. *henghel*, a hook, D. *hengel*, an angling-rod, = G. dial. *hängel*, a joint, a hook, G. *henkel*, handle, ring, ear, hook; with diff. term., E. dial. *hingin* (= MD. *henghene*), a hinge, and MD. *henghsel*, D. *hengsel* = Dan. *hængsel*, a hinge, handle; *< ME. hengen* (= MD. *henghen* = G. *hängen* = Icel. *hengja*—whence prob. the ME. form), *hang*; a secondary form of *hengen*, *hang*: see *hang*. For an older name for 'hinge,' see *har¹*.] 1. An artificial movable joint; a device for joining two pieces in such a manner that one may be turned upon the other; the articu-



Hinges.
a, hook-and-eye or gate hinge; *b*, strap-hinge; *c*, cross-garnet hinge; *d*, blind or self-shutting hinge; *e*, butt-hinge or fast-joint butt.

lation of a door, gate, shutter, lid, etc., to its support, or of two equally movable parts, as of a fire-screen, to each other. A metallic hinge for a door or the like consists of the two leaves or straps, the knuckle or rounded and perforated projection in alternate parts at their inner ends, by which they are joined, and the pin or pintle which passes through the knuckle and on which the hinge turns.

The gate self-open'd wide,
On golden hinges turning. *Milton*, P. L., v. 255.

2. A natural movable joint; an anatomical articulation turning in a single plane, as that of the knee or of a bivalve shell. See *hinge-joint*, and *cut under bivalve*.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 2.

3. Figuratively, that on which anything depends or turns; a cardinal or controlling principle, rule, or point.

We usually call reward and punishment the two hinges upon which all government turns.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, I. 6.

My honoured Mother, she who was the heart
And hinge of all our learnings and our loves.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, v.

4t. One of the cardinal points, north, south, east, or west.

Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world.
Milton, P. R., iv. 415.

5. In *entom.*, the cardo or basal part of the maxilla. See *cut under Insecta*.—**Blank hinge**, a hinge which permits the door to swing open in either direction. *Car-builder's Dict.*—**Butt-and-strap hinge**, a hinge of which one side carries a strap and the other a butt.—**Butt-hinge**. Same as *butt²*. 4.—**Cross-tail hinge, cross-tailed hinge**. Same as *garnet-hinge*.—**Dovetail hinge**, a hinge the attaching parts of which spread out like a dove's tail, and are narrower at their point of juncture than at the outer edges.—**Gooseneck hinge**. Same as *gooseneck*.—**Off the hinges**, in a state of disorder or irregularity.

I find that Matters are much off the Hinges 'twixt the King of Denmark and his Town. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 1.

Rising hinge, a hinge having a spiral groove winding about the knuckle, by the action of which the door is lifted as it swings open, and thus clears the carpet.—**Strap-hinge**, a hinge carrying a long band of metal on each side, by which it is secured to the door and to the post.

hinge (hinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hinged*, ppr. *hinging*. [*< henge, n.*] 1. To furnish with hinges; join by means of hinges, literally or figuratively.

The soul is too nicely and keenly hinged to be wrenched without mischief. *D. G. Mitchell*, *Reveries of a Bachelor*.

2. To bend the hinge or hinges of. [Poetical.]

Be thou a flatterer now, and . . . henge thy knee.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

3. Figuratively, to cause to depend: as, to hinge one's acceptance upon some future event.

II. *intrans.* To stand, depend, or turn on or as if on a hinge: chiefly figurative.

The vulgar should be particularly regarded, whose behaviour in civil life is totally hinged upon their hopes and fears. *Goldsmith*, *English Clergy*.

All such objections hinge on the question whether we really know how old the world is, and at what periods the various forms of life first appeared.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 314.

hinge-band (hinj'band), *n.* The strap of a hinge.

hinge-joint (hinj'joint), *n.* In *anat.*, an articulation admitting of motion in only one plane; a ginglymus. The elbow-joint is a good example.

hinge-line (hinj'lin), *n.* The margin of either valve of a bivalve mollusk which is hinged and bears the ligament, and also the cardinal teeth if there are any.

hinge-pillar (hinj'pil'är), *n.* That side of the frame of the door of a carriage which supports the hinge. It corresponds to the hinging-post of the door of a house.

hinge-pin (hinj'pin), *n.* A pin or pintle which fastens together the parts of a hinge.

The distance from the face of the breech-action to the hinge-pin has been considerably shortened.
W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 215.

hinger, *n.* [Var. of *hanger*.] A hanging; a curtain.

I'll put gowd hingers roun' your cage,
And siller roun' your wa'.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

hinge-tooth (hinj'tōth), *n.* One of the cardinal teeth of a bivalve mollusk, entering into the hinge of the valves. See *cut under bivalve*.

hinging-post (hin'jing-pōst), *n.* The swinging-post of a gate or door.

hingle (hing'gl), *n.* [*< ME. hengle, hengel*, dim. of *henge*, *hinge*: see *hinge*.] A hinge; a hook. [Prov. Eng.]

hingra (hing'grä), *n.* [Hind. *hing*, asafetida: see *hing²*.] An adulterated or impure asafetida sold in the Bombay bazaars. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

hink (hingk), *n.* [Prob. of LG. origin, *< LG. henk*, a hook, a handle, = G. *ge-henk*, hook, handle, belt, dim. *henkel*, hook, handle, etc.: see *hinge*.] A hook or twibill for reaping. *Loudon*.

hinmate (hin'i-ät), *v. i.* [Improp. *< L. hinnire*, neigh: see *hinny²*.] To neigh. *B. Jonson*.

hinnible (hin'i-bl), *a.* [*< LL. hinnibilis*, that neighs, *< hinnire* (> F. *hennir*), neigh: see *hinny²*.] Neighing, or capable of neighing. [Rare.]

Men are rational, and horses hinnible. *Mansel*.

hinny¹ (hin'i), *n.*; pl. *hinnies* (-iz). [With dim. term. -y², *< L. hinnus*, fem. *hinna*, a mule from a stallion and a she-ass, distinguished from *ginnus*, *< Gr. γίννος*, sometimes written *γίννος*, *γίννος*, and later *βίννος* (without rough breathing, but appar. due to the L. *hinnus*), a stunted mule, from a mare and an ass.] A mule got from a she-ass by a stallion.

hinny² (hin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hinnied*, ppr. *hinnying*. [Appar. an alteration of *whinny*, *q. v.*, in simulation of the different but like imitative word L. *hinnire* (pres. ind. *hinnio*), neigh; cf. Hind. *hinhinana*, *hinna*, *hinsna*, bray, neigh, whine.] To neigh; whinny.

hinny³ (hin'i), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *honey*.

Nor Mountain-bee, wild bummin roves,
For hinny 'mang the heather.

Rev. J. Nicol, *Poems*, I. 34.

O, hinny, ay; I've be silent or thou sall come to ill.
Scott, *Old Mortality*, viii.

hinoid (hin'oid), *a.* [Irreg. (with unorig. aspirate) *< Gr. ἵς* (iv-), a muscle or nerve, also strength (orig. **ἵς* = L. *vis*, strength: see *vim* and *violent*), + *eidōs*, form.] In *bot.*, having leaves the veins of which proceed entirely from

the midrib, and are parallel and undivided, as in the *Musaceae* and *Zingiberaceae*.

hinoidous (hi-noi'dē-us), *a.* [*< hinoid + -ous.*] Having a hinoid venation.

hint¹ (hint), *v.* [*< ME. hinton, hynten* (def. 1), var. of *henten*, lay hold of, seize, catch: see *hent*¹. The form *hent* has become obs. in E., while the var. *hint*, in a deflected sense, partly due to the noun *hint*, opportunity, etc., has assumed the appearance of another word, the etym. of which has been sought elsewhere. The relation of *hint* to *hent* is like that of *clinch* to *clench* or of *glint* to *glent*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay hold of; seize; snatch: a dialectal variant of *hent*¹.—2. To suggest in an indirect manner; indicate by allusion or implication; give a hint of.

Off have you *hinted* to your brother peer
A certain truth, which many buy too dear.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 39.

Still ring these words in Wilfrid's ear,
Hinting he knew not what of fear.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 23.

Perhaps one may venture to *hint* that the animal instincts are those that stand in least need of stimulation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 108.

=**Syn.** 2. *Hint, Intimate, Suggest, Insinuate.* To *hint* is to convey an idea in the lightest possible manner, and especially by implication; to let one's thought be known in an indirect, hesitating, or partial manner. To *intimate* is to convey one's meaning more plainly than by a hint, but still not directly or explicitly. *Suggest* has a somewhat wide range, often meaning essentially the same as *propose* or *remind* (one) of, and ranging down to the meaning of *hint*: as, to *suggest* a plan; to *suggest* more than one says. *Insinuate* is now generally used in a bad sense; when used in a good sense, it implies pains taken and delicacy of skill. *Hints* and *insinuations* are always covert, intimations often, suggestions rarely. An *innuendo* is a peculiarly dark, crafty, or mean insinuation.

II. *intrans.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion.—To *hint at*, to allude to; refer to or suggest in a vague manner.

One, in whom all evil fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
Would *hint at* worse in either.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn.** *Allude (to), Refer (to), etc.* See *advert*, *v. i.* **hint**¹ (hint), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hynt*; a var. of *hent*¹, *n.*; from the verb.] 1. An act of exertion; a snatch: as, in a *hint*, in a moment. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]—2. An opportunity; a fit time. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my *hint* to speak.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

3. A suggestion made indirectly; a covert suggestion or implication; an indirect indication, conveyed by speech, gesture, action, or circumstance, whether intentional or unintentional.

I was very civilly entertained by him [the head priest among the Jews], and gave him several *hints* that I was desirous to take up my abode with him; but he would not seem to understand me.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 76.

I am apt to believe that they took the first *hint* of their dress from a fair sheep newly ruddled.
Lady M. W. Montagu.

I cannot greatly honor minuteness in details, so long as there is no *hint* to explain the relations between things and thoughts.
Emerson, Nature, p. 81.

Sometimes he [Chaucer] describes amply by the merest *hint*, as where the Friar, before setting himself softly down, drives away the cat.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 282.

=**Syn.** See *hint*, *v. t.*

hint² (hint), *adv.* [By aphesis from *ahint*.] Behind. [Scotch.]

hinting (hin'ting), *n.* Same as *henting*.

hintingly (hin'ting-li), *adv.* In a hinting manner; suggestively.

hip¹ (hip), *n.* [*< ME. hipe, hupe, hype*, *< AS. hype* = *D. heupe*, formerly also *hupe*, *huppe* = OHG. *huf*, MHG. *huf*, G. *hüfte* (with excrement *t*) = Icel. *huppr* = Sw. *höft* = Dan. *hofte* (after G. *t*) = Goth. *hups*, hip; perhaps = Gr. *κῖβος*, the hollow above the hips (of cattle), appar. a particular use of *κῖβος*, a die, cube (see *cube*). Cf. Lith. *kumpis*, fore quarter of pork. Cf. *hump* and *heap*.] 1. The projecting part of an animal formed by the side of the pelvis and the upper part of the femur, with the flesh covering them; the upper part of the thigh; the haunch. The most protuberant part is directly over the trochanter of the thigh-bone. In man the hip may be said to begin where the waist ends, with the arched upper border of the pelvis on each side, to extend the whole length of the pelvis, and to include the upper part of the thigh-bone, together with the soft parts covering this and the side of the pelvis.

The whole quire hold their *hips*, and loffe.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 1.

Her elbows pinion'd close upon her *hips*.
Cowper, Truth, l. 133.

2. The hip-joint.—3. In *entom.*, the coxa or first joint of an insect's leg.—4. In *arch.*: (a) The external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof meet. See cuts under *hip-roof* and *jack-rafter*.—To *have* or *catch* on the *hip*, to have or get the advantage over (one): a phrase borrowed probably from wrestlers.

I'll have our Michael Cassio on the *hip*.
Shak., Othello, II. 1.

Nay, now I know I have him on the *hip*,
I'll follow it.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, II. 1.

hip¹ (hip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hipped*, ppr. *hipping*. [*< hip*¹, *n.*] 1. To sprain, gall, or injure the hip of. In the extract the sense is doubtful.

His horse *hipped* with an old mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2.

2. In *arch.*, to furnish with a hip: as, to *hip* a roof.—3. To throw (one's adversary) over the hip. *Davies.*

And a prime wrestler as e'er tript,
E'er gave the Cornish hug or *hip*.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 202.

hip², **hep** (hip, hep), *n.* [Different shortenings of reg. *heep*; *< ME. heepe, hepe* (*hēpe*), *< AS. heope*, the fruit of the dogrose, also (ONorth. dat. *heope, heape*) = a bramble, *heóp-brēmet*, *hip-bramble*, dogrose, = OS. *hiopo* = OHG. *hiufo*, MHG. *hiefo*, a bramble-bush. Origin unknown; not connected with OEng. *shipūki*, Bulg. *shipūk*, rose, Russ. *shipū*, Bohem. *ship*, a thorn, etc.] The fruit of the dogrose or wild brier, *Rosa canina* or *R. rubiginosa*.

Sweet as is the brembre flour
That bereth the reede *heepe*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 36.

The oaks bear mast, the briars scarlet *hips*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Where thou shalt eat of the *hips* and haws,
And the roots that are so sweet.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, II. 384).

Almost every autumn may be heard the remark that a hard winter is coming, for that the *hips* and haws are abundant.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 25.

hip³ (hip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hipped*, ppr. *hipping*. [*< ME. hippen, huppen, hyppen*, *< AS. *huppan* (= OD. *huppen* = OHG. **hupfen*, MHG. *hupfen*, *hūpfen*, G. *hūpfen*), *hop*, a secondary form of *hoppian*, ME. *hopen*, E. *hop*: see *hop*¹.] To *hop*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hope cam *hipping* after that hadde so ybosted
How he with Moyses maundement hadde many men
y-holpe.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 59.

And old wyves that myght evyll goo,
They *hipped* on their staves.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 119).

hip⁴, **hyp** (hip), *n.* [Abbr. of *hypochondria*¹, *q. v.*] A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy: usually in the plural.

When his mind is serene, when he is neither in a passion, nor in the *hips* (solicitude), nor in liquor, then, being in private, you may kindly advise him.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 130.

Heaven send thou hast not got the *Hyps*.
How? Not a word come from thy lips?
Swift, Cassius and Peter.

A little while ago thou wast all *hip* and vapour, and now thou dost nothing but patronise fun.
Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 10.

hip⁴, **hyp** (hip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hipped*, *hipped*, *hipt*, or *hypt*, ppr. *hipping* or *hyping*. [*< hip*⁴, *hyp*, *n.*] To render hypochondriac or melancholy: scarcely used except as in the participial adjective *hipped*. See *hipped*².

hip⁵ (hip), *interj.* [A mere introductory syllable.] An exclamation used in applauding or giving the signal for applause: as, *hip, hip, hurrah!*

There is no rising from it [dinner], but to toss off the glass, and huzza after the *hip! hip! hip!* of the toast giver.
Bone's Every-Day Book, II. 12.

hip-bath (hip'bāth), *n.* A form of portable bath, intended for sitting in, so that only the hips and the lower part of the trunk are submerged. Also called *sitz-bath*.

hip-belt (hip'belt), *n.* Same as *hip-girdle*, 2.

hipberry (hip'ber-i), *n.*; pl. *hipberries* (-iz). The hip or fruit of *Rosa canina*, the dogrose.

hip-bone (hip'bōn), *n.* [*< ME. hepe-boon*; *< hip*¹ + *bone*¹.] The ischium, or inferior part of the pelvis on each side: loosely extended to the whole innominate bone which forms each side of the pelvis, and to the upper part of the thigh-bone. Also called *haunch-bone*.

Wounded sore and evyll be-gone,
And brokyn was hys *hepe-boon*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, l. 122. (Halliwell.)

hip-brier (hip'brī'er), *n.* The wild brier, *Rosa rubiginosa*. Also called *hip-rose*.

hip-girdle (hip'gēr'dl), *n.* 1. The pelvic arch or girdle. See *girdle*¹.—2. The sword-belt of the latter part of the fourteenth century, which passed diagonally from the waist on the right side and behind to the left hip: so named to distinguish it from the earlier sword-belt, which fitted closely around the waist. Also called *hip-belt*.

hip-gout (hip'gout), *n.* Sciatica.

hip-halt (hip'hālt), *a.* Lame; limping. *Halliwell.*

hip-hapet, *n.* [*< hip*¹ + *hap*².] A covering for the hips: a term of contempt.

These clothes will never fadge with me: a pox o' this filthy vardingale, this *hip-hapet*!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. 2.

hip-hop (hip'hōp), *adv.* [*< hip*³ + *hop*¹; or a redupl. of *hop*¹, with usual weakening of first part.] With hopping gait. [Rare.]

Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do 't
Like Volscius, *hip-hop* in a single boot.
Congreve.

hip-joint (hip'joint), *n.* The articulation of the femur or thigh-bone with the innominate bone or haunch-bone; the proximal articulation of the hind limb, corresponding to the shoulder-joint of the fore limb. The head of the femur is received into the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity at the junction of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, thus constituting a ball-and-socket joint, capable of movement in every direction, and uniting to a remarkable degree mobility with stability.—**Hip-joint disease.** See *disease*.

hip-knob (hip'nob), *n.* In *arch.*, a finial or other similar ornament placed on the top of the hip of a roof, or on the apex of a gable. When used upon timber gables, the lower part of the hip-knob generally terminates in a pendant. See cut under *hip-roof*.

hipplings, *adv.* [*< hip*¹ + *-ling*².] By the hips.

It was a woman child, stillborn, about two months before the just time, having life a few hours before; it came *hipplings* till . . . [the midwife] turned it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 314.

hip-lock (hip'lok), *n.* In *wrestling*, a close grip, in which one of the contestants places a leg and hip in front of the other contestant, and attempts to push him over them to the ground.

The Tartar broke the sash and shoulder hold, rushed in fiercely, caught him around the body, and, with a *hip-lock* and a tremendous heave, threw him over his head.
The Century, XXXVI. 373.

hip-molding, hip-mold (hip'mōl'ing, hip'mōld), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. By some workmen the word is used to signify the back of a hip.

Hippa (hip'pā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἵππος*, a horse, a sea-fish: see *hippus*.] The typical genus of the family *Hippidae*. The Brazilian *H. emerita* is an example. The animals burrow in the sand. *H. talpidea* is called *sand-bug* in the United States.

Hipparion (hi-pā'ri-on), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἵππαριον*, a pony, dim. of *ἵππος*, a horse: see *hippus*.] A genus of Miocene and Pliocene fossil horses, of the family *Equidae*, having three toes, a median functional hoof with a false hoof on each side. The species are regarded as in the direct line of descent of the living horse; they were of comparatively small size, from that of a goat to that of an ass. *H. gracile* is an example. Also called *Hippotherium*. *Christol, 1834.*

Hippartherium (hi-pā-ri-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἵππαριον*, a pony (see *Hipparion*), + *θηριον*, a wild beast.] Same as *Anchitherium*. *Christol.*

Hippeastræ (hip'ē-as'trē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Hippeastrum* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, tribe *Amaryllæ*, established by Kunth in 1850, and typified by the genus *Hippeastrum*.

Hippeastrum (hip'ē-as'trum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἵππος*, a horse, + *ἀστρον*, a star; so called from the star-like mark on the corolla, and in allusion to the popular name *knight's-star lily*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, tribe *Amaryllæ*, and type of Kunth's subtribe *Hippeastræ*. They have an infundibuliform perianth with a short tube and with the faucial membrane deficient on the lower side, and an irregular limb. The stamens are unequal, declined, and unequally fixed; the ovary is 3-celled; the style 3-lobed or 3-cleft; the leaves are 2-ranked and narrow; the stem is fistulous; the bulbs are tunicate; and the flowers in a 2-to many-flowered umbel. About 50 species are known, natives of South America and the West Indies. They are known in cultivation as the *knight's-star lily* or *equestrian star*, many of the species being large and very showy. They comprise most of the plants of hothouses cultivated under the name of *Amaryllis*. *H. auticum*, *H. equestre*, and *H. regium* are crimson, scarlet, or orange-red with a green



Sand-bug (*Hippa talpidea*).

Hippeastrum

star. *H. reticulatum* is purplish-red, veined with deeper red, and with a white central star.

hipped¹ (hipt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hip*¹, *v.*, 1.] Having the hip sprained or dislocated.

hipped², **hypped** (hipt), *p. a.* [Pp. of a verb *hip*⁴, *hyp*, scarcely used except in this form; < *hip*⁴, *hyp*, *n.*: see *hip*⁴.] Rendered melancholy; melancholy; mopish. Also spelled *hipt* and *hypt*.

It is observable that among the University men (at Cambridge), that almost half of them are *Hypt*, as they call it: that is, disordered in their brains, sometimes mopish, sometimes wild, the two different effects of the laziness and debauchery.

Dr. J. Edwards (died 1716), in Rep. of Camb. Antiq. (Soc., 1878, p. 130. (Skeat.)

I have been to the last degree *hypped* since I saw you. Spectator, No. 284.

And from the *hipp'd* discourses gather
That politics go by the weather.

M. Green, The Spleen.

hippelaph (hip'e-laf), *n.* [< NL. *hippelaphus*, *q. v.*] Same as *hippelaphus*.

hippelaphus (hi-pel'a-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππελος*, lit. 'horse-deer', < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ἐλαφος*, a stag, deer.] The stag of India; the rusa deer: a large animal, supposed to be that described by Aristotle, and now known as *Rusa aristotelis* or *Cervus hippelaphus*. See *Rusa*.

hippety-hoppety (hip'e-ti-hop'e-ti), *adv.* [A dactylic variation of *hip-hop*.] Hopping and skipping: used by children: often abbreviated *hippety-hop*, and in that form used substantively.

Hippia (hip'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse (?).] A small genus of branching shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ* and tribe *Anthemideæ*, the type of Lessing's division *Hippiceæ*. They have heterogamous heads, with the outer flowers pistillate, the inner staminate, sterile, and compressed, and slightly winged achenia; heads corymbose at the ends of the branches; flowers all yellow; and leaves alternate, pinnatifid or pinnatisect, rarely entire. The whole plant is odorous. Only 4 species are known, natives of South Africa.

hippian (hip'i-an), *a. and n.* [< *Hippa* + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Hippidæ*.

II. n. One of the *Hippidæ*; a burrowing crab or sand-bug.

hippiater (hip-i-ä'tër), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππιατρός*, a farrier, veterinary surgeon, < *ἵππος*, a horse, + *ιατρός*, a physician, surgeon, < *ἰάσθαι*, heal, cure: see *hippiatry*.] A farrier; a horse-doctor. Thomas, Med. Dict.

hippiatric (hip-i-at'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἵππιατρικός*, pertaining to farriery, < *ἵππιατρός*, a farrier: see *hippiatry*.] Pertaining or relating to farriery or veterinary surgery; veterinary.

hippiatry (hip-i-at'ri), *n.* [Formerly also *hippiatrie*; < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *ιατρία*, healing, medical treatment; cf. *hippiater*.] The art of curing diseases of the horse; veterinary surgery.

The horse pulled out his foot; and, which is a wonderful thing in *hippiatry*, the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 36.

Hippidæ (hip'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippa* + *-idæ*.] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Hippa*, containing burrowing crabs of an elongate form, with the abdomen fitted for digging and the feet for swimming, and long plumose antennules. The species inhabit shallow water and burrow in sand, rapidly disappearing in it when uncovered. See cut under *Hippa*.

Hippidea (hi-pid'ë-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippa* + *-idea*.] A group of anomurous crustaceans constituted for the families *Hippidæ* and *Albunoidæ*. They have an ovate carapace and the abdomen composed of six segments (the fifth and sixth fused), the penultimate with a prominent pair of biramous lamellar appendages, and the terminal large.

Hippieæ (hi-pi'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippia* + *-æ*.] A tribe or subtribe of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, established by Lessing in 1832, and employed by Grisebach in 1839 as a tribe of *Gentianaceæ*.

hippii, *n.* Plural of *hippius*.

hipping-hold, *n.* [E. dial. also *hipping-hawd*; < *hipping*, verbal *n.* of *hip*³, + *hold*¹, *n.*; lit. a 'hopping-place,' i. e. 'stepping-place.'] A place where people stay to chat when they are sent on an errand; a loitering-place. Bailey; Grose.

hippings (hip'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *hip*¹ + *-ing*¹.] Cloths for infants; clouts. Carlyle. [Prov. Eng.]

hippish, **hyppish** (hip'ish), *a.* [< *hip*⁴, *hyp*, + *-ish*¹.] Hypochondriac; moping.

By cares depress'd, in pensive *hippish* mood,
With slowest pace the tedious minutes roll.

Gay, Wine.

2836

I mean to go myself to-morrow
Just to divert myself a little space,
Because I'm rather *hippish*.

Byron, Beppo, st. 64.

hippius (hi-pi'us), *n.*; *pl. hippii* (-i). [LL., < Gr. *ἵππιος*, of a horse, equestrian (applied in LGr. to a meter regarded as suited to cavalry movements), < *ἵππος*, a horse: see *hippus*.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) An epitrite; a metrical foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is short, the other three being long. It is called *first* (— — —), *second* (— — —), *third* (— — —), or *fourth* (— — —) *hippius* or *epitrite*, according as the short is in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively. See *epitrite*. (b) A Molossus (— — —); a metrical foot consisting of three long times or syllables. See *Molossus*.

hippot, *n.* Same as *hyppo*¹.

When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the *Hippo*, nor in Liquor. Bailey, tr. of Erasmus's Colloquies, I. 248.

Hippobosca (hip-ō-bos'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵπποβοσκός*, feeding horses (NL. taken as 'feeding on horses'), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *βοσκειν*, feed.] The typical genus of *Hippoboscidae*. *H. equina* is a winged tick-fly of the horse: also *forest-fly*.

Hippoboscidae (hip-ō-bos'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippobosca* + *-idæ*.] A family of pupiparous dipterous insects, founded by Leach in 1817, containing both winged and wingless forms, which are parasitic upon various birds and quadrupeds, infesting the plumage or pelage; the forest-flies. The species are also known as *bird-ticks*, *sheep-ticks*, etc., and one of them is a tick-fly of the horse.

Hippobroma (hip-ō-brō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *βρώμα*, food.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*, the only species of which is *H. longiflora*, an herbaceous plant, a native of Jamaica and other West Indian islands. It is one of the most poisonous of plants; horses are said to be violently purged after eating it.

hippocamp (hip'ō-kamp), *n.* [< L. *hippocampus*: see *hippocampus*.] Same as *hippocampus*, 1.

Fair silver-footed Thetis that time threw
Along the ocean with a beauteous crew
Of her attending sea-nymphs (Jove's bright lamps)
Guiding from rocks her chariot's *hippocampus*.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, II. 1.

hippocampal (hip-ō-kam'pal), *a.* [< *hippocampus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *hippocampus* of the brain.—**Hippocampal fissure or sulcus**, one of the largest and most constant of the fissures or sulci upon the surface of the brain, and corresponding to the elevation known as the *hippocampus*.—**Hippocampal gyrus**. See *gyrus*.

hippocampi, *n.* Plural of *hippocampus*.

Hippocampidæ (hip-ō-kam'pi-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocampus* + *-idæ*.] A family of synbranchous fishes, of the order *Lophobranchii*, typified by the genus *Hippocampus*; the sea-horses.

They have a more or less prehensile finless tail, the head in the typical species set at an angle with the trunk, the snout tubular, and the body mailed as in the pipe-fishes. They are related to the pipe-fishes or *Synbranchidæ*. The general aspect is strikingly suggestive of the common form given to the knight in chessmen; some species, however, differ little in shape from ordinary pipe-fishes. The general attitude in swimming is erect. The males have a brood-pouch in which the eggs are developed. The sea-horses inhabit the ocean, and especially the warmer seas. The genus *Hippocampus*, which contains most species of the family, has a wide range, but the other genera are confined to the Pacific ocean.

Hippocampina (hip-ō-kam'pi-nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Günther), < *Hippocampus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Hippocampidæ*.

Hippocampine (hip-ō-kam'pin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hippocampidæ* or *Hippocampina*.

hippocampus (hip-ō-kam'pus), *n.*; *pl. hippocampi* (-pi). [L., a sea-horse, < Gr. *ἵπποκαμπος*, a mythical sea-monster, with horse's body and fish's tail, also in zoöl. the sea-horse, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κάμπος*, a sea-monster.] 1. In myth., a sea-horse with two fore feet and a body end-



Sea-horse (*Hippocampus hippocampus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Hippocratic

ing in the tail of a dolphin or other fish. The car of Neptune and those of other deities were drawn by such sea-horses. Representations of them are seen in Pompeian paintings, etc. Also *hippocamp*.

2. [*cap.*] In zoöl., the typical genus of sea-horses of the family *Hippocampidæ*.—3. In anat., a raised curved trace or track on the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Hippocampus major**, or *cornu Ammonis*, a curved elongated eminence along the whole extent of the floor of the middle or descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Hippocampus minor**, a longitudinal eminence on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain, expressing the projection into the ventricle of the calcarine sulcus: wrongly supposed to be peculiar to man.—**Pes hippocampi**, a collateral eminence at the junction of the two hippocampi of the brain, expressing collateral sulci.

Hippocastanaceæ (hip-ō-kas-tä-nä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1813), < *Hippocastanum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, typified by the genus *Æsculus* (*Hippocastanum*). By Bentham and Hooker it was placed in the *Sapindaceæ*, tribe *Sapindæ*; by many authors it is regarded as a suborder of *Sapindaceæ*. It was restored to ordinal rank by Radlekofer in 1888. It comprises trees or shrubs, with opposite or alternate, exstipulate, mostly compound leaves, and showy flowers. The flowers have 5 sepals, usually united into a 5-toothed campanulate or tubular calyx; 5 or 4 unequal, irregular, unguiculate, hypogynous petals; commonly 7 unequal stamens; 1 or more ovules in each cell; and thick and fleshy cotyledons. According to Durand this order includes the genera *Æsculus* and *Bileia*, the well-known horse-chestnuts.

Hippocastanum (hip-ō-kas'tä-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κάστανος*, chestnuts.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, founded by Tournefort in 1700, and the type of the *Hippocastanaceæ*. This name, however, is antedated by Linnaeus's name *Æsculus*, by which the genus is now known. See *Æsculus*.

hippocephaloid (hip-ō-sef'a-löid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *ειδός*, form.] A cast of certain fossil equivalve bivalves, especially *Trigonia*.

hippocras (hip'ō-kras), *n.* [Formerly also *hipocrass*, *hipocras*, *ipocras*; < F. *hippocras*, *hipocras*, a corrupt form repr. NL. *hippocraticum* (sc. *vinum*), an artificial name given in allusion to *Hippocrates*, a famous physician: see *Hippocratic*.] An old medicinal drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial. Also *hippocrass*.

And plaine water hath he preferred before the swete
hipocras of the riche men. J. Udall, On Luke vii.

P. Stay, what's best to drink a mornings?

R. *Ipocras*, sir, for my mistress, if I fetch it, it is most dear to her. Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore.

Hippocratea (hip-ō-krä'të-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Hippocrates*, a famous physician: see *Hippocratic*.] A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous climbing shrubs, of the natural order *Celastrineæ*, and type of the tribe *Hippocrateæ*. They have a small 5-parted calyx; 5 narrow petals; usually 3 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary which is free or confluent with the disk, ripening into compressed, coriaceous 2-valved or indehiscent carpels, which are slightly connate at the base. The leaves are opposite, petioled, and entire or serrate; the flowers are greenish or white, and arranged in axillary panicles or cymes. About 60 species are known, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, Australia, America, and the Pacific islands. *H. comosa* of the West Indies produces oily seeds which are used like almonds. Well-preserved leaves of two species of *Hippocratea* have been found in the Miocene deposits of Styria and Bohemia.

hippocratead (hip-ō-krä'të-ad), *n.* [< *Hippocratea*.] A plant of the tribe *Hippocrateæ*. Lindley.

Hippocrateæ (hip-ō-krä'të-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocratea* (< L. *Hippocrates*: see *Hippocratic*) + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Celastrineæ* and typified by the genus *Hippocratea*. This tribe differs from the others of the *Celastrineæ* by having 3, rarely 2, 4, or 5, stamens inserted on the disk, and with complanate filaments; the anthers extrorsely dehiscent; the seeds exalbuminous; and the leaves often opposite. It is the same as the *Hippocrateaceæ* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, and the *Hippocrateicæ* of Jussieu.

Hippocrates's sleeve. See *sleeve*.

Hippocratic (hip-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Hippocraticus*, < L. *Hippocrates*, < Gr. *ἵπποκράτης* (see def.); the name means 'strong over horses,' or 'strong in horse' (cf. *ἵπποκράτης*, be superior in cavalry), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κράτος*, strength.] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates, a Greek physician, born about 460 B. C. and died in the fourth century B. C., called the "father of medicine."

Hippocratic face (*facies Hippocratica*), the expression which the features assume immediately before death, or in one exhausted by long sickness, great evacuations, or excessive hunger, threatening dissolution: so called from its being vividly described by Hippocrates. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunken, the temples are hollow, the ears are cold and retracted, the skin of the forehead is tense and dry, the complexion is livid, and the lips are pendent, relaxed, and cold.

Next to impossible to find a perfectly honest *hippophile*.
O. W. Holmes, *The Atlantic*, LIX, 534.

Hippopodiidae (hip-pō-dī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopodius* + *-idae*.] A family of oceanic hydroids, tubular medusans, or *Siphonophora*, of the order *Calycephora*, taking name from the genus *Hippopodius*, and related to *Diphyidae*, but having more than two horseshoe-shaped swimming-bells, no polyp-stem, and no float. Also written *Hippopodidae*.

Hippopodiidae: the swimming column has two rows of nectocalyces, and is situated on an upper lateral branch of the stem. The male and female gonophores are grouped in clusters . . . at the base of the nutritive polype.

Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), I, 250.

Hippopodius (hip-pō-dī-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + ποῦς (πόδ-) = E. foot.] A genus of tubular medusans or calycephorans, giving name to the family *Hippopodiidae*: same as *Gleba*, 2. Quoy and Gaimard, 1827.

hippopotami, *n.* Latin plural of *hippopotamus*.
hippopotamic (hip-pōt'ā-mik), *a.* [*hippopotamus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hippopotamus; hence, figuratively, ponderous.

Even with the masters of it, English prose was then still in the hippopotamic stage. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 477.

hippopotamid (hip-pōt'ā-mid), *n.* One of the *Hippopotamidae*.

Merycopotamus of the Miocene Fauna of the Sewall Hills appears to have been a *Hippopotamid*.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 320.

Hippopotamidae (hip-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopotamus* + *-idae*.] A family of omnivorous mammals, of the order *Ungulata*, sub-order *Artiodactyla*, series *Omnivora*, and superfamily *Hippopotamoidea*; the hippopotamuses. The technical characteristics are: the lower canines enlarged and tusk-like, the stomach non-ruminant, only imperfectly septate, the odontoid process of the axis conical, the body massive and obese, the feet 4-toed and phalangiate, the muzzle obtuse with superolateral nostrils, and the mammae two in number and inguinal. The family is intermediate between swine and deer, but is much nearer the former; it is divided into *Hippopotaminae* and *Chaeropsinae*.

Hippopotaminae (hip-pōt'ā-mī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopotamus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Hippopotamidae*, distinguished from *Chaeropsinae* by the depression of the skull and the prominence of the completed bony orbits. The only recent genus is *Hippopotamus*; a fossil genus is *Hexaprotodon*.

hippopotamine (hip-pōt'ā-min), *a.* [*hippopotamus* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the hippopotamus; having the characters of the *Hippopotamidae*.

Hippopotamoidea (hip-pōt'ā-moi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopotamus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mammals, containing only the *Hippopotamidae*. T. N. Gill, 1872.

hippopotamus (hip-pōt'ā-mus), *n.*; *pl. hippopotamuses*, *hippopotami* (-ez, -mī). [In earlier form contr. *hippotame*, *q. v.*; = F. *hippopotame* = Sp. *hipopotamo* = Pg. *hipopotamo* = It. *ippopotamo*, < L. *hippopotamus*, < Gr. ἵπποταμος, a river-horse, an irreg. formation arising from the earlier phrase name ἵππος ποτάμιος, where ποτάμιος is an adj. (< ποταμός, river), qualifying ἵππος, horse. Another name was ὁ ἵππος τοῦ Νείλου, 'the horse of the Nile.' 1. An omnivorous ungulate pachydermatous mammal of the genus *Hippopotamus* or family *Hippopotamidae*. The best-known species is the living African river-horse, *H. amphibius*. It has a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail,



Hippopotamus amphibius.

two teats, skin about two inches thick on the back and sides, and no hair except at the extremity of the tail. The incisors and canines of the lower jaw are of great size and strength, the canines or tusks being long and curved forward. These tusks sometimes reach the length of two feet and more, and weigh upward of six pounds. It is chiefly on account of the tusks and teeth that the animal is killed, they being superior in hardness to ivory, and less liable to turn yellow. This hippopotamus inhabits nearly the whole of Africa; its flesh is eaten by the na-

tives. It attains a length of about 14 feet, rarely more, and stands about 5 feet high. It delights in water, living in lakes, rivers, and estuaries, and feeding on water-plants, or on the herbage growing near the water. It is an excellent swimmer and diver, and can remain under water a considerable time. A much smaller and very different hippopotamus is *Chaeropsis liberiensis*. See *Chaeropsinae*. There are several extinct species, of various genera.

The same river Nilus bringeth forth another beast called hippopotamus, i. e., a river horse.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii, 25.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Hippopotamidae*, characterized by the presence of only four lower incisors. *H. amphibius* is the only living species.—**Tailless hippopotamus**, the giant cavy or capibara.

Hippopus (hip-pō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + ποῦς (πόδ-) = E. foot.] 1. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Tridacnidae*, or giant clams, and very near *Tri-*



Bear's-paw Clam (*Hippopus maculatus*).

dacna itself, having closed valves, two cardinal teeth, and a small byssus. *H. maculatus* of the Indian ocean is known as the *bear's-paw clam*. Martini, 1773; Lamarck, 1799.—2. A genus of aculephs: usually misspelled *Hippopas*. Delle Chiaje, 1838.

hippo-sandal (hip-pō-san-dal), *n.* [*hippo*, horse, + σάνδαλον, sandal.] See the extract.

There are, however, some singular articles termed *hippo-sandals*, the use of which appears doubtful, but which were either attached to the horses' feet, or to a primitive kind of cart without wheels.

Jour. of Anthropol. Inst., XVIII, 202.

Hippospongia (hip-pō-spon'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + σπγγή, sponge.] A genus of sponges: see *sponge*. The genus of horny or fibrous sponges which contains the common bath-sponge or horse-sponge, *H. equina*. It is characterized by the thinness of its fibers and the labyrinthine character of the choanosome, in consequence of which the chief fibers have no regular radiate arrangement.

hippoteology (hi-pos-tē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*hippo*, horse, + E. *osteology*.] The osteology of the horse.

hippotame, *n.* [ME. corruptly *ipotayne*; < OF. *hippotame* = Olt. *ipptomā*, < L. *hippopotamus*, a hippopotamus: see *hippopotamus*.] A hippopotamus.

In that Contree ben many *Ipotaynes*, that dwellen somtyme in the Watre, and somtyme on the Lond; and thei ben half Man and half Hors, as I have seyd before; and thei eten men, whan thei may take hem.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 268.

The hippotame that like an horse doth neigh.

John Denys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 166).

Hippotherium (hip-pō-thē-ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + θήριον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil horses: a synonym of *Hipparion*. Kaup.

hippotigris (hip-pō-ti-gris), *n.* [Gr. ἵπποτιγρίς, a (supposed) kind of tiger, < ἵππος, horse, + τίγρις, tiger.] 1. A classic name of the ass, from the stripes on the back and withers.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of striped African equids, containing the zebra, dauw, and quagga. Hamilton Smith.

hippotomical (hip-pō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [*hippotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hippotomy.

hippotomist (hi-pōt'ō-mist), *n.* [*hippotomy* + *-ist*.] One who dissects horses, or is versed in the anatomy of the horse.

hippotomy (hi-pōt'ō-mī), *n.* [*hippo*, horse, + τομή, a cutting.] The dissection of horses; the anatomy of the horse.

Hippotraginae (hip-pō-trā-jī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippotragus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of equine antelopes, of which the genus *Hippotragus* is the type.

Hippotragus (hi-pōt'rā-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + τράγος, goat.] A genus of antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Hippotraginae*, containing the African equine and sable antelopes, *H. equinus* and *H. niger*: synonymous with *Agoceros*, 2. The addax is sometimes misplaced in this genus. Sundevall.

Hipp's chronoscope. See *chronoscope*.

hippurate (hip-pū-rāt), *n.* [*hippuric* + *-ate*.] A compound formed by the union of hippuric acid with a base.

hippuria (hi-pū-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *hippuric* + *-ia*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive amount of hippuric acid in the urine.

hippuric (hi-pū-rik), *a.* [*hippuric*, horse, + οἶον, urine, + *-ic*.] Relating to or obtained from the urine of horses.—**Hippuric acid**, C₉H₉NO₃, an acid found in considerable quantity in the urine of herbivorous animals and in that of persons suffering from diabetes. It crystallizes in long needles, is soluble in warm water, and when heated with a strong acid breaks up into benzoic acid and glycolic.

hippurid (hip-pū-rid), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Haloragaceae* (*Hippuridaceae* of Link). Lindley.

Hippurideae (hip-pū-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippurid* (-rid-) + *-eae*.] An order of plants established by Link in 1821: same as the *Haloragaceae* of Endlicher, 1836.

Hippuris (hi-pū-ri-s), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἵππουρις, horse-tailed; as noun, a plant, mare's-tail; < ἵππος, horse, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A genus of marsh or aquatic plants, of the natural order *Haloragaceae*; the mare's-tails. It is characterized by having perfect or polygamous flowers, an entire calyx, no petals, a single stamen inserted on the edge of the calyx, and a single thread-shaped style, stigmatic down one side, and received in the groove between the lobes of the anther; the fruit is nut-like, 1-celled, and 1-seeded. *H. vulgaris*, the mare's-tail or bottle-brush, grows in pools and marshes throughout the temperate and cold regions of the globe. It is an erect herb, with crowded whorls of narrow hair-like leaves (whence the name), and inconspicuous flowers, which are also whorled. It is astringent properties, and is popularly used in diarrhea and hemorrhage.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of fishes. Klein, 1749.—

3. [*l. c.*] In *anat.*, the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends; the cauda equina, or horsetail.

hippurite (hip-pū-rit), *n.* and *a.* [*hippuric*, *q. v.*] 1. *n.* 1. A specimen or species of the family *Hippuritidae*; one of the *Rudistes*; a horsetail. Hippurites were formerly classed by Lamarck and Latreille with belemnites, etc., as being cephalopods.—2. A kind of fossil cup-coral, *Cyathophyllum ceratites* of Goldfuss.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hippuritidae*.—2. Same as *hippuritic*.

Hippurites (hip-pū-rit'ēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππουρις, horse-tailed (see *Hippuris*), + *-ites*.] 1. The typical genus of *Hippuritidae*. Lamarck, 1801.—2. In *bot.*, a generic name given by Lindley and Hutton (1833-5) to remains of a fossil plant found in the coal-measures of England. The name *Hippurites* was given to it because (as the authors of the genus remark) it resembles *Hippuris* "as much as it can be said to resemble anything now living." In accordance with the latest investigations, *Hippurites* is united with *Calamocladus*, a genus of the *Equisetaceae*.

hippuritic (hip-pū-rit'ik), *a.* [*hippurite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hippurites; abounding in, characterized by, or containing hippurites, as certain cretaceous formations.

Hippuritic limestone had not been noticed on the eastern frontier. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 622.

hippuritid (hi-pū-ri-tid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Hippuritidae*.

Hippuritidae (hip-pū-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippurites* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, of the order *Rudistes*, named from the genus *Hippurites*; the hippurites or horsetails. As generally accepted, it includes all the species of the order. They have shells with very unequal valves, fixed by one valve, and composed of two layers; the free valve has an internal layer perforated by canals, and an outer porous one; the attached valve has an internal lacunar layer and an outer layer grooved with vascular impressions. The species are characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch, and exhibit considerable diversity. The family is also limited by some to the genus *Hippurites* and closely related forms.

hippuritoid (hi-pū-ri-toid), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Hippuritidae*.

hippus (hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος (m. and f.), dial. ἵκκος = L. *equus* = AS. *eoh*, etc., a horse: see *Equus*.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the eyes; clonic spasm of the iris.

hip-rafter (hip-rāf'ēr), *n.* Same as *angle-rafter*. See *hip*, 4.—**Back of a hip-rafter**. See *back*.

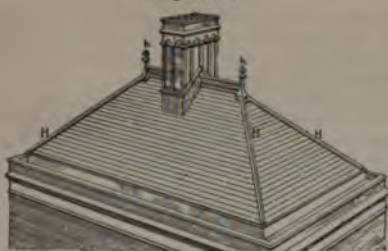
hip-roof (hip-rōf), *n.* A roof the ends of which rise immediately from the wall-plates with the same inclination to the horizon as its other two sides. Also called *hipped roof*. See cut on following page.

hip-rose (hip-rōz), *n.* Same as *hip-brier*.

hip-shot (hip'shot), *a.* Having the hip dislocated or shot out of place; hence, figuratively, lame; awkward.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were *hip-shot*? says the goose to the gosling.

Sir R. L'Estrange.



Hip-roof, Union Theological Seminary, New York.
H, H, H, hips; h, h, hip-knobs.

The field this *hip-shot* grammarian cannot set into right frame of construction.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

hip-strap (hip'strap), *n.* The support of the breeching of a carriage- or wagon-harness. See *cut under harness*.

hipt, *p. a.* See *hipped*.

Hiptage (hip'tā-jē), *n.* [NL., said to be so called in allusion to the shape of the lateral petals, which appear like wings; being appar. (irreg.) < Gr. *ἵπταβα*, var. of *πτερόβα*, fly.] A small genus of climbing shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceae*, tribe *Hirææ*, proposed by Gärtner (1802), and type of the tribe *Hiptagæ* of De Candolle. It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, with one large gland; unequal fringed petals; 10 fertile stamens, one larger than the rest; and a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 3 carpels, each with 3 wings. The leaves are opposite, thick, and entire; the flowers are in racemes, and are white and fragrant. Only 4 species are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Hiptagæ (hip-tā'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hiptage* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Malpighiaceae*, proposed by De Candolle (1824), and typified by the genus *Hiptage*. By Bentham and Hooker it is not retained as a tribe, the genera it included being referred to the tribe *Hirææ*.

hip-tile (hip'til), *n.* A saddle-shaped tile used in covering the hips of roofs.

hip-tree (hip'trē), *n.* [Also written *hep-tree*; < ME. *hepetre*, < *hepe*, hip², + *tre*, tree.] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

hipwort (hip'wört), *n.* A British plant, *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

Hipwort, from the resemblance of the leaf to the acetabulum or hip-socket, whence its former name of *Herba coxendicium*, or herb of the hips.

A. Prior, *Popular Names of British Plants*.

hirt, *pron.* See *he*.

Hirææ (hî-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., named after Jean Nicholas de la Hier, a French physician.] A large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Malpighiaceae*, the type of the tribe *Hirææ*, founded by Jacquin, 1780. They have a 5-parted calyx with 10, 8, or no glands; reflexed, clawed, denticulate, or entire petals; 10 perfect stamens, monadelphous at base; a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 1 to 3 samaras; opposite or alternate, entire, 2-stipulate leaves; and yellow, rose, or lilac flowers in axillary umbels or racemes. They are mostly climbing shrubs, about 50 species being known, all from tropical America. The genus is known in a fossil state both by its fruit and by its leaves, and six species are described from the European Tertiaries, one of them occurring in the Eocene deposits in the Isle of Wight.

Hirææ (hî-rē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hiræa* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Malpighiaceae*, typified by the genus *Hiræa*. It is characterized by Bentham and Hooker as having perfect stamens; 3 free styles, or rarely 1; 1 to 3 samaras, each being 1- to 7-winged; stem usually climbing; leaves often alternate; and stipules inconspicuous or wanting. Nearly the same as the *Hiræaceæ* of Grisebach and the *Hirææ* of Jussieu.

hiragana (hî-rä-gä'nä), *n.* [Jap., < *hira*, plain, + *kana*, g. v.] The cursive form of Japanese writing, said to have been introduced by a Buddhist priest named Kukai about the middle of the ninth century. It consists of abbreviated forms of a limited number of the more common Chinese characters, used phonetically, and is the style of letter commonly used in books and written documents. See *kana* and *katakana*.

The Japanese *Hirakana* Syllabary.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 14.
In ordinary letter-writing the cursive hand, more or less abbreviated, is employed, being supplemented, when required, by the *hiragana*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 585.

hircin, **hircount**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *urchin*, 1.

hircic (hîr'sik), *a.* [< L. *hircus*, a goat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a goat: applied in chemistry to a liquid fatty substance which was believed by the discoverer to be the odorous principle of mutton-suet, and which appears to be a mixture of several homologous fatty acids.

hircine (hîr'sin), *a.* [= F. *hircine*, < L. *hircinus*, *hirquinus*, of a goat, goatish, < *hircus*, a goat: see *hircus*.] Pertaining to or having the

characteristics of a goat; like a goat; goatish; especially, having a rank smell like that of a goat.

Goat-like in aspect, and very *hircine* in many of its habits, the Chamols is often supposed to belong to the Goats rather than to the Antelopes.

J. G. Wood, *Illus. Nat. Hist.*, p. 656.

The landlady . . . pulled a *hircine* man or two hither, and pushed a *hircine* man or two thither, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture.

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xxiv.

hircine (hîr'sin), *n.* [< L. *hircus*, a goat, + *-ine*.] Cf. *hircine*, *a.* A fossil amorphous resin, the composition of which has not been determined.

Hircinia (hîr-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *hircinus*: see *hircinus*.] The typical genus of *Hirciniidae*. Nardo.

Hirciniidae (hîr-si-nî'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hircinia* + *-idae*.] A family of ceratose sponges, of the order *Cornacuspungia*, typified by the genus *Hircinia*, having a narrow axial canal in the fibers, and filaments in the ground-substance. It is divided by Lendenfeld into the subfamilies *Hirciniinae* and *Hircinissinae*. Also *Hirciniidae*.

hircinus (hîr-sî'nus), *a.* [< L. *hircinus*, *hirquinus*, of a goat: see *hircine*.] In bot. and zool., smelling like a goat; having a hircine odor.

hircus (hîr'kus), *n.* [L. *hircus*, also *hircus* and *ircus*, = Sabine *fircus*, a goat.] 1. In zool., a goat; the specific name of the domestic goat, *Capra hircus*, by some authors made a genus of goats.—2. [cap.] In astron., another name for the star Capella.

hirdy-girdy (hîr'dî-gîr'dî), *adv.* [Cf. *hurdy-gurdy*.] In confusion or disorder. [Scotch.]

He ventured back into the parlour, where 'a' was gaun *hirdy-girdy*—nabody to say "come in" or "gao out."

Scott, *Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

hire (hîr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hired*, ppr. *hiring*. [< ME. *hiren*, *hyren*, *huren*, < AS. *hýrian* = OFries. *hëra* = D. *huren* = LG. *hüren* = MHG. *hüren*, G. *heuern*, dial. *haudern* (with epenthetic *d*) = Sw. *hyra* = Dan. *hyre*, hire; root unknown. The noun appears to be from the verb.] 1. To engage the use of for a consideration; agree to pay a price or give an equivalent for the use of: as, to *hire* a horse and carriage; to *hire* a house for a year.

For carriage the porter hors schalle *hyre*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And stalling for the horses. Tennyson, *Geraint*.

2. To engage the services of; employ for wages, a salary, or other consideration: as, to *hire* laborers, a clerk, a teacher, etc.

A man that is an householder, which went out early in the morning to *hire* labourers into his vineyard.

Mat. xx. 1.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, *hir'd* to watch the sick.

Cowper, *Task*, l. 89.

3. To engage the interest of; agree to pay for the desired action or conduct of; bribe; reward.

I lov'd my friend, not measur'd out by time,
Nor *hir'd* by circumstance of place and honour.

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, v. 3.

Thymetes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*. . .

Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.

Dryden, *Æneid*, ii. 42.

4. To borrow (money). [Prov. Eng.]—5. To grant the temporary use of for compensation; lend the service of for a reward; let; lease: often with *out*: as, to *hire out* a horse or carriage.

A man plauntide a vyneyerd . . . and *hiride* it to tillers.

Wyclif, *Mark* xii. 1.

They . . . have *hir'd out* themselves for bread.

1 Sam. ii. 5.

She *hir'd* me to Queen Mary's bouer

When scarce eleven years auld.

Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

He left his father's house,

And *hir'd* himself to work within the fields.

Tennyson, *Dora*.

=Syn. *Hire*, *Let*, *Rent*, *Lease*, *Charter*. The verb *hire* applies to both persons and property, but is appropriately used to designate the act of an employer, tenant, or bailee who engages some person or thing by a promise to pay *hire*. *Let* applies only to property, and only to the act of the owner or lessor. *Rent* and *lease* apply only to property, but are used indifferently of the act of the owner or lessor and that of the tenant. *Charter* is used only of vessels (and colloquially of railroad-cars and engines), but is used appropriately of the act of the hirer, not that of the lessor, unless so indicated by the context. See *employ*.

hire (hîr), *n.* [< ME. *hirc*, *hyre*, *hure*, *here*, < AS. *hýr* (gen. *hýre*) = OFries. *hëre* = D. *huur* = LG. *hüre* = G. *heuer* = Sw. *hyra* = Dan. *hyre*, hire, rent, wage, service: see the verb.] 1. A price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the use of something.

Owners of [knitting] frames who, though they did not themselves exercise the trade, let frames out on *hire*.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxx.

2. A reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.

The labourer is worthy of his *hire*. Luke x. 7.

[The Shekh] had offered to carry me the same journey with all my people and baggage without *hire*.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 67.

The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father.

Shak., *As you Like it*, II. 3.

3. Compensation in general; reward.

For to gete of Fames *hire*.

The temple [of Diana] sette I al afire.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1857.

Of certain turbulent wits it is said, . . . they thought the very disturbance of things established an *hire* sufficient to set them on work. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 7.

On *hire*, for hiring.

To keep one's conscience, too, on *hire*, as that drunken Isham down there at the livery-stable does a horse.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 161.

=Syn. *Wages*, *Pay*, etc. (see *salary*), remuneration.

hire², *pron.* See *he*.

hired¹, *n.* [ME., also *hird*: < AS. *hîrêd*, household, < **hûra*, one of a family (see *hewe*), + *-rêd*, *râden*, condition: see *red*.] A body of retainers or courtiers; a court.

hired² (*hird*), *p. a.* Employed or engaged for regular or temporary use or service for rent, pay, or stated wages: as, a *hired* carriage; a *hired* girl; a *hired* man.

And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own *hired* house.

Acts xxviii. 30.

hireless (hîr'les), *a.* [< *hire*¹ + *-less*.] Without hire; not rewarded; gratuitous.

This fam'd philosopher is Nature's spile,

And *hireless* gives th' intelligence to Art.

Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert*, i. 6.

hiring (hîr'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hyrling*, < AS. *hýrling* (= D. *huurling* = LG. *hürlink* = G. *heuerling*), *hiring*, < *hýr*, hire, + *-ling*.] 1. *n.* One who is hired or serves for wages: now used only in reprobation or contempt, as in def. 2.

The *hiring* longs to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sautys*, Paraphrase of Job.

2. A mercenary; one who acts only with a view to reward or material benefit.

The *hiring* fleeth, because he is an *hiring*, and careth not for the sheep.

John x. 13.

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold;

So since into his church lewd *hiring*s climb.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 193.

If the patriot's pulses sleep,

How vain the watch that *hiring*s keep.

O. W. Holmes, *Qui Vive*.

II. *a.* Serving for wages; employed for money or other compensation; venal; mercenary.

The fiery duke is pricking fast across Saint André's plain,
With all the *hiring* chivalry of Guelders and Almayne.

Macaulay, *Battle of Ivry*.

The slavish priest

Sets no great value on his *hiring* faith.

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, v.

=Syn. *Mercenary*, etc. See *renal*.

hireman (hîr'man), *n.*; pl. *hiremen* (-men). [< *hire*¹ + *man*.] A hired servant; a retainer. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He then took off the scarlet coat,

Bedeck'd w' shuin' gold,

And has put on the *hireman's* coat,

To keep him frae the cold.

The *Hireman* Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 234).

Hiren (hî'ren), *n.* [A corruption of *Irene*, a fem. name: see *Irene*.] The name of a female character in Peele's play of "The Turkish Mahomet and the fair Hiren," used allusively by Shakspeare and other old dramatists in the bombast put into the mouths of various characters.

Down, down, dogs! down, failors! Have we not *Hiren* here?

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

hirer (hîr'ër), *n.* One who hires.

hireselvet, **hireselvent**, *pron.* Middle English form of *herselvet*. Chaucer.

hiring (hîr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hire*¹, *v.*] 1. In law, a name of a class of contracts of bailment for compensation, including those in which the bailee gains the temporary use of the thing for a compensation paid by him, and those in which he is to bestow labor on it, or transport it, for a compensation to be paid to him: corresponding to the *locatum* of the civil law.—2. A fair or market for servants, at which bargains for their services are made. [Prov. Eng.]

At fairs, as well as *hirings*, it is customary for all the young people in the neighbourhood to assemble and dance at the inns and alehouses. *Hone's Every-Day Book*, II. 668.

hirling, *n.* See *herling*.

hirmologion (hir-mō-lō'gi-on), *n.*; pl. *hirmologia* (-ā). [*<* MGr. *εἰρηολόγιον*, *εἰρηολόγιον*, a collection of hirmoi, *<* *εἰρμός*, hirmos, + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, say.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the hirmoi, usually also the prayers at the elevation of the panagia (see *panagia*), and some other forms.

hirmos, hirmus (hir'mos, hēr'mus), *n.*; pl. *hirmoi, hirmi* (-moi, -mi). [*L.L.* *hirmos*, *<* Gr. *εἰρμός*, a series, connection, context, in LGr., etc., used specifically as in def. (the exact reason being uncertain); *<* *εἰρῆναι* = *L. serere*, fasten together, join: see *series* and *sermon*, from the *L. verb.*] In the hymnology of the Greek Church, the first strophe or stanza of a standard or original ode in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and musical model for the other stanzas (troparia), both of its own ode and of others in the same rhythm. In the office-books it is inclosed in inverted commas, and is given in full only at the head of its own ode, the initial words alone being prefixed to other odes. A hirmos is sometimes said at the end of its ode.

hirondelle (hir-on-del'), *n.* [*F.*, a swallow, dim., *<* *L. hirundo*, a swallow: see *hirundo*.] In *her.*, a swallow used as a bearing.

The swallow, or *hirondelle*, forms the very early coat of the Arundels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XL 701.

hirple (hēr'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hirpled*, ppr. *hirpling*. [Origin obscure.] To halt; walk as if lame. [*Scotch.*]

The hares were *hirplin* down the furs [furrows]. *Burns*, *Holy Fair*.

His aged grandmother was wont to *hirple* out to the Lindsayslands road to meet him on his way home.

Quoted in *Dr. J. Brown's Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 333.

hirse (hērs), *n.* [*Also written hysre*; = *Dan. hirse* = *Sw. hirs*, *<* *G. hirse*, *hirsche*, MHG. *hirse*, *hirs*, OHG. *hirs*, *hirso*, millet; origin obscure.] The broom-corn, *Sorghum saccharatum* or *S. campanum*, sometimes called millet or Indian millet.

hirsell (hēr'sel), *n.* [*Sc.*; also written *hirsle*, *hirsell*, *hirsale*, *hirsell* (the last appar. in simulation of *hird*, *herd*); origin uncertain.] 1. A multitude; a throng; applied to living creatures of any kind. [*Scotch.*]

"Jock, man," said he, "ye're just telling a *hirsell* o' eendown leas [lies]." *Hogg*, *Brownie*, I. 160.

Specifically—2. A flock of sheep. [*Scotch.*]

Come from the hills where your *hirsels* are grazing. *Scott*, *March*, *March*.

hirsell (hēr'sl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hirselled* or *hirselled*, ppr. *hirselling* or *hirselling*. [*Sc.*; also written *hirsle*; origin obscure.] To slide or move by pushing one's self along on the back or haunches; also, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface. [*Scotch.*]

So he sat himself down and *hirselled* down into the glen, where it had been ill following him w' the beast. *Scott*, *Guy Mannerling*, xxxv.

hirselve, *pron.* A Middle English form of *herself*. *Chaucer*.

hirst (hēr'st), *n.* A former spelling of *hurst*. **hirsute** (hēr-sū't), *a.* [= *F. hirsute* = *Sp. Pg. hirsuto* = *It. hirsuto*, *<* *L. hirsutus*, rough, shaggy, bristly: cf. *hirtus*, rough, hairy, shaggy; perhaps ult. akin to *horrere*, bristle: see *horrent*, *horrid*.] 1. Hairy; shaggy.

Suppose thou saw her in a base beggar's weed, or else dressed in some old *hirsute* attires out of fashion. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 554.

Wearing his hair and beard unshorn, according to ancient Batavian custom, until the death of his relative, Egmont, should have been expiated, . . . this *hirsute* and savage corsair seemed an embodiment of vengeance. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 350.

2. Specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, rough or bristling with hairs; having a thick covering of long and rather stiff hairs.—3. Coarse; boorish; unmannerly.

He looked elderly, was cynical and *hirsute* in his behaviour. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

hirsuteness (hēr-sū't'nes), *n.* The state of being *hirsute*; hairiness.

Leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veins, much hair on the brow, &c., show melancholy. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 59.

hirsutus (hēr-sū'ti-ēz), *n.* [*N.L.*, *<* *L. hirsutus*, hairy: see *hirsute*.] In *entom.*, a thick covering of coarse or fine hairs.

hirsutocinereous (hēr-sū'tō-si-nē'rē-us), *a.* [*<* *L. hirsutus*, hairy, + *cinereus*, ashy.] In *entom.*, *hirsute* with cinereous hairs. This and similar compounds, as *hirsuto-atrous*, *hirsutocastaneous*, etc., indicate color arising from the hairy covering, and not from the integument.

hirtellous (hēr-tel'us), *a.* Minutely *hirsute*.

Hirudinacea (hi-rō-dī-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.* (Grube), *<* *Hirudo* (-din-) + *-acea*.] A primary

division or "tribe" of leeches, characterized by the non-protrusile proboscis, and comprising most of the order *Hirudinea*.

Hirudinea (hir-ō-din'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *<* *Hirudo* (-din-) + *-ea*.] An order of annelids having a sucking-disk at one or both ends; the leeches or suetorial annelids. They are hermaphrodite and ametabolous, mostly aquatic and found in fresh water, but sometimes marine or terrestrial, with only superficial annulation, and not chetiferous. There are several families, as *Acanthobdellidae*, *Malacobdellidae*, *Branchiobdellidae*, *Gnathobdellidae*. The group is also called *Hirudina*, *Hirudinea*, *Hirudinei*, as well as *Discophora*, *Suctorina*, and *Bdelloidea*. The *Hirudinea* are sometimes raised to the rank of a class, ranged with *Cestoidea*, *Trematoidea*, and the turbellarians under a phylum *Platyhelminia*, and divided into two orders, *Rhynchobdella* and *Gnathobdella*.

hirudinid (hi-rō'di-nid), *n.* A leech of the family *Hirudinidae*.

Hirudinidae (hir-ō-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *<* *Hirudo* (-din-) + *-idae*.] A family of leeches, named from the genus *Hirudo*. The oral sucker is incomplete, continuous with the body, and formed by a molding of the anterior rings; the gullet is short, and the anus very small. "Cutting into the skin, they suck the blood of vertebrate animals, and only fall away when gorged. The alimentary canal is deeply incised and lobed, with the hinder pair of lobes elongated in an intestinal manner. In these the blood will often remain for days and weeks undigested." (*G. Johnston*, 1865.) Also called *Gnathobdellidae*.

Hirudo (hi-rō'dō), *n.* [*L.*, a leech, also called *sanguisuga*.] A representative genus of leeches, giving name to the family *Hirudinidae* and order *Hirudinea*. *H. medicinalis* or *officinalis* is the common medical leech, now usually referred to a family called *Gnathobdellidae*. See *leech*.

hirundine (hi-run'din), *a. and n.* [*<* *L. hirundineus*, of the swallow, *<* *hirundo*, a swallow: see *Hirundo*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the swallow; swallow-like; specifically, pertaining to the *Hirundinidae*.

Activity almost super-hirundine.

Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, li. 2.

II. *n.* A swallow; one of the *Hirundinidae*.

Hirundinidae (hir-un-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *<* *Hirundo* (-din-) + *-idae*.] A family of fissirostral oscine passerine birds; the swallows. They have 9 primaries, a short, flat, wide, deeply cleft bill, long pointed wings, a diversiform tail, usually forked or emarginate, small feet, and a lithe slender body. There are about 100 species of the family, divided into numerous modern genera, all insectivorous, migratory, and great flyers. Leading genera are *Hirundo*, *Chelidon*, *Petrochelidon*, *Cottia* (or *Clivicola*), *Stelgidopteryx*, *Atticora*, and *Progne*. See *swallow*, *martin*.

Hirundo (hi-run'dō), *n.* [*L.*, = *Gr. χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of swallows, typical of the family *Hirundinidae*. The tail is deeply forficute, with attenuated lateral feathers about as long as the wings; the upper parts are glossy and dark-colored, the lower rufous with a pectoral collar; the sexes are similar; and the eggs are colored. The barn-swallows now compose this genus, such as *H. rustica* of Europe and *H. erythrogastra* of America; but it was formerly more than conterminous with the family *Hirundinidae*. See *cut* under *barn-swallow*.

his¹ (hiz), *pron.* The possessive (genitive) masculine (and formerly also neuter) of *he*¹.

his² (hiz), *pron.* [*ME.* *his*, rare in this use.] A perverted form of the genitive inflection *-s*, *-is*, Middle English and early modern English *-es*, *-is* (see *-es*¹ and *-is*¹), which was confused with the genitive pronoun *his*, and became common especially after nouns whose nominatives end in *-s*. This use was very frequent in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, particularly after Greek and Latin names in *-es* or *-us*, as *Artaxerxes his crown*, *Brutus his virtue*, etc. The use came to be recognized as erroneous, and died out in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Inne was the vorreste mon The Peteres penil bigon.

Layamon (A), III. 235.

Ine was the forste man That Peter his peny bigan.

Layamon (B), III. 235.

William Hollowaye by Gode is suffer'nce Priour. . . . When the saide pastures were in the lorde is handes, etc. *Document* (1525), quoted in *Earle's Phil. Eng. Tongue*, [p. 529].

The Cathedral Church of Christe in Oxford of King Henry theight [the Eighth] his fowndac'on.

John Haryngton, Assignment (1594), quoted in *Earle's Phil. Eng. Tongue*, p. 529.

Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn

The living record of your memory. *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, lv.

The statue of Hersilia, Romulus his wife, is made in brass. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 36.

My paper is the Ulysses his bow, in which every man of wit or learning may try his strength.

Addison, *Guardian*, No. 98.

By young Telemachus his blooming years.

Pope, *Odyssey*.

[The use naturally extended to the feminine gender and the plural number:]

Sara her name is changed. *Gen.* xvii., Contents.

By Ronix her womanish subtlety. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*.

About the lawfulness of the Hollanders their throwing off the monarchy of Spain. *Welwood*, *Memoirs*.]

hish (hish), *v. i.* [*<* *ME.* *hissen*, var. of *hissen*, hiss; cf. *hush*, 'sh, etc.] To hiss; make a sibilant sound by expelling the breath forcibly through the closed teeth.

The clear truth so manifestly proved that they cannot once *hish* against it. *Tyndale*, *Works*, I. 432.

Mumps [a dog] knows his company—he does. I might *hish* at him by th' hour together before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, v. 2.

hisingerite (his'ing-gēr-it), *n.* [Named after W. Hisinger (1766–1852), a Swedish chemist and mineralogist.] A hydrous iron silicate, occurring in amorphous compact masses of a black to brownish-black color and conchoidal fracture, in various localities of Scandinavia.

hishn (hizn), *pron.* [*Also written his'n*; a popular formation, like *hern*, *ourn*, *yourn*, *theirn*, etc., not, as sometimes explained, a contraction of *his own*, etc., but in imitation of *mine*, *thine*, etc., with formative *-n*.] Same as *his*¹ in its predicate use. [*Prov. Eng.* and *U. S.*]

An' every feller felt ez though all Mexico wuz *his'n*. *Lowell*, *Biglow Papers*, I. 21.

Hispa (his'pā), *n.* [*N.L.*, abbr. *<* *L. hispidus*, hairy, bristly: see *hispid*.] The typical genus of chrysomelid beetles of the subfamily *Hispinae*. The front is inflexed; the mouth is on the under side of the head, which is not covered by the thorax; the sides of the elytra and thorax are not expanded, and their upper surface is armed with long spines, whence the name. *H. atra*, occurring over a large part of Europe, is about 5 millimeters long, of a black color, and has the spines of the elytra disposed in 4 more or less regular rows.



Hispa atra, natural size.

Hispanic (his-pan'ik), *a.* [*<* *L. Hispanicus*, Spanish, *<* *Hispania*, Spain: see *Spanish*.] Pertaining to Spain or its people; particularly, pertaining to ancient Spain (*Hispania*).

Hispanicism (his-pan'i-sizm), *n.* [*<* *Hispanie* + *-ism*.] A Spanish phrase or idiom.

There are likewise numerous *hispanicisms*. *Keightley*.

Temple had . . . gradually formed a style singularly lucid and melodious, superficially deformed indeed by gallicisms and *hispanicisms* picked up in travel or in negotiation, but at the bottom pure English.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

Hispanicize (his-pan'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispanicized*, ppr. *Hispanicizing*. [*<* *Hispanic* + *-ize*.] To render Spanish in character.

Several [tribes] have totally disappeared as separate unities; others have been in large measure *Hispanicized* both in language and in habits. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 155.

Hispaniolate (his-pan'i-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispaniolated*, ppr. *Hispaniolating*. [After *Sp. españolado*, pp. of *español*, make Spanish, *<* *Español*, Spanish, *<* *España*, *<* *L. Hispania*, Spain.] Same as *Hispaniolize*.

The *Hispaniolated* counsellors of Duke John.

Motley, *United Netherlands*, III. 454.

Hispaniolize (his-pan'i-ō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispaniolized*, ppr. *Hispaniolizing*. [After *Sp. españolizar*, *<* *Español*, Spanish: see *Hispaniolate*.] To imbue with Spanish sentiments.

He had . . . become *Hispaniolized* under the . . . treatment of the King and the Jesuits.

Motley, *United Netherlands*, I. 15.

Hispano-Gallican (his-pan'ō-gal'i-kan), *a.* [*<* *L. Hispanicus*, Hispanic, Spanish, + *Gallicus*, Gallic, French.] Belonging in common to Hispania, or Spain, and Gaul, or France.—**Hispano-Gallican group** or **family** (of liturgies). See *Gallican liturgies*, under *Gallican*.

hispid (his'pid), *a.* [= *F. hispid* = *Sp. hispid* = *Pg. hispido* = *It. ispido*, *<* *L. hispidus*, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly. From the same ult. source, *E. hidous*, *hideous*, q. v.] Hairy; rough; shaggy; bristly.

John of the wilderness? the hairy child?

The *hispid* Thesbite? or what satyr wild?

More, *Verses*. Preface to *Hall's Poems* (1646).

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles. (b) In *entom.*, closely covered with small angular prominences; rough with minute spines or very rigid bristles.

Hispidæ (his'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *<* *Hispa* + *-idæ*.] The leaf-beetles, *Hispinae*, rated as a family.

hispidating (his'pi-dā-ting), *a.* [*<* *hispid* + *-ate*² + *-ing*².] Bristling. *Sollas*.

hispidity (his-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *hispid* + *-ity*.] The state of being hispid.

The *hispidity* or hairiness of his skin.

Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness*, III. vi. § 5.

hispidulous (his-pid'ū-lus), *a.* [*<* *N.L. *hispidulus*, dim. of *L. hispidus*, hairy: see *hispid*.] In *bot.*, having short stiff hairs.

Hispinæ (his-pi-né), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hispa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidae*, typified by the genus *Hispa*, containing numerous genera and species whose larvæ mine the leaves of various plants, and are popularly known as leaf-beetles. See cut under *Hispa*.

hiss (his), *v.* [*ME. hysen, hyssen, rarely hisshen* (> *E. dial. hish*), < *AS. hysian* (rare) = *L.G. hysen, üt-hysen* = *OD. hyschen* = *Dan. hysse* = *Sw. hysa*, hiss: cf. *hush, hist¹, hizz, also fizz, sizzle* (*D. sissen, G. zischen, etc.*), *whizz, whistle, etc.*; all ult. imitative of sibilant.] **I. intrans.** 1. To make or emit a sound like a prolonged enunciation of *s*, as a serpent or a goose; utter or send forth a long-drawn sibilant; hence, to emit any similar sound, as water thrown on hot metal, or as steam rushing through a small orifice; specifically (of persons), to express disapprobation or contempt by uttering such a sound. The merchants among the people shall hiss at thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 36.*

When roasted crabs hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

I do feel the brand
Hissing already at my forehead; now
Mine ears are boring. *B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.*

Hiss, snake—I saw him there—
Let the fox bark, let the wolf yell.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To whizz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

Burning Balls hiss harmless by.
Congreve, Taking of Namure.

The spear
Hiss'd and went quivering down into the sand,
Which it sent flying wide.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. trans. To condemn or express disapproval of by hissing.

Mal. What's the newest grief?
Roscoe, That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a new one. *Shak., Macbeth, IV. 3.*

You'll utterly spoil our play, and make it to be hissed.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 3.

Such Work by Hiring Actors shou'd be done,
Whom you may Clap or Hiss for half a Crown.
Prior, Prol. to the Orphan.

hiss (his), *n.* [*ME. hiss, v.*] A continued sound like that of *s*; a prolonged sibilant produced by the organs of utterance, or any similar sound: as, a serpent's hiss. It is a common expression of disapprobation or contempt.

He would have spoke,
But hiss for hiss return'd with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton, P. L., x. 518.*

Thus was the applause they meant
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to shame
Cast on themselves from their own mouths.
Milton, P. L., x. 546.

The hot hiss
And bustling whistle of the youth who scour'd
His master's armour. *Tennyson, Geraint.*

hisser (his-ér), *n.* One who or that which hisses.

Begone, then, take flight, thou venomous hisser, thou
lying worm. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 442.*

hissing (his-ing), *n.* [*ME. hissinge, hyssinge, rarely hishing; verbal n. of hiss, v.*] 1. A hiss. Therefore thei speke not, but thei maken a maner of hissing, as a Nedde dothe. *Mondeville, Travels, p. 205.*

I heard a hissing: there are serpents here!
Goldsmith, Prol. to Zobeide.

2. An occasion of contempt; an object of scorn and derision.

I will make this city desolate, and an hissing.
Jer. xix. 8.

Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets?
—he must cast behind him their admiration . . . and become a byword and a hissing. *Emerson, Compensation.*

hist¹ (hist), *interj.* [Formerly also *ist*; a more substantial form of *'st*, as *hish, hush*, of *'sh*: see *'st, 'sh*, and *hish, hush, whist, etc.*] A sibilant utterance used to attract attention and command or suggest silence.

Hist! 'st, 'st, hark! Why, there's a cadence able to ravish
the dullest stoic. *A. Brewer (?), Lingua, III. 7.*

Houische (an interjection whereby silence is imposed),
hush, whist, ist, not a word for your life. *Cotgrave.*

The knight whispered me, "Hist, these are lovers."
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

hist¹ (hist), *v. t.* [*< hist¹, interj.* Cf. *hish, v.*] To incite, as a dog, by making a sibilant sound.

Let they should be out, or faint, or cold,
Their innocent clients hist them on with gold.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

[In the following passage *hist* is apparently the imperative of the verb, but it is peculiarly used, perhaps like *whist* as used also by Milton in an apparent past participle ("the winds with wonder whist").

But first and chiefest with thee bring . . .
The Cherub Contemplation,
And the mute Silence hist along.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 55.]

hist² (hist), *v. and n.* A common dialectal form of *hoist*.

hist. An abbreviation of *history, historical*.

Hister (his-tér), *n.* [NL., < *hister*, orig. (Etruscan) form of *L. histrio*, a stage-player: see *histrio*.] The typical genus of the family *Histeridae*. *H. helluo* is an example.

Histeridae (his-ter-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hister* + *-idae*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Hister*, having geniculate antennæ. The larvæ are long, with horny head and prothorax, and no ocelli. They are small beetles, for the most part round, hard, and seed-like in appearance. They generally live upon decaying animal or vegetable matter. The same or similar groups are known as *Histerida*, *Histerini*, *Histerites*, and *Histeroides*.

histie (his-ti), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Dry; barren. [Scotch.]

Adorns the histie stibble-field.
Burns, Mountain Daisy.

histioid (his-ti-oid), *a.* [*< Gr. istion*, dim. of *istós*, a web, tissue, + *eidós*, form.] Resembling tissue; having a superficial resemblance to tissue.

histiology (his-ti-ol'-j-i), *n.* [*< Gr. istion*, dim. of *istós*, a web, tissue (see *histioid*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *histology*.

Histiophoridae (his-ti-ô-for-i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Histiophorus* + *-idae*.] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, the sail-fishes, spear-fishes, or bill-fishes, near relatives of the true sword-fishes, *Xiphiidae*. The body is elongated and more or less compressed; the snout is prolonged into an ensiform weapon; there is a long and sometimes very large spinous dorsal fin, or "sail"; and the ventral fins are modified into long slender spines, with at least one soft ray. The leading genera are *Histiophorus* and *Tetrapturus*. The species inhabit warm seas and are of large size, though smaller than the sword-fish. See cuts under *sail-fish* and *spear-fish*.

Histiophorus (his-ti-ô-for-us), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. istion*, a sail, a sheet, a web (see *histioid*), + *φέρω* = *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. The typical genus of *Histiophoridae*. *H. gladius* is the common sail-fish, spear-fish, or bill-fish. See cut under *sail-fish*.—2. A genus of mammals. *J. E. Gray, 1838.* [In senses 1 and 2 also written *Istiophorus*.]—3. A genus of mollusks. *Pease, 1860.*

Histiurus (his-ti-û-rus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. istion*, a sail (see *histioid*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A nota-



Sail-lizard (*Histiurus amboinensis*).

ble genus of lizards, with a dorsal and a caudal crest, the latter highly developed. The sail-lizard of Amboyna, *H. amboinensis*, is an enormous tree-lizard about 4 feet long. Also written *Istiurus*. *G. Cuvier, 1829.*

2. A genus of fishes. *Costa, 1850.*

histochemical (his-tô-kem-i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web, tissue (see *histioid*), + *E. chemical*.] Of or pertaining to histochemistry.

Turning now to the chemical constitution of the animal cell, we find ourselves entering upon a field of histochemical inquiry of which little is known.

Prey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 72.

histochemistry (his-tô-kem-i-s-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web, tissue, + *E. chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical ingredients and constitution of the structural elements or tissues of the animal body, as well as of their decomposition products.

histodialysis (his-tô-di-al-i-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web, tissue, + *διάλυσις*, dissolution: see *dialysis*.] A morbid dissolution of the tissues. *Dunlop.*

histogenesis (his-tô-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web, tissue, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Same as *histogeny*.

The development of the spinal cord in Mammals differs in no important respects from that of the chick, and we have nothing to add to the account we have already given of its general development and histogenesis in that animal. *Foster, Embryology, II. xii. 367.*

histogenetic (his-tô-jê-net'ik), *a.* [*< histogeny*: see *genetic*.] Pertaining to histogeny or histogenesis; relating to the formation of tissue: as, a *histogenetic* process or result; a *histogenetic* cell.

In certain of the lower animals, the substance of the body is not differentiated into histogenetic elements: that is, into cells which, by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues. *Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 50.*

histogenetically (his-tô-jê-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* From a histogenetic point of view.

They [connective tissues] are, as Rindfleisch points out, intimately bound up with the plasmatic circulation or the ultimate diffusion of the juices; they are in closest relation with the terminal nerve-plexuses; and, histogenetically, they are the remains of that "parablastic" embryonic tissue from which the blood channels themselves were made. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 400.*

histogenic (his-tô-jen'ik), *a.* [*< histogeny* + *-ic*.] Productive of tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to histogeny; histogenetic.

histogeny (his-toj'-e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web, tissue, + *-γενεα*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] The origination and development or formation of organic tissues or textures; the fabrication by cells of cells and cell-products; the integration, differentiation, and specialization of structural form-elements. Also *histogenesis*.

histographic (his-tô-graf'ik), *a.* [*< histography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to histography.

histography (his-tog'-ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web, tissue, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of organic tissues; also, an account of histogenetic processes.

histohæmatin, histohæmatin (his-tô-hem'-a-tin), *n.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web, tissue, + *αἷμα* (r-), blood, + *-ίνη*. Cf. *hematin*.] One of a series of animal coloring matters or pigmentary substances found in invertebrates. See *myohæmatin*.

This paper contains an account of observations made on the spectra of the organs and tissues of invertebrates and vertebrates, which have brought to light the presence of a series of animal colouring matters which had not previously been discovered. The name *histohæmatins* is proposed for all these colouring matters, and that of *myohæmatin* for the intrinsic pigment occurring in striped muscle which belongs to the same series. *Dr. C. A. MacMunn, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 248.*

histoid (his-toid), *a.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web (in mod. physiol. a tissue), prop. the (upright) beam of a loom, hence the warp fixed to the beam, the web, etc. (< *ιστασθαι*, stand, = *E. stand*), + *ειδός*, form.] Like or involving organic tissue; particularly, of the connective-tissue group.—**Histoid tumor**, a tumor composed of tissue of the connective-tissue group, such as a sarcoma, fibroma, myxoma, or lipoma.

histologic (his-tô-loj'ik), *a.* [*< histology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to histology: as, *histologic* investigations.

Nerve-tubes with their contained protein-threads, and nerve-cells with their contained and surrounding masses of changing protein-substance, are the histologic elements of which the nervous system is built up. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.*

histological (his-tô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< histologic* + *-al*.] Same as *histologic*.

histologically (his-tô-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a histological way, mode, or manner; with reference to histology.

histologist (his-tol'-ô-jist), *n.* [*< histology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in histology; a microscopic anatomist.

histology (his-tol'-ô-j-i), *n.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web, tissue, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which is concerned with the structure, especially the microscopic structure, of the various tissues of the body; histomorphology. *Vegetable histology* is that branch of histology which is concerned with the microscopic structure of the tissues of plants. Sometimes written *histiologie*.

histolysis (his-tol'-i-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. istós*, a web, tissue, + *λύσις*, solution, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] Degeneration, disintegration, or dissolution of organic tissue; destruction of histologic continuity by the decay or death of cells and cell-products.

histolytic (his-tô-lit'ik), *a.* [*< histolysis* (-lyt-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to histolysis; characterized by decay or dissolution of tissue: as, *histolytic* changes in the tissues.

histomorphological (his-tô-môr-fô-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< histomorphology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the morphology of organic tissues.

But there are to be noted other histomorphological particulars which are presented, of clear significance. *Allen, and Neurol., IV. 387.*

histomorphology (his-tô-môr-fô-lô-j-i), *n.* [*< Gr. istós*, a web, tissue, + *E. morphology*, q. v.] The morphology of organic tissues; histology,

with special reference to the forms assumed by various tissues.

histonomy (his-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *istōs*, a web, tissue, + *nómos*, a law.] The laws of the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

Histopodes, **Histopodes** (his-top'e-dēz, -ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [*Prop. Histopodes*; *<* Gr. *istāvai*, cause to stand, set up (cf. *istōs*, anything set up, a mast, loom, etc.), + *pois* (pod-), *L. pes* (ped-) = *E. foot*.] A name applied to the Eunomians, who in the practice of baptism immersed the head and breast and held the feet in the air.

histophyly (his-tō-fi-li), *n.* [*N.L.*, *<* Gr. *istōs*, a web, tissue, + *phylē*, a tribe.] The comparative history of organic tissues within the limits of a given phylum or tribe of animals. [Rare.]

Tribal history of the cells, hardly attempted as yet. . . . *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 24.

histophysiological (his-tō-fiz'i-ō-lōj'i-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *istōs*, tissue, + *E. physiological*, *q. v.*] Of or pertaining to the physiology or functional activity of the tissues of the body.

Histophysiological researches on the extension of the nerves in the muscles. *R. Mayo, Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 365.

Histopodes, *n. pl.* See *Histopodes*.
historial (his-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*<* ME. *historial*, *storial*, *<* OF. *historial*, *istorial*, *F. historial* (rare) = Sp. Pg. *historial* = It. *istoriale*, *<* LL. *historialis*, *historical*, *<* L. *historia*, history: see *history*.] Historical.

This is no fable,
But known for *historial* thyng notable.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, I. 156.

Adding within our hearts *historial*
High epithets past hyperbolical.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

historian (his-tō'ri-an), *n.* [Formerly *historien*; *<* OF. *historien*, *a. and n.*, *F. historien*, *<* ML. as if **historianus*, *<* L. *historia*, history: see *history*.] 1. A writer, compiler, or narrator of history.

Dab'd *historians* by express command,
To enrol your triumphs o'er the seas and land.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. I. 372.

Historian, who . . . hast . . . vouchsafed
This friendly condescension to relate
Things else by me unsearchable.
Milton, P. L., viii. 7.

2. One who is versed in history. [Rare.]

Great captains should be good *historians*. *South*.

historiated (his-tō'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [*<* ML. *historiatus*, pp. of *historiare*, narrate, depict: see *history*, *v.*] Decorated with figures of animals, flowers, human beings, etc., as the large illuminated letters of medieval manuscripts, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries woodcut initial-letters for books, or as surface-ornament in carving, etc. A distinction is sometimes made between such ornament containing figures of men and animals, which is distinctively called *historiated*, and that made up merely of flowers, etc., which is called *floreated*.

historic (his-tor'ik), *a.* [*<* F. *historique* = Sp. *histórico* = Pg. *historico* = It. *istorico* (cf. D. G. *historisch* = Dan. Sw. *historisk*, *<* L. *historicus*, *<* Gr. *istorikós*, *<* *istoria*, history: see *history*.] 1. Of or pertaining to history or historians; containing or conveying history.

Here, rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
There, warriors frowning in *historic* brass.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, I. 58.

The vast power and domination of the Roman empire
... have dazzled the *historic* eye.
De Quincey, Philos. of Roman Hist.

A board of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-*historic*.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

To be really *historie*, I should have mentioned that before going to look for the Rhone I had spent part of the evening on the opposite side of the little place.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 193.

2. Noted or famous in history.

My first introduction to the *historic* scenes which have since engaged so many years of my life must be ascribed to an accident. *Gibbon, Memoirs*.

historical (his-tor'i-kal), *a.* [*<* *historic* + *-al*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with history; containing or of the nature or character of history: as, a *historical* poem; *historical* evidence; a *historical* chart.

The best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy, . . . *historical*-pastoral, . . . or poem unlimited.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

In this view of a supreme divinity he [Julian] made an approach to the Christian monotheism, but substituted an airy myth and pantheistic fancy for the only true and living God and the personal *historical* Christ.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

The English Constitution . . . is merely a collection of *historical* precedents, and for that reason it is held in highest reverence. *Stille, Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 189.

2. Narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past, and mentioned or used at present only with reference to the past. In this sense the terms of archaeology, ancient and medieval art, law, etc., as used in modern books with reference to the past, are *historical*, and are thus distinguished from obsolete words, such as have no present use at all.

3. In *philos.*, pertaining to things learned from the testimony of others or by our own senses.

—4. In *gram.*, used in statement of past facts or narration of past events: as, a *historical* tense. The *historical present* is the present tense used in vivid narration, as in the following passage: "And, behold, there cometh one of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus by name; and when he saw him, he fell at his feet." (Mark v. 22.)

In Greek grammar the tenses purely past in meaning—that is, the imperfect, aorist (English simple preterit without *have*), and the pluperfect indicative—are called *historical tenses*, as distinguished from the present, future, and perfect (English preterit with *have*), the perfect not being accounted a past tense. (See *perfect*.) In Latin, also, the corresponding tenses are called *historical*, and as the Latin perfect answers in meaning both to the Greek aorist and to the Greek perfect, when used as an aorist it is distinguished as the *historical perfect*. The infinitive can be used in Latin in narration, and is then called the *historical infinitive*.—**Historical cognition, credibility, geography**, etc. See the nouns.—**Historical method**.

(a) The study of an abstract theory in the light of the history of the object to be investigated. (b) In *hydrodynamics*, the Lagrangian method, which considers the path of each particle.—**Historical school, in *jurisprudence*, the school of jurists who maintain that law is not to be regarded as made by commands of the sovereign, but is, like the language of a nation, the result of its historical and social circumstances. The principal authors of this school are Savigny and Puchta.**

historically (his-tor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; as history; by way of narration.

The gospels . . . do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

historicalness (his-tor'i-kal-nes), *n.* Historical character or quality.

historiant, *n.* [*<* *historic* + *-ian*.] A historian.

John de Hexam and Richard de Hexham [were] two notable *historiantes*. *Holinshed, Rich. I.*, an. 1199.

historicity (his-tō'ris'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *historic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being true as history; historicalness. [Rare.]

In judging of the points of controversy connected with Sinai we are brought face to face with the question of the *historicity* of the Hebrew records involved. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 88.

historicize (his-tor'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historicized*, ppr. *historicizing*. [*<* *historic* + *-ize*.] To record or narrate as history. [Rare.]

historied (his-tō'rid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *history*, *v.* Cf. *storied*.] Having a history; famous in history; recorded in history; storied. [Rare.]

Richly *historied* Italy, where the magnificent past overshadows the present. *T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme*, xvii.

historier (his-tō'ri-ēr), *n.* [*<* *history* + *-er*.] A historian.

Huntingdoniensis, doctor Poyntet's *historier*, reporteth of priests' marriages. *T. Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sig. M. ii. (1554).

historiette (his-tō'ri-et'), *n.* [= D. *historietje*, *<* F. *historiette* (= Sp. Pg. *historieta* = It. *istorietta*), dim. of *histoire*, *<* L. *historia*, history: see *history*.] A short history or story; a tale.

It is not amiss to subjoin here an *historiette* to shew the value of this minister. *Roger North, Lord Guilford*, II. 143.

I have met somewhere with a *historiette*, which, whether more or less true in its particulars, carries a general truth. *Emerson, Works*, II. 244.

historify (his-tor'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historified*, ppr. *historifying*. [*<* *history* + *-fy*.] To relate the history of; record in history.

He had left off the plough to do such bloody deeds with his sword as many ink-horns and books should be employed about the *historifying* of them. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, III.

Who this king and queen would well *historify*,
Need only speak their names; these them will glorify.
B. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

I am diffident of lending a perfect assent to that church which you have so worthily *historified*. *Lamb, The Tombs in the Abbey*.

historiograph (his-tō'ri-ō-grāf), *n.* [= G. *historiograph* = Dan. Sw. *historiograf* = F. *historiographe* = Sp. *historiógrafo* = Pg. *historiographo* = It. *istoriografo*, *<* LL. *historiographus*, *<* Gr. *istoriographos*, a writer of history, *<* *istoria*, history, + *gráphein*, write.] Same as *historiographer*.

The palpable ignorance of our *Historiograph* Royal, where he pretends to render an account of divers ancient passages relating to the English Chronicle. *Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat*, Oct. 31, 1664.

historiographer (his-tō'ri-ō-grā-fēr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *historiographieur*; as *historiograph* + *-er*.] A historian; a writer of history; particularly,

in later use, a professional or official historian: a title often conferred by European courts, usually as an honorary distinction, and sometimes by public bodies or institutions.

And such as be *Historiographers*,
Trust not to much, in every tattyling tong,
Nor blynded be by partialitie.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 77.

An *Historiographer* discourseth of affayres orderly as they were donne, accounting as well the times as the actions. *Spenser, F. Q.*, To the Reader.

Jean de Magnon, *historiographer* to the king of France, undertook to write an encyclopædia in French heroic verse. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 194.

historiographic (his-tō'ri-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *istoriographikós*, *<* *istoriographia*, historiography.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of historiography.

A *historiographic* preface. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 82.

historiographical (his-tō'ri-ō-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [*<* *historiographic* + *-al*.] Same as *historiographic*.

historiography (his-tō'ri-ō-grā-fī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *istoriographia*, history-writing, *<* *istoriographos*, a writer of history: see *historiographer*.] The art or employment of writing history; also, history.

Have you not bene a little red in *historiographie*? *Breton, Wit's Trenchmour*, p. 13.

The modern school of *historiography*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 291.

historiology (his-tō'ri-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *istoria*, history, + *-logia*, *<* *lōgein*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse on history; also, the science of history.

Part I. is a translation of the Monograph of Diesterweg on *Historiology*. *Jour. of Education*, XIX. No. 2, p. 1.

historizer (his-tō'rīz), *v. t.* [*<* *history* + *-ize*.] To chronicle.

Towards Roma Triumphans leads a long and spacious walk, full of fountains, under which is *historized* the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis in rarely sculptur'd mezzio relievo. *Evelyn, Diary*, May 6, 1645.

history (his-tō'ri), *n.*; pl. *histories* (-riz). [*<* ME. *historie* (abbr. *storie*, *>* *E. story*, *q. v.*), late ME. also *histoire*, after F.: cf. OF. *estoire*, *histoire*, F. *histoire* = Pr. *historia*, *estoria*, *storia* = Sp. Pg. *historia* = It. *istoria* = D. G. Dan. *historie* = Sw. *historia*, *<* L. *historia*, *<* Gr. *istoria*, a learning or knowing by inquiry, the knowledge so obtained, information, a narrative, history, *<* *istaw* or *istaw*, knowing, learned, a wise man, a judge, for **istaw*, *<* *eidēva*, know, 2d aor. *idēiv*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *wit*, *v.*] 1. A narrative, oral or written, of past events; a story: as, a *history* of England; a *history* of the civil war; a *history* of an individual.

Ther-off scripture make as an *historie*,
To ende that ay ther-of be memorie.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., I. 118.

I have heard a pretty *history* concerning this mountaine. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 91.

2. The recorded events of the past; also, that branch of science which is occupied with ascertaining and recording the facts of the past. History may deal with the past development of human affairs as a whole, or with some special phase of human activity, as in political history, ecclesiastical history, the history of philosophy, etc.; or with the life of animals, as in natural history; or with inorganic nature, as in geological history; but with reference to the lower animals and to inanimate nature the term has often no special implication of past time (see *natural history*, below).

It is the true office of *history* to represent the events themselves together with the counsels, and to leave the observations and conclusions thereupon to the liberty and faculty of every man's judgment. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 136.

I have read somewhere or other—in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I think—that *history* is philosophy teaching by example. *Bolingbroke*.

Already for each
I see *history* preparing a statue and niche.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

It is a favorite maxim of mine that *history*, while it should be scientific in its method, should pursue a practical object. That is, it should not only gratify the reader's curiosity about the past, but modify his view of the present, and his forecast of the future. *J. R. Seeley, Expansion of England*, Int.

We do not so much want *history* explained after the manner of science as we want it portrayed and interpreted after the manner of literature. *The Century*, XXVII. 926.

3. Recorded or accomplished fact; also, the aggregate of the events, recorded or unrecorded, which mark a given period of past time, as in the development of an individual or of a race, etc.: as, a checkered *history*.

Per. Where were you bred? . . .
Mar. If I should tell my *history*, it would seem
Like lies disdained in the reporting.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. . . . Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness. *Shak.*, As you Like it, II. 7.
All town-sprinkled lands that be,
Sailing through stars with all their history.
Emerson, *Monadnoc*.

The history of Europe, the history of Aryan man in Europe, the history of man as a really civilized and political being, begins in the lands round the Mediterranean, and of them it begins in the islands and peninsulas of Greece.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 277.

4. An eventful career; a past worthy of record; as, a man with a history.—5†. In liturgies, in medieval English uses, as in the Use of Sarum, the series of responsories to a set of lectures from the historical or other books of Scripture. The history was named from the initial words of the first responsory, and these were often also used as the name of the Sunday on which the history was said, or of the period following during which the lectures continued to be taken from the book then begun.

6. A historical play or drama.

The national history likewise continued to furnish subjects; and the chronicle history remained a favourite species of dramatic composition.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 146.

Ancient history, the history of man from the earliest authentic records to the destruction of the Roman empire, A. D. 476.—**Classical history**, the history of the Greeks and Romans.—**Ecclesiastical history**. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Medieval history**, the history of the period which extends from A. D. 476 to the beginning of the sixteenth century. See *middle ages*, under *age*.—**Modern history**, the history of the period which extends from the close of the middle ages to the present time. Some German historians subdivide modern history into *later history* (from 1492 to the beginning of the French revolution in 1789) and *latest history* (from 1789 to the present time).—**Natural history**, a popular designation of the study and description of natural objects, as animals, plants, and minerals, especially the two former, as distinguished from *civil, ecclesiastical, military*, etc., history.—**Profane history**, the history of secular events, as distinguished from *sacred history*.—**Sacred history**, the history recorded in the Bible.—**Tribal history**. Same as *phylogeny*: distinguished from *germ-history*, or *ontogeny*.—**Syn. History**, *Chronicle*, *Annals*; record, recital, story, relation. History in its general sense includes chronicles, annals, biography, autobiography, and even travels: as, the history of a journey. In a restricted sense it is an orderly account of the principal events affecting the people of a nation or district for a given period. It is sometimes divided into history proper and philosophical history, the former paying attention simply to the events themselves, the latter showing the events in connection with their causes and effects. When the order of time is most conspicuous, the history is a *chronicle*, which is generally divided into sections, each section covering a separate period of time. *Annals* are a form of chronicle in which the subdivision into periods is by years. *Chronicles* and *annals* are, however, sometimes used as names for simple and unpretending histories.

history (his'tō-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historied*, ppr. *historying*. [*< OF. historier*, *< ML. historiare*, narrate, depict, *< L. historia*, history: see *history*, *n.*] To record; relate. [Rare.]

Keep no tell-tale to his memory,
That may repeat and history his loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

history-painting (his'tō-ri-pān'ting), *n.* The art of representing historical subjects by painting; historical painting.

history-piece (his'tō-ri-pēs), *n.* A pictorial representation of a historical event.

histotrophic (his'tō-trof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ιστός, a web, tissue, + τροφή, rearing*.] Concerned in the formation of tissue.

Agents, hygienical or curative, which take part in the formation of organized tissue, may be termed *histotrophic* or *constructive*.
Dunglison.

histozyme (his'tō-zīm), *n.* [*< Gr. ιστός, a web, tissue, + ζύμη, leaven*: see *zymic*.] A substance or agent producing a zymotic action in the tissues.

Schmiedeberg discovered that injections of *histozyme* into the blood of dogs produced high fever.
Medical News, LIII. 542.

Histiobdella (his'tri-ob-del'ä), *n.* [NL., *< L. histrio*, a stage-player, + *Gr. βδέλλα, a leech*.] A genus of leeches, or *Hirudinea*, differing from all others of the group except *Malacobdella* in being dioecious, and further characterized by the possession of limb-like lateral appendages. This genus has lately been taken from among the leeches and associated with *Polygordius* and *Protodrilus* in a class *Haploannelida*.

histrio (his'tri-ō), *n.*; pl. *histriones* (his'tri-ō-nēz). [L.: see *histrio*.] Same as *histrio*.

He who was of greatest reputation, and had carried the name longest in all theatres, for his rare gift and dexterity that way, was called *Hister*; of whose name all other afterward were termed *Histriones*.

Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 725.

They are called *histriones*, or rather *histrices*, which play upon scaffolds and stages, enterludes and comedies. *Northbrooke*, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 237.

histrion (his'tri-on), *n.* [*< F. histrion* = Sp. *histrion* = Pg. *histrão* = It. *istrione*, *< L. his-*

trio (n-), a stage-player, *< Etruscan hister*. "The orig. sense was probably 'one who makes others laugh,' cf. *Skt. has, laugh, hasra, a fool*" (*Skeat*).] A stage-player; an actor. *Minsheu*.

histrionic (his'tri-on'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. histrionique* = Sp. *histrónico* = It. *istrionico*, *< L. histrionicus*, *< histrio* (n-), a stage-player: see *histrio*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to actors or acting; befitting the stage; theatrical; hence, feigned for effect; unreal.

In consequence of his [Edward's] love and his knowledge of the *histrionic* art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 285.

Foppish airs
And *histrionic* mumm'ry, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage.
Cowper, *Task*, II. 563.

I have been through as many hardships as Ulysses, in the pursuit of my *histrionic* vocation.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, II.

Histrionic spasm, spasm of the facial muscles.
II. *n.* 1. A dramatic performer; a stage-player. [Rare.]—2. *pl.* The art of theatrical representation; dramatic manner or expression: as, the *histrionics* of a stump-speaker.

histrionism (his'tri-on'iz-m), *a.* [*< histrionic* + *-ism*.] Same as *histrionic*.

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and *histrionical* than those that least affect such pitiful simplicities.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 164.

histrionically (his'tri-on'iz-m), *adv.* In a *histrionic* manner; theatrically. *Johnson*.

histrionism (his'tri-on'iz-m), *n.* [*< histrionic* + *-ism*.] A stroke of *histrionic* art; a theatrical effect.

How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of *histrionism* which women in London circles strove for years to acquire?

W. Black, *Princess of Thule*, vi.

histrionism (his'tri-ō-niz-m), *n.* [= *Sp. histrionismo*; as *histrion* + *-ism*.] The practice of stage-players; stage-playing; acting.

histrionize (his'tri-ō-niz), *v. t.* [*< histrion* + *-ize*.] To represent on the stage; act.

During the five hours space that, at the duke's desire, the solicitation of the Court, and his own recreation, he was pleased to *histrionize* it, he shewed himself so natural a representative that any one would have thought he had been so many several actors.

Urguhart, in *Sir John Hawkins's Johnson*, p. 303.

Histriophoca (his'tri-ō-fō-kä), *n.* [NL., *< L. histrio* (n-), a stage-player, + *phoca*, a seal.] A genus of seals, represented by the ribbon-seal, *H. fasciata*, characterized by double-rooted conical molar teeth.

hit (hit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hit*, ppr. *hitting*. [*< ME. hitten, hytten, huten*, hit, meet with, late AS. *hittan* (once), meet with, *< Icel. hitta*, hit upon, meet with, = Sw. *hitta*, find, discover, light upon, invent, = Dan. *hitte*, hit upon.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike or touch with some degree of force; give a stroke or blow to; especially, to strike intentionally.

As a blynde man in bataille . . .

Hath none happ with his axe his enemye to hitte.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 108.

Chain'd thunderbolts and hail
Of iron globes; which, on the victor host
Levell'd, with such impetuous fury smote,
That, whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 592.

Often came
Melissa, hitting all we saw with shafts
Of gentle satire. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, II.

Ay, that's about it, Muster Bolsover. You've about hit the mark.
T. A. Trollope, *Garstang Grange*, II.

2. To knock; move by means of a hit, stroke, or blow.

Everything past use was hit, as they say in Berkshire, out into the street.

H. Kingsley, *Ravenshoe*, xiii.

The next ball is a beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the reckless and unfeeling Jack catches hold of, and hits right round to leg for five.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 8.

3. To reach or attain to in perception or execution; come at; light upon; lay hold of so as to reproduce or portray.

Your father's image is so hit in you,

His very air, that I should call you brother,

As I did him. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

Excellent actor, how she hits this passion!

B. Jonson, *New Inn*, III. 2.

It is a pleasing and airy trifle, in which its author has sometimes happily hit the tone of Ariosto.

Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, I. 444.

4. To conform to; agree with; fit; suit: as, this hits my fancy.

I shall perform all these things in good time, I doubt not, they do so hit me. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 3.

Hard task! to hit the palate of such guests,
When Oldfield loves what Dartineut detests.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. II. 80.

5. In *backgammon*: (a) To take up (one of an opponent's men lying single or uncovered), by moving a man to its point. (b) To beat when one's opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board.—**Hard hit**, or *hit hard*, hurt or crippled as by a stroke of adversity, as one bereaved or disappointed; seriously touched or affected, as one who is in love. [Colloq.]

I got hit hard at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at écarté, and had some ugly misadventures arising out of a too liberal use of my autograph.

Lever, *Dodd Family Abroad*, I. 174.

To hit it off, to agree; be in accord. [Colloq.]—To hit off. (a) To produce or imitate on the spur of the moment; take off. [Rare.]

We hit off a little wit now and then, but no Animosity.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, III. 13.

(b) To represent or describe by characteristic strokes or touches.

That genuine pleasure which a Yankee never fails to feel in anything smartly and neatly hit off in language.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 365.

To hit the blot, to hit the cushion, etc. See the nouns.—To hit the nail on the head. See *nail*.—To hit the pipe, to smoke opium. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To come in forcible contact; strike; clash.

Arthur with ane anlace egerly smyttez,

And hittez ever in the hulke up to the hittez.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1148.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit one against another? *Locke*.

2. To reach an intended point or object; effect an aim or purpose; succeed as by a stroke of skill or luck.

The haunyn that he hit to was hard by the cave

There Pelles in poverty priely lay.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13495.

Off expectation falls, . . . and off it hits

Where hope is coldest, and despair most shifts.

Shak., All's Well, II. 1.

A little wit

Will serve to make our play hit.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, Prol.

All human race would fain be quits,

And millions miss for one that hits.

Swift, *On Poetry*.

3. To agree; suit; fit.

The number so exactly hits.

Waterland, *Scripture Vindicated*, III. 6.

If matters hit right, we may thereby get better returns than Cardigan silver Mines afford. *Howell*, *Letters*, II. 33.

4†. To act in harmony; be of one mind.

Pray you let us hit together.

Shak., *Lear*, I. 1. (*Steevens*.)

To hit on or upon, to come upon; fall or light upon by chance; discover as by accident.

"Acyft thou happe," quath hue, "that thow hitte on Clergie,
And hast vnderstanding what he wolde mene,
Sey to hym thy-self ouer-see my bokes."

Piers Plowman (C), xii. 114.

I can never hit on's name. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., III. 2.

Scarcely any person who proposed to himself the same end with Bacon could fail to hit upon the same means.
Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

To hit out, to strike out with the fist; deal a blow or blows.

It was a sight to see the colonel, in his agony, hit right out . . . at that senior clerk's unoffending stomach.

Trollope, *Autobiography*, III.

hit (hit), *n.* [*< hit*, *v.*] 1. A stroke; a blow; the collision or impact of one body against another.

Some have receiv'd the knocks, some given the hits,

And all concludes in love.

Beau. and FL., *Wit at Several Weapons*, v. 2.

2. In *fencing*, a stroke or touch with the sword or foil.

Ham. I'll play this bout first. . . .

Come.—Another hit: what say you?

Laer. A touch, a touch, I do confess.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. A stroke of good luck; a casual or surprising success; a favorable effect or outcome: as, the play made a hit.

What late he call'd a blessing now was wit,

And God's good providence a lucky hit.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, III. 378.

The actors crowded round her. "We'd no idea of it!"

"Capital!" "A great hit!" they exclaimed.

Mrs. Whitney, *Leslie Goldthwaite*, xii.

4. A striking expression or turn of thought; a saying that goes to the point: as, a happy hit in a speech.

A yet more accurate representation of fine passages, or

felleitous hits in speaking. *Brougham*, *Lord Chatham*.

The passage, with its comic after-echoes, has now exhausted itself, the hit has been made, and the interrupted threads of the former dramatic action are gathered up again as the scene moves on.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 33.

5. A stroke of satire or sarcasm; a touch of censure.

No long bursts of declamation, but dramatic dialogue and interrogation, by-hints, and unexpected hits at one and the other most common-place soldier's failing.

Kingsley, *Hypatia*, xxi.

6. In *backgammon*: (a) A move made by a player which puts one of his opponent's men for a time out of play and compels him to return to the original starting-place. (b) A game won by a player after his opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a *gammon* and a *backgammon*.—7. A good crop. [Prov. Eng.]—**Gallery hit**. See *gallery*. **hit²** (hit), *pron.* The original form of the neuter pronoun *it*. It is still found in dialectal use, but sometimes (as in negro speech) it is rather an accidental reversion to than a survival of the original aspirated form. See *hit* and *it*. *Chaucer*.

Hit is in common use in Scotland for the neuter pronoun *it*. This is a survival of an old form. Scotsmen do not make the mistake of using the aspirate where it should not be. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 112.

hit³. A (Middle English) contracted form of *hideth*, third person singular present indicative of *hide*, *v.*

hitamite (hit'a-mit), *n.* The dobson or bellgrammite. [Reading, Pennsylvania, U. S.]

hitch (hich), *v.* [*ME. hitchen, hytchen, hichen, hychen*; origin uncertain: (1) appar. an assimilated form of the verb which remains in mod. E. dial. *hick*, *hop*, *spring*, *hike*, *swing*, *toss*, *throw*, etc. (see *hick*, *hike*): cf. G. dial. *hicken, hickeln, hicksen*, equiv. to G. (nasalized) *hinken* (> prob. Sw. *hinka*, Dan. *hinke*), go lame, limp, hobble; or (2) perhaps < OD. *hutsen*, D. *hutsen*, shake, jolt, jog, > ult. E. (Sc.) *hotch*, move by jerks: see *hotch* and *hustle*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move by jerks or with pauses or rests; hop; hobble; halt; limp, literally or figuratively: as, to *hitch* along on the ground; verse that *hitches*.

When the water began to ascend up to their refuted hills, and the place of their hope became an island, lo, now they *hitch* up higher to the tops of the tallest trees. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 71.

Weary of long standing, to ease themselves a little by *hitching* into another place. *Fuller*.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, and *hitches* in a rhyme.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 78.

Punishment this day *hitches* (if she still *hitch*) after
Crime with frightful shoes-of-swiftness.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 5.

2. To be fastened, entangled, or snarled; catch.

We are told that there was an infinite innumerable company of little bodies, called atoms, from all eternity, flying and roving about in a void space, which at length *hitched* together and united. *South*, Works, IX. iii.

Set your opinion at whatever pitch,
Knots and impediments make something *hitch*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 98.

3. To strike the feet together in going; interfere, as a horse. [Eng.]—4. To get on with another, as if in harness; work smoothly together. [Colloq.]

I . . . have come to drive a spell for this old fellow, but I guess we shan't *hitch* long.

Mrs. Clavers, Forest Life, I. 116.

To *hitch up*, to harness a horse or horses to a vehicle; make ready for driving. [Colloq.]

I was much amused at the lofty air with which the fat driver ordered his assistants to *hitch up* quickly.

Letters from the South, II. 117.

He would *hitch up* at once and drive over to Elyria.
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, iv.

II. trans. 1. To pull up; raise by jerks.

Some special powers with which his legs were endowed had already *hitched* up his glossy trousers at the ankles.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 10.

Here comes a great hulking sailor; his face beams with honesty, he rolls in his gait, he *hitches* up his wide trousers, he wears his shiny hat at the back of his head; his hair hangs in ringlets; he chews a quid.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 51.

2. To fasten, especially in a temporary or occasional way; make fast; tether; tie up by means of a hook, a ring, a bridle, a rope, etc.

"As true as you live, mother," said Aunt Lois, who had tripped to the window, "there's Miss Asphyxia Smith *hitching* her horse at our picket fence."

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 236.

Sometimes the crab *hitches* one of its claws into some crack or fissure.
Queen, Anat., xiv.

3. *Naut.*, to cover with a network of twine or small cord, worked with one end.—To *hitch horses*, to agree; join interests. [Colloq.]

After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we never *hitched* horses together.
McClintock, Tales.

hitch (hich), *n.* [*ME. hiche, v.*] 1. A pull or jerk upward: as, to give one's trousers a *hitch*.

—2. The act of catching or fastening, as on a hook, a post, etc.—3. A halt; an impediment; a stoppage; an obstruction, especially of an unexpected and temporary nature: as, a *hitch* in the proceedings; a *hitch* in one's gait.

With pert jirk forward, and little *hitch* in my gait like a scholastick beau.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

I am credibly informed that there is still a considerable *hitch* or hobble in your enunciation. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

There are many *hitches* in the evolution ethic, as Dr. Martineau shows; and it is well for us that there are; for serious consequences would result from its scientific establishment. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 188.

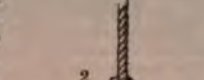
4. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation.

—5. Temporary assistance; timely help: as, to lend one a *hitch*. [Colloq.]

—6. *Naut.*, a knot or noose in a rope for making it fast to another rope or to a spar or other object: as, a clove-hitch, a rolling hitch, etc.—7. *pl.* In *whaling*, the fastening of the ironstrap on the socket of a toggle-iron.

—Becket-hitch, a sheet-bend; a single bend or a weaver's hitch.

—Blackwall or Backwall hitch, a hitch made with a rope over a hook so that it will jam during a strain on the rope, and be easily detached when the strain is relieved.—Diamond hitch, a peculiar hitch or interlacing of the ropes in fastening a pack or "packing," so arranged as to form a diamond

() on the top of the pack, the weight of the pack serving to tighten the hitch.

The Misourian was an expert packer, versed in the mysteries of the *diamond hitch*, the only arrangement of the ropes that will insure a load staying in its place.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 202.

Magnus hitch (*naut.*), a peculiar way of fastening a rope to a spar, consisting in a round turn about the spar, with a half-hitch on the standing part.—Rolling hitch (*naut.*), a hitch made by passing the end of a rope twice round another rope or a spar in such a way that the hauling part will jam these two turns, and then securing the end by a half-hitch.

hitchcock, *n.* A variant of *hickcock*, for *hiccup*.

Baret, Alvarie, 1570.

hitchelt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *hatchel*.

hitcher (hich'er), *n.* 1. One who or that which hitches, in any sense.—2. A boat-hook. *E. H. Knight*.

And when they could not cause him to rise, one of them took a *hitcher*, or long boate-hooke, and hitch'd in the sickle mans breeches, drawing him backward.

John Taylor, Works (1630).

hitchily (hich'i-li), *adv.* By jerks; unevenly.

Things go more *hitchily* the first year [after marriage] than ever they do afterward.

W. D. Howells, Wedding Journey, ii.

hitchiness (hich'i-nes), *n.* Frequent interruption or obstruction.

You must be careful not to contradict me, or cross me in anything. . . . The great object is not to have any *hitchiness*. *W. D. Howells*, Wedding Journey, ii.

hitching-bar (hich'ing-bär), *n.* A rail or bar set horizontally upon posts, and having rings or holes, to which horses are tethered or hitched: commonly fixed in front of a tavern. [U. S.]

hitching-clamp (hich'ing-klamp), *n.* A form of cam used in fastening a horse to a hitching-post. The hitching-strap is passed through it in such a way that the harder the horse pulls upon it the tighter it binds.

hitching-post (hich'ing-pöst), *n.* A post to which horses are hitched or tethered.

Further down were the shops, each with its row of *hitching-posts* across the front. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 443.

hitchy (hich'i), *a.* [*ME. hiche, n.*, + *-y*.] Characterized by hitches or jerks; interrupted by temporary obstructions.

hithe, *n.* [*ME. hithe, hythe*, < AS. *hith*, a port or haven.] A port or haven. The word is obsolete except as used in the names of a few English places, as *Hythe*, *Rotherhithe*, *Queenhithe*, *Lambeth* (Anglo-Saxon *Lambethith*, *Lambhith*).

When the *hithe* fell into the hands of King Stephen, he bestowed it on William de Yprea.

Pennant, London, p. 473.

The *hythe* or port which tradition fixed in the modern Bucklersbury. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 438.

hither (hih'er), *adv.* [With change of *d* to *th* (*dh*), as in *thither*, *whither*, *father*, *mother*, etc.; < ME. *hider*, *hidere*, *hidre*, *heder*, < AS. *hider* (sometimes *hidres*, in the phrase *hidres thidres*, usually *hider* and *thider*, *hither* and *thither*; the form *hither* is found once, appar. miswritten) = Icel. *hedhra* = Sw. *hit* = Dan. *hid* = Goth.

hidre, *hither*, = L. *citra*, on this side (see *cis*-), < *hi-*, the pronominal base of *he*, *him*, *here*, etc., + *-der*, *-dra*, compar. suffix, = *-ther*, *-ter*, in *whether*, *after*, etc. Cf. *thither* and *whither*.] 1. To this place: used with verbs signifying motion: as, to come *hither*; to bring *hither*.

I a-bide after Merlin, that sholde come *heder* to speke with me. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 45.

Who doth ambition shun, . . .
Come *hither*, come *hither*, come *hither*;
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5 (song).

Many doe informe me, your comming *hither* is not for trade, but to invade my people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 208.

2. To this time; up to the present time.

From that tyme *hidre*, the Sowdan clepethe him self Calyffee. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 44.

3. To this point; to this end; to this argument or conclusion. [Rare.]

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man. *Hooker*.

Hither and thither, to this place and to that; back and forth.

The disowned of all parties, the rejected and foolishly bedrifted *hither* and *thither*, to what corner of nature can he now drift with advantage?

Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

Hither and yon, here and there; near and far. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

hither (hih'er), *a.* [*ME. hither, adv.*] On the side or in the direction of the person speaking; near: correlative of *further*: as, on the *hither* side of a hill.

The Prince then proceeded to send his army across the river. . . . The rear guard . . . were alone left upon the *hither* bank, in order to provoke or to tempt the enemy.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 257.

This light overhung the far-rolling landscape, . . . and nearer still it touched to spring-like brilliancy a level, green meadow on the *hither* edge of the water.

The Century, XXXV. 945.

hither (hih'er), *v. i.* To come *hither*. [Rare.]

—To *hither* and *thither*, to go back and forth; travel about.

An old black trunk—a companion to our *hithering* and *thithering* for seven long years.

The New Mirror (New York), III. 96.

Fraser applied to me to write a word about him [Edward Irving], which I did; and, after much *hithering* and *thithering*, I ascertain to-day that it is at last to be printed.

Carlyle, in Froude.

hithermore, *a. compar.* [*ME. hither + -more*.] Nearer in this direction.

The . . . part of the City that stood on the *hithermore* Banke.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 472.

hithermost (hih'er-möst), *a. superl.* [*ME. hither + -most*.] Nearest in this direction.

Ambassadors were sent to the cities of the *hithermost* part of Spain unto Aquitaine.

Golding, tr. of Caesar, fol. 80.

The *hithermost*, in the changeable blue and green robe, is the commendably-fashioned gallant, Eucoemos.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

hitherto (hih'er-tö'), *adv.* [*ME. hiderto*, < *hider*, *hither*, + *to*, to.] 1. To this place; thus far. [Archaic.]

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further.

Job xxxviii. 11.

2. To this time; until now.

Oure lorde foryeteth not his Synner; and he hath [shewed] me yet *hidyr-to* that he hath me not forgotten.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 578.

Hitherto they have flourish'd, now I hope they will strike.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

A journey of seventy miles, to a family that had *hitherto* never been above ten from home, filled us with apprehension.

Goldsmith, Vicar, II.

It was a noble and gracious spectacle—the meeting of those *hitherto* inveterate foes, the duke of Medina Sidonia and the marques of Cadiz.

Irving, Granada, p. 57.

[Rarely used adjectively: as,

The *hitherto* experience of men.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 197.]

hitherunto (hih'er-un'tö'), *adv.* [*ME. hither + unto*.] Until this time.

Every hour he was to look for nothing but some cruel death; which *hitherunto* had only been delayed by the captain's vehement dealing for him.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

hitherward, *hitherwards* (hih'er-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [*ME. hiderward, hiderward, hederward, hiderwardes*, < AS. *hiderweard*, *hiderweard*, < *hider*, *hither*, + *-weard*, -ward.] 1. Toward this place; this way.

Herkenes now *hedyrward*, and herys this storye.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 25.

O! turne thy rudder *hitherward* awhile;
Here may thy storme-bett vessell safely ryde.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 32.

I thought I heard my father coming *hitherward*.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, I. 2.



1, clove-hitch; 2, timber-hitch; 3, Black-wall hitch.

2†. To this time.

And fro that tyme *hitherwardes*, thei nevere wolden suffer man to dwelle amonges hem longer than 7 dayes and 7 nyghtes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 154.

hit-off (hit'ôf), *n.* [*< hit off*. See *hit*¹, *v. t.*] A clever presentation, imitation, or travesty.

The plaudits which would accompany a successful *hit-off* of the subject under treatment.

Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xi.

hit-or-miss (hit'ôr-mis'), *adv.* and *a.* **I.** *adv.* Recklessly; haphazard: as, he rode *hit-or-miss*.
II. *a.* Reckless; haphazard.

She talked with a *hit-or-miss* kind of carelessness.

Aidé, Rita, p. 80.

hitter (hit'êr), *n.* [*< hit*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who hits or strikes, as in batting, boxing, etc.: as, a hard *hitter* (that is, one who delivers a hard or heavy blow).

Then the cover-point *hitter*, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow twisters.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

Hittite (hit'it), *n.* and *a.* [With suffix *-ite*² (equiv. to *Hetean* with suffix *-an*, *< L.L. Hethaus*, rarely *Cethaus*, pl. *Hethai*, also *Hethim*: Vulgate), *< Heb. Khittim*, pl. (initial *heth*), *Hittites*.] **I.** *n.* One of a powerful ancient people, probably not Semitic, of northern Syria and parts of Asia Minor. In the Old Testament the Hittites are represented as one of the original Canaanitish races, and as finally subjected to tribute by Solomon. Under the names *Khita* and *Khatti*, they appear in Egyptian and Assyrian history as possessing a great empire, and as formidable antagonists during many centuries. They were a commercial and civilizing people.

And the man went into the land of the *Hittites*, and built a city, and called the name thereof *Luz*.
Judges i. 26.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hittites.—**Hittite art**, the art of the Hittites, barbarous but original, and with marked reminiscences of Egyptian and notably of Assyrian art. Its remains consist of numerous funeral and other reliefs in Lycania, Phrygia, Lydia, and elsewhere in Asia Minor and in Syria.

hity-tity (hi'ti-ti'ti), *interj.* and *a.* Same as *hoity-toity*.

hive (hiv), *n.* [*< ME. hive, hyve*, earlier *hyfe*, *< AS. hýfe*, earliest form *hýfi*, a hive; perhaps radically = *L. cūpa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., *> ult. E. cup* and *coop*, *q. v.*] **1.** An artificial shelter or cell for the habitation of a swarm of honey-bees; a place in which bees harbor and lay up honey. Hives were for ages, and in some places still are, made of thick ropes of straw, wound and fastened in a characteristic conical form still distinctively known as the beehive form; but they are now generally square chests of several compartments, or with many small boxes, for the storage and removal of the honey. The natural harbor of wild bees is usually in a hollow tree.

Our thighs pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey,
We bring it to the *hive*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And bees in *hives* as idly wait
The call of early Spring.
Coeper, To Mr. Newton.

2†. A bonnet or hat shaped like a beehive.

Upon her head a platted *hive* of straw,
Which fortified her visage from the sun.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 8.

3. A swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Humm'd like a *hive* all round the narrow quay.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4†. The abode of any animal.

Hens, Peacocks, Geese, and Ducks, bred in and accustomed to Houses, forsook their wonted *Hives*, and turned wild.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 29.

5. Figuratively, a place swarming with busy occupants; a bustling company.

Our public *hives* of puerile resort,
That are of chief and most approv'd report.
Coeper, Tirocinium, l. 458.

There the *hive* of Roman liars worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot.
Tennyson, Boadicea.

hive (hiv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hived*, ppr. *hiving*. [*< hive, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gather into a hive; cause to enter a hive: as, to *hive* bees.—**2.** To stow, as in a place of deposit; lay up in store for future use or enjoyment.

So *hive* him
In the swan-skin coverlid and cambric sheets.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Hiving wisdom with each studious year.
Byron.

This learning won by loving looks I *hived*
As sweeter lore than all from books derived.
Lovell, To Geo. Wm. Curtis.

II. *intrans.* To enter a hive; take to a hive, as bees; take shelter or lodgings together, in the manner of bees.

Drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.*
At this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities.
Pope, Letters.

hive-bee (hiv'bē), *n.* The common honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*.

hive-nest (hiv'nest), *n.* A large nest built and occupied by several pairs of birds in common. The most remarkable structures of this kind are made by African birds of the family *Plocidae*, or weavers; those



Hive-nest of Republican Grosbeak (*Philetarus socius*).

made by the republican grosbeak, *Philetarus socius*, are shaped like a great umbrella or gigantic mushroom. Clusters of the bottle-nosed nests built of mud by the republic-



Hive-nest of Republican Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

can swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, and affixed to cliffs throughout the western United States, or under the eaves of houses in populous districts, are hive-nests, as are also the remarkable structures made by the anis (*Crotaphaga ani*), inhabiting the warm parts of America.

hiver (hiv'êr), *n.* One who gathers bees into a hive.

hives (hivz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** Laryngitis.—**2.** Urticaria and (loosely) other skin affections. See *urticaria*.

hive-vine (hiv'vin), *n.* The partridge-berry or squaw-vine, *Mitchella repens*.

Hivite (hiv'it), *n.* One of an ancient Canaanite people in northern Palestine.

There was not a city that made peace with the children of Israel, save the *Hivites*, the inhabitants of Gibeon.

Josh. xi. 19.

hizz† (hiz), *v. i.* [A variant of *hiss*.] To hiss.

The Wheels and Horses Hoofs *hizz'd* as they past them
[Snow and Frosts] o'er. *Cowley, Pindaric Odes, x. 10.*

To have a thousand with red burning spits
Come *hizzing* in upon 'em.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6 (folio 1623).

hizzing† (hiz'ing), *n.* A hissing or hiss.

Lest, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd,
The dismal ghost uncertain *hizzings* yield.
May, tr. of Lucan, vi.

H. J. An abbreviation in epitaphs of the Latin phrase *hic jacet* (which see).

hl- An initial combination formerly in use in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, now reduced to *l-* by the omission of *h*. For examples, see *laugh*, *lean*¹, *listen*, *loaf*, *lord*, *loud*, *low*¹, etc.

H. L. An abbreviation of *House of Lords*.

h'm (h'm), *interj.* A form of *hem*², *hum*¹. It is also used as a murmur of assent, being then often repeated, *h'm, h'm*.

H. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty*.

H. M. C. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's* customs.

H. M. S. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's* ship, or steamer, or service: as, *H. M. S. Bellerophon*.

ho¹ (hō), *interj.* [Also written *hoa*, formerly *hoe*, and, as a teamster's cry, *whoa*, *q. v.*; *< ME. ho*, *hoo* = *G. ho* = *Icel. hō* = *F. ho* = *Hind. ho*, etc.; an aspirated form of *O*, *oh*, a sonorous syllable: see *O*², *oh*, and cf. *ah*, and *ha*¹, *hoo*, etc.] **1.** A cry or call uttered to arrest attention; also, an exclamation of satisfaction or exultation.

Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.
Isa. lv. 1.

Ho, ho, quoth the devyll, we are well pleased.
J. Heywood, The Four P's.

Here dwells my father Jew:—*Ho!* who's within?
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Half in dread
To hear my father's clamour at our backs
With *Ho!* from some bay-window shake the night.
Tennyson, Princess, l.

2. In particular, a cry used to stop one who is passing, or to command a stop in some action; now, especially (also written *whoa*), a cry used to stop a horse or other draft-animal; used imperatively, stop! hold!

But *ho!* for we han ryght ynogh of this.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1242.

I leepe, y daunce, y skippe, y synge,
I am so myrle y can not seie *ho*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

I had rather thrash than be bound to kick these rascals
till they cried *ho!* *Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.*

Heave *ho!* See *heave*.

ho¹ (hō), *n.* [*< ME. ho*, appar. *< ho*, *interj.*; but perhaps considered as short for *hold*: cf. *D. hou*, hold, stop, prop. *houd*, impv. of *houden* = *E. hold*¹: see *avast*.] **1.** A command to keep silence, or to cease from anything.

An heraud on a skaffold made an *ho*,
Till al the noyse of the peple was ido.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1675.

2. Cessation; end; pause; intermission.

After that than can he telle his wo,
But that was endes, withouten *ho*.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1083.

Out of all *ho*, without any moderation; out of all measure.

He loved the fair maid of Fressingfield once out of all *ho*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

There is no *ho* with him, he is not to be restrained.

But now these courtiers—there's no *ho* with 'em.
Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

ho¹ (hō), *v. i.* [*< ME. hoen* = *Icel. hōa*, cry *ho*; from the *interj.* Cf. *hoy*².] **1.** To cry out; call out; hail.—**2†.** To stop; cease.

Whanne thou art taught that thou schuldist *ho*
Of sweering, but whanne it were neede,
Thou scornest hem that sayn thee so.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 195.

ho²†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *who*.

ho³†, *pron.* See *he*¹.

Ho. The chemical symbol of holmium.

hoactzin, **hoaczin** (hō-akt'zin, -ak'zin), *n.*

[*S. Amer.*] The *Opisthocomus cristatus*, a remarkable bird

of South America, of uncertain affinities, differing so much from all other known birds that a superfamily group, *Opisthocomi* or *Heteromorphæ*, has been formed for its reception. Also *hoatzin*, *hoazin*.

hoaming†, *n.* A word not found elsewhere than in the passage cited, where it is probably an error (for *combing* in the form *coaming*, or else for *foaming*†).

Vent. What a Sea comes in!

Mast. A hoaming Sea! We shall have foul Weather.
Dryden, Tempest, l. 1.

hoar (hōr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hore*; *< ME. hore*, *hoor*, *< AS. hār* = *Icel. hār*, *hoar*, *hoary*; prob. = *OS. hēr* = *OHG. hēr*, distinguished, orig. 'venerable' (†): see *herre*. Cf. *haar*.] **1.** White: as, *hoar* frost (see *hoar-frost*); *hoar* cliffs.

And the warm breathings of the southwest passed
Over the *hoar* rime of the Saugus hills.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

2. Gray, as with age; hoary: as, *hoar* locks.

Thanne mette I with a man, a Mydleden Sodaye,
As *hore* as an hawethorne, and Abraham he higte.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 173.

He toke the heed all white *hoor* in the foreste of Darmautes, where he mette hym in gise of a palmer.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

And trembles on its arid stalk
The *hoar* plume of the golden-rod.

Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

Hence—**3.** Old; ancient; antique.

At length she found the troden gras,
In which the tract of peoples footing was,
Under the steepe foot of a mountaine *hore*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 10.

These *hoar* relics (flint implements) of long-vanished generations of men.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 193.

4†. Moldy; musty.

A hare, sir, in a lenten pie, that is something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.



Hoatzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*).

hoar (hōr), *n.* [*< hoar, a.*] Hoariness; antiquity. [Rare.]

His grants are engrafted on the publick law of Europe, covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages. *Burke*.

hoar (hōr), *v.* [*< ME. *horen*, not found, *< AS. hārian*, become hoar or gray, *< hār*, hoar: see *hoar, a.*] 1. To become white or hoar.—2. To become moldy or musty.

But a hare that is hoar
Is too much for a score,
When it hoars ere it be spent.

Shak., E. and J., II. 4.

II. trans. To make white or hoary. [Rare.]

On th' one side, Hills hoar'd with eternall Snowes
And craggy Rocks Baigners doe inclose.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

hoard¹ (hōrd), *n.* [*< ME. hord*, *< AS. hord* = *OS. hord* = *OHG. MHG. hort*, *G. (revived) hort* = *Icel. hodd*, *hodd* = *Goth. huzd*, a treasure; prob. akin to *L. custos*, a guard, keep, *custodia*, guard, watch (see *custody*), lit. perhaps, as the word in comp. (esp. in *AS.*) indicates, a place 'hidden,' being ult. akin to *AS. hýdan*, etc., hide: see *hide*¹, and cf. *hut*, and *house*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A treasure; a fund; a stock or store laid by; an accumulation of something for preservation or future use; hence, any mass of things preserved by being deposited together.

I have a venturous fairy that shall seek
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts.

Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1.

As some lone miser, visiting his store,
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er;
Hoards after hoards his rising raptures fill,
Yet still he sighs, for hoards are wanting still.

Goldsmith, Traveller, I. 53.

Up to this time [1000] the revenue of the crown had been drawn mainly from the rents of its own demesne and the royal dues collected in every shire from thegns who held grants of folk-land. The hoard was made up from other sources of wealth. *J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 387.*

Here at Winchester we may suppose the king's hoard was deposited. *Athenæum, No. 3083, p. 706.*

2. A hoarding-place; a treasure-house or treasury.

Hit shalbe thought, if that I mow,
Hit is wel kept in horde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 54. (Halliwell.)

Cups and basins of the same precious metals [silver and gold] were stored in the hoards of the wealthier nobles.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 322.

3. A place of retirement or concealment; a closet or cabinet; a lurking-place.

He that is usant to this synne of glotony he ne may no synne withstonde; he most ben in servage of alle vices, for it is the develes hord ther he hideth him and resteth.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

hoard¹ (hōrd), *v.* [*< ME. horden*, *< AS. hordian* (= *OHG. gi-hurten*, *MHG. horden* = *Goth. huzd-jan*), hoard, *< hord*, a hoard, treasure.] 1. *trans.* To treasure up; to collect and store; to amass and deposit for preservation or security, or for future use; to store; to lay up: often followed by *up*.

The places where the Golde is, appeare and are knowne by the drynesse and barrennesse of the soile, as if Nature it selfe could not hord up Gold in her spacious chest, but shee must needs proue bare and barren of her wanted good workes. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 689.*

II. intrans. To gather and save; to lay up store.

Ere our coming, see thou shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots.

Shak., E. John, III. 3.

hoard² (hōrd), *n.* [*< AF. *horde*, *hurde*, *OF. horde*, a palisade, barrier, *< OD. horde*, a hurdle: see *hurdle*.] Same as *hoarding*².

hoarder (hōr'dér), *n.* [*< ME. (Kent) hordyer*, *< AS. hordere*, a treasurer, steward, *< hordian*, hoard: see *hoard*¹, *v.*] 1. A treasurer; a steward.

The King's Hoarder was as old as the King's "hoard." Under the Norman reigns he appears under the Latin title of Treasurer. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 291.*

2. One who hoards or accumulates; one who lays up a store of something; one who gathers and keeps a stock or fund.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but hoarders of money. *Locke.*

hoard-house¹, *n.* [*< ME. horde-hous*; *< hoard*¹ + *house*¹.] A treasure-house or treasury.

Ryghte above Rome yate,
An horde-hous they have let make.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 137. (Halliwell.)

hoard-house², *n.* [Appar. *< hoard*² + *house*¹.] A shed for cattle.

hoarding¹ (hōr'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hoard*¹, *v.*] The act of amassing or making a hoard.

My covetous Passon did approve
The Hoarding up, not Use of Love.

Cowley, The Mistress, Vain Love.

hoarding² (hōr'ding), *n.* [*< hoard*² + *-ing*¹.] 1. In medieval fort., a covered structure of timber,

either temporary or permanent, placed on top of the walls and towers of a fortress to afford increased facilities for defense. The hoarding projected beyond the face of the wall, in order that missiles



Section of Hoarding, Castle of Coucy, France.

H, H, hoarding; *H'*, *W'*, wall of the donjon; *O*, arched opening or embrasure in the wall; *L, L*, loopholes, for archers, etc.; *M, M*, machicolations. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

might be dropped through machicolations or holes in its floor upon an enemy below; and it was provided with numerous loopholes for the convenience of the defending marksmen.

2. A fence for inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work; any similar inclosure of boards. [Eng.]

Here against a hoarding of decaying timber he is brought to bay. *Dickens, Bleak House, xlv.*

Wooden fences or hoarding (ὄρυφάκτοι) were usual at Athens for enclosing fore-courts.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), p. 280.

Hence—3. A bill-board; any boarding on which bills are posted. [Eng.]

His conscience so multiplied each bill and poster that in twenty-four hours London seemed to him a great hoarding.

Cornhill Magazine.

Also *hoard*.

hoard¹ (hōrd), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. *hored*; pp. of *hoar, v.*] Moldy; musty.

Thys our prouysion of bread, we toke with vs out of our houses, whotte, the day we departed to come vnto you. And now beholde, it is dried up and hored.

Bible of 1551, Josh. ix. 12.

hoar-frost (hōr'frōst), *n.* [*< ME. horfrost*, *hoor-frost*, *hore frost*; *< hoar, a.*, + *frost*; not so combined in *AS.*, where, however, cf. "hrim and forst, häre hildstapan," 'rime and frost, hoar warriors' (*Cynewulf*, Andreas, l. 1259).] White frost. See *hoar, a.*, and *frost*.

He scattereth the hoarfrost like ashes. *Ps. cxlvii. 16.*

hoarhound, horehound (hōr'hound), *n.* [The *d* is excrement; *< ME. horhowne*, *horone*, *hore-hune*, *< AS. hārhone*, also *hār hūne*, hoarhound (*hūrt hār hūne*, white hoarhound): *hār*, hoar, white; *hūne* (also used alone), hoarhound.] The popular name of

several plants of the natural order *Labiata*. (a) The common or white hoarhound, *Marrubium vulgare*. It grows in waste places and by waysides, and is distributed throughout Europe and northern Asia, and naturalized in North America. It is an erect branched herb, covered throughout with cottony white hairs; the flowers are small and almost white, crowded in the axils of the leaves; the smell is aromatic and the flavor bitter. It is much used as a remedy for coughs and asthmas.

An heved hor als horhowne. *Reliq. Antig., II. 9. (Halliwell.)*

(b) The black or stinking hoarhound, *Ballota nigra*, a common European weed in waste places near towns and villages. The flowers are purple, and the whole plant is fetid and unattractive. (c) The water-hoarhound, one of various species of *Lycopus*, particularly *L. Europæus*, a native of Europe and America.

Hoarhound (*Marrubium vulgare*).
a, flower.

hoariness (hōr'i-nes), *n.* [*< hoary* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being hoary, whitish, or gray: as, the hoariness of age.

My head

With care's harsh sudden hoariness o'erspread.
Donne, His Picture.

2. Moldiness.

Hoariness, vinewednesse, or mouldiness, coming of moisture, for lack of cleansing. *Baret, Alvearie.*

hoarish¹ (hōr'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horish*; *< hoar* + *-ish*.] Hoary; gray.

The white and horish heeres, the messengers of age,
That shew like lines of true belief, that this life doth as-
swage. *Surrey, No Age is Content.*

hoarse (hōrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horse*; *< ME. hoors*, *hors* (with intrusive *r*), *hoos*, *hos*, earlier *has*, *< AS. hās* = *MD. heesch*, and *heersch*, *haersch* (with intrusive *r*), now *heesch* = *MLG. hēsch*, *heisch*, *LG. heesch* = *OHG. heis*, *heisi*, *MHG. heis*, *heise*, also with adj. formative *-er*, *heiser*, *G. heiser* = *Icel. háss* (for reg. **heiss*) = *Sw. hes* = *Dan. hæse*, hoarse, rough. The *D* term. *-sch*, and perhaps the intrusive *r* in *E.* and *D.*, may be due to confusion with *harsh*, *q. v.*, in *ME. harsk*, often without its *r*, *hask*.] 1. Deep and rough or harsh to the ear; discordant; raucous.

Me thought I herde a hunt blowe
T' assay his great horne, and for to knowe
Whether it was clere, or horse of sowne.

Iste of Ladies.

The hoarse resounding shore. *Dryden, Iliad, I.*

Hoarse, broken sounds, like trumpets' harsh alarms,
Run through the hive, and call them to their arms.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, IV.

Whispering hoarse presage of oblivion.
Lancelotti, Memoriae Positum.

His voice, rather hoarse in its lower notes, had a clear sounding ring when raised.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 52.

2. Having a deep and harsh or grating voice; uttering low raucous sounds: as, to be hoarse from a cold.

Warwick is hoarse with calling thee to arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation croak'd, God save King Log!
Pope, Dunciad, I. 330.

I hear thee not at all, or hoarse

As when a hawk hawks his wares.

Tennyson, The Blackbird.

hoarse (hōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoarsed*, ppr. *hoarsing*. [*< hoarse, a.*] To render hoarse: as, he was all hoarsed up. [Obsolete or colloq.]

When his [the sinner's] voice is hoarsed—I mean his acknowledgement gone—his case is almost desperate.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 355.

hoarsely (hōrs'li), *adv.* In a hoarse manner; with a rough, grating voice or sound.

With untuned tongue she hoarsely calls her maid.
Shak., Lucrece, I. 1214.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd.

Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, I. 279.

hoarsen (hōr'sn), *v. t.* [*< hoarse* + *-en*¹ (3).] To make hoarse. [Rare.]

I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice and roughen my character.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 79.

hoarseness (hōrs'nes), *n.* [*< ME. hoorsnesse*, *hoorsnesse*, *< AS. hāsnes*, *hāsnyss*, *< hās*, hoarse: see *hoarse*.] The state or quality of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

Sovereigne it is for the dropsie and hoarseness of the throat; for presently it scoureth the pipes, cleareth the voice and maketh it audible.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 23.

Hoarseness of voices may arise from the glottis not entirely closing during the vibrations of the vocal chords.

Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 154.

hoarstone (hōr'stōn), *n.* [*< ME. *horstone*, *< AS. hār stān*, a hoarstone: *hār*, hoar (frequently applied to trees, stones, cliffs, etc.); *stān*, stone: see *hoar* and *stone*.] A stone marking the bounds of an estate; a landmark. [Eng.]

hoary (hōr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hory*, *< ME. *hory* (in comp. *ME. horilocket*, hoary-locked); *< hoar* + *-y*¹. In sense 4 prob. mixed with *hory*, *q. v.*] 1. White or whitish.

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind.

Addison.

At a distance the same olives look hoary and soft—a veil of woven light or luminous haze. When the wind blows their branches all one way, they ripple like a sea of silver.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 5.

2. White or gray with age: as, hoary hairs.

Who with his bristled, hoarie bugle-beard,
Coming to kiss her, makes her lips afraid.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,
Off have we seen him at the peep of dawn.
Gray, *Elegy*.

3. Figuratively, remote in time past: as, *hoary* antiquity.—4†. Musty; moldy: as, *hoary* bread.—5. In bot. and entom., covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs; canescent.

hoast (hōst), *n.* [Also *haust*; < Icel. *hösti* = Sw. *hosta* = Dan. *hoste* = reg. E. (dial.) *whoost*, *q. v.*; not connected with *hoarse*, but ult. with *pose*, a cough, cold in the head.] A cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He (John Knox) became so feeble with a *hoast* that he could not continue his ordinary task of reading the Scriptures.
D. Calderwood, *Hist. Ch. of Scotland*, p. 60.

They were all cracking like pen-guns; but I gave them a sign by a loud *hoast* that Providence sees all.
Galt, *Annals of the Parish*, ii.

I'll make him a treacle-posset; it's a famous thing for keeping off *hoasts*.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxiv.

hoast (hōst), *v. i.* [*< hoast, n.*] To cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hoastler, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hostler*.

hoatzin, *n.* Same as *hoatzin*.

hoax (hōks), *n.* [A contr. form, in altered spelling (for *hokes*, as *coax* for *cokes*), of *hocus*, *q. v.* The word is recent, and has no connection, as alleged, with ME. *hux* (only in Layamon, about A. D. 1205), < AS. *hucs*, *hucx*, in comp. *hux*-, *husc*-, scorn, mockery, derision, = OLG. OHG. *hose*, derision, or with ME. *hoker*, < AS. *hōcor* (rare), scorn, mockery, derision.] 1. A humorous or mischievous deception; a practical joke; usually, a marvelous or exciting fabrication or fiction gravely related as a test of credulity.

Has the modern world no *hoax* of its own, answering to the Eleusinian mysteries of Grecian days?
De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, ii.

It is difficult to believe that . . . he . . . would have been scared by so silly a *hoax*.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxi.

2. One who misleads or deceives; a hoaxer; a humbug. [Rare.]

Thus Lady Widgery had always been rushed for and contended for by the other sex; and one husband had hardly time to be cold in his grave before the air was filled with the rivalry of candidates to her hand; and after all the beautiful little *hoax* had nothing for it but her attractive soul-case.
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 292.

The moon hoax, a famous account of pretended wonderful discoveries in the moon by Sir John Herschel in his observations at the Cape of Good Hope, published by Richard Adams Locke in the "New York Sun" in 1835, and so plausibly constructed as to deceive for a time the public at large, and even some scientific men. It was separately published in several editions at home and abroad. De Morgan, in "A Budget of Paradoxes" (London, 1872), puts forth the supposition that its real author was J. N. Nicollet, a French astronomer in the United States.

hoax (hōks), *v. t.* [A contr. form of *hocus*, *v. t.* see *hoax, n.*, and *hocus*.] To deceive by an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; play upon the credulity of.

M. was *hoaxing* you surely about my engraving; 'tis a little sixpenny thing, too like by half.
Lamb, *To Barton*.

hoaxer (hōk'sér), *n.* One who hoaxes.

hoazin, *n.* Same as *hoatzin*.

hob¹ (hob), *n.* [In another form *hub*, *q. v.*; a dial. word of obscure origin. Not connected with Dan. *hob* (= E. *heap*) or with W. *hōb*, a measure of capacity, or with W. *hob*, swine.] 1. A round stick, stake, or pin used as a mark to throw at in certain games, as in quoits or the game called *hob*.

To play at this game [of quoits], an iron pin, called a *hob*, is driven into the ground, within a few inches of the top.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 141.

2. A boys' game in which halfpence are set on the end of a round stick (the *hob*), at which something (as a stone) is pitched. When the *hob* is knocked down, all the halfpence that fall with their heads upward are the pitcher's, and the rest are set up again on the *hob* to be pitched at. [Eng.]

3. A hardened threaded steel mandrel for cutting a comb or chasing-tool.

Instruments known as *hobs* are also employed in forming the cutting ends of screw-chasing tools for use in the lathe.
C. P. B. Shelley, *Workshop Appliances*, p. 100.

This portion was ground, milled, or filed to an edge, and then was chased on a *hob*, or master tap of fine thread.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV, 145.

4. The nave of a wheel: same as *hub*, 7.—5. A structure inserted in a fireplace to diminish its width, originally introduced when broad open fireplaces were first fitted with grates for the burning of coal; also, the level top of such a structure, forming a space upon which anything can be set which it is desired to keep hot.

They compounded some hot mixture in a jug . . . and put it on the *hob* to simmer.
Dickens, *Christmas Carol*, p. 44.

6. The shoe of a sledge. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]—To play *hob*, to cause great confusion: often used satirically: as, you'll play *hob* (that is, you cannot or shall not do the thing you propose). [Slang.]—To play *hob with*, to upset, derange, or damage: as, this law will play *hob with* his trade. [Slang.]

hob² (hob), *n.* [A generalized use of *Hob*, a familiar form of *Robin*, *Robert*, like *Hodge*, *q. v.*, for *Roger*. From *Hob* are derived the surnames *Hobbs*, *Hobbins*, *Hobson*, *Hopkins*, *Hopkinson*, etc. See *Robin*, *Robin Goodfellow*.] 1. A countryman; a rustic; an awkward, clownish fellow. [Obsolete or rare.]

Many of the country *hobs*, who had gotten an estate liable to a fine, took it at first as a jest.

Select *Lives of Eng. Worthies*.

2†. A sprite; an elf; a hobgoblin.

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies, . . .

Defend us, good Heaven!

Fletcher, *Monsieur Thomas*, iv. 6.

Hob's pound, a difficulty; a scrape. *Davies*.

What! are you all in *Hob's pound*? Well, they as will may let you out for me.
Miss Burney, *Camilla*, iv. 3.

hoball, *n.* [Also *howball*, *hobhold*, etc.; origin obscure. Cf. *hobble* and *hob*².] A fool; a dolt.

The worst of them no *hoball*, ne no fool.

Thynn, *Debate between Pride and Lowliness*.

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,

Such a lilburne, such a *hoball*, such a lobcocke.

Udall, *Roister Doister*, iii. 3.

hob-a-nob, **hob-and-nob** (hob'ə-nob', -and-nob'), *adv.* Same as *hobnob*.

hob-a-nob, **hob-and-nob** (hob'ə-nob', -and-nob'), *v. i.* Same as *hobnob*.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,

Has *hob-a-nobbed* with Pharaoh, glass to glass!

H. Smith, *To a Mummy*.

Slipshod waiter, lank and sour,

At the Dragon on the heath!

Let us have a quiet hour,

Let us *hob-and-nob* with Death.

Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*, iv.

hobbedehoy, **hobbedyhoi**, **hobbedehoy** (hob'-ē-dē-hoi', hob'ə-dē-hoi'), *n.* Same as *hobbedehoy*.

hobbedyhoi (hob'ē-dē-hoi'ish), *a.* See *hobbedehoyish*.

When Master Daw full fourteen years had told,

He grew, as it is termed, *hobbedyhoi*.

Colman, *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 12.

Hobbesian (hob'zī-an), *a.* [*< Hobbes* (see *Hobbesism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Thomas Hobbes or his doctrines. See *Hobbesism*.

The *Hobbesian* war of each against all was the normal state of existence.

Huxley, *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII, 165.

Hobbesism (hob'izm), *n.* [*< Hobbes* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher. He advocated absolute monarchy as the best form of government, and unreserved submission on the part of the subject to the will of the sovereign in all things, religious and moral as well as political. His philosophical views were sensualistic and materialistic. In logic Hobbes was an extreme nominalist. In psychology he is remembered as having revived the doctrine of the association of ideas.

Hobbi (hob'ist), *n.* One who accepts the doctrines of Thomas Hobbes. See *Hobbesism*.

Many *Hobbi*s do report that Mr. Selden was at the heart an Infidel, and inclined to the Opinions of Hobbs.
Baxter, *Sir M. Hale* (ed. 1682), p. 40.

hobble (hob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hobbled*, ppr. *hobbling*. [*< ME. hobelen* (= D. *hobelen*, toss, ride on a hobby-horse, stutter, stammer, = G. dial. *hoppeln*, hop, hobble), var. of **hoppelen*, E. *hopple* (used in trans. sense), freq. of *hop*¹, *v.*: see *hopple*, *hop*¹. W. *hobelu*, hop, hobble, is prob. < E. *hobble*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To go with a hop or hitch; walk with a hitch; go on crutches; go lamely; limp.

We haunten none tavernes ne *hobelen* abouten.

Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 106.

And dances like a town-top; and reels, and *hobbles*.

Fletcher and Shirley, *Night-Walker*, i.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too.

Dryden.

And there too was Abudah, the merchant, with the terrible little old woman *hobbling* out of the box in his bedroom.

Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, v.

2. To dance. [Scotch.]

Minstrels, blow up ane brawl of France;

Let se quha *hobbles* best.

Lyndsay, *S. P. R.*, II, 201.

3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

II. *trans.* 1. To tie the legs of together so as to impede or prevent free motion; clog; hopple.

I am ready to go down to the place where your uncle has *hobbled* his teams.

Cooper.

The mules have strayed, being insufficiently *hobbled*.

Froude, *Sketches*, p. 212.

2†. To perplex; embarrass.

I could give no account of myself (that was the thing that always *hobbled* me).
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, cxix.

hobble (hob'l), *n.* [*< hobble, v.*] 1. An unequal, halting gait; a limp; an awkward step.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, I, 4.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; scrape.

Now Captain Cleveland will get us out of this *hobble*, if any can.
Scott, *Pirate*, xxxiv.

The army of the Spanish kings got out of a sad *hobble* among the mountains at the Pass of Losa by the help of a shepherd, who showed them the way.

Bulwer, *Caxtons*, xiv. 1.

3. Anything used to hamper the feet of an animal, especially a rope tied to the fore legs of a horse to insure its being caught when wanted; a clog; a fetter. Hobbles are made of leather and also of iron, in various patterns; and the name of one such article is then commonly in the plural, like handcuffs, manacles, shackles, etc.: as, to put the *hobbles* on a horse or mule.

hobble-bobble (hob'l-bob'l), *n.* Another form of *hubble-bubble*, 1. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hobble-bush (hob'l-būsh), *n.* [*< hobble* (uncertain) + *bush*¹.] A low bush (*Viburnum lantanoide*s) found in the northern United States.



Branches of Hobble-bush (*Viburnum lantanoide*s) with flowers and fruit. *a*, fertile flower, front view; *b*, same, back view; *c*, sterile flower.

Its leaves are round-ovate, abruptly pointed, heart-shaped at the base, and closely serrate, the veins and veinlets being underneath; the stalks and branchlets are very rusty and scurfy. The flowers are large and handsome, in broad, flat, sessile cymes.

hobbedehoy (hob'l-dē-hoi'), *n.* [Also *hobbedehoy*, *hobbedyhoi*, *hobbedehoy*; earliest instance perhaps *hobbedehoy* (Palsgrave, 1540); appar. of popular origin, prop. **hobbedyhoi*, < **hobbedy*, extended from *hobble* (cf. *higgledy-piggledy*, similarly extended from *higgle*, etc.), + *hoy*, appar. an unmeaning syllable. Cf. *hobbedygee*, *hobble-depoise*. "Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept 'under Sir Hobbard de Hoy'" (*Halliwell*)—a humorous twist of the word.] 1. A stripling; a youth in the half-formed age preceding manhood; a raw, awkward youth.

James, then a *hobbedehoy*, was now become a young man.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xxxiv.

I was then a *Hobble-de-Hoy*, and you a pretty little tight Girl, a favourite Hand maid of the Housekeeper.

Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, iii. 1.

At the epoch I speak about, I was between

A man and a boy,

A *hobble-de-hoy*.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II, 124.

There was a terrific roaring on the grass in front of the house, occasioned by all the men, boys, and *hobbedehoy*s attached to the farm.

Dickens.

We are in process of transformation, still in the *hobbedehoy* period, not having ceased to be a college, nor yet having reached the full manhood of a university.

Lowell, *Harvard Anniversary*.

2. A large unmanageable top. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hobbedehoyish (hob'l-dē-hoi'ish), *a.* [Also *hobbedyhoi*; < *hobbedehoy* + *-ish*.] Like a *hobbedehoy*.

hobbedepoise (hob'l-dē-poi'iz'), *a.* [Irreg. < *hobble* + *poise*, after *hobbedygee*, *hobbedehoy*.]

1. In unstable equilibrium; unevenly balanced. Hence—2. Wavering in mind. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hobbedygee (hob'l-di-jē'), *adv.* [Cf. *hobble-depoise*, *hobbedehoy*.] With a limping or galloping movement. *Halliwell*.

'Long comes the country man,

Hobbedygee, hobbedygee! Nursery rime.

hobbler¹ (hob'lér), *n.* [*< hobble* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which hobbles.

hobbler², **hobler** (hob'lér), *n.* [*< ME. hobler*, *hobeler*, *hobiler*, < OF. (AF.) *hobcler*, *hobcler*, *hobelier*, *hobler*, also *hobelcor*, *hobelour*, also

hobbiner (ML. *hobellarius*, also *hoberarius*), a hobbler, appar. < *hobi*, *hobin*, a small horse: see *hobby*¹.] 1†. One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; hence, a soldier mounted on a hobby; a light-horseman employed in reconnoitering, intercepting convoys, etc.

Hailing with them to the number of eight hundred men of arms, five hundred *hobblers*, and ten thousand men on foot. *Holinshed*, Edw. II., an. 1321.

No man shall be constrained to find men-at-arms, *hobblers*, nor archers, others than those who hold by such service. Quoted by *Hallam*.

It was from the younger brothers of the yeoman families that the households of the great lords were recruited: they furnished men at arms, archers, and *hobblers* to the royal force at home and abroad.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. of Eng., § 480.

2. A man employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land, or in a small boat with oars. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [Partly confused with *hobby*¹, n.] A horse: same as *hobby*¹. [An erroneous use.]

He . . . suffered the dismounted cavalier to rise, while he himself remounted his *hobbler*.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

hobbleshaw (hob'lishō), n. Same as *hubble-shaw*.

hobblingly (hob'ling-li), adv. In a hobbling manner; with a limping, interrupted step. *Johnson*.

hobbly (hob'li), a. [< *hobble*¹ + -y¹.] Full of holes; rough; uneven, as a road. [Prov. Eng.]

hobby¹ (hob'i), n.; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [< ME. *hoby*, < OF. *hobi*, **haubi*, *haubby*, var. of *hobin* (> It. *ubino*), a nag, hobby (the OF. word being used chiefly in ref. to Scotland); < OF. *hober*, *ober*, stir, move; of LG. or Scand. origin, < OD. *hobben*, toss, move up and down, D. *hobben*, toss, a weakened form of *hoppen* = E. *hop*¹, as E. *hobble* for *hopple*; cf. North Fries. *hoppe* (a childish word), horse, Dan. *hoppe*, a mare, OSw. *hoppa*, a young mare, G. *hopp*, a word of encouragement to a horse, etc.: see *hop*¹.] 1†. A strong active horse of medium size having an ambling gait; a pacing horse; a nag; a garran.

They have likewise excellent good horses (we term them *hobbies*), which have not the same pace that other horses [have] in their course, but a soft and round amble. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Ireland, p. 63.

Thou never saw'st my gray *hobby*, yet, didst thou?

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. Same as *hobby-horse*, 3.—3. Any favorite object, pursuit, or topic; that which a person persistently pursues or dwells upon with zeal or delight, as if riding a horse.

John was not without his *hobby*. The fiddle relieved his vacant hours.

Lamb, South-Sea House.

Each with unwonted zeal the other scouted,
Put his spurred *hobby* through its every pace.

Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

"But to do that we must organize!" broke in Foley, springing on his favorite *hobby* at a bound; "organize and be free!"

The Century, XXXVII. 303.

hobby² (hob'i), n.; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *hoby*; < ME. *hobie*, *hoby*, also *hobe*, < OF. *hobe*, also *hobier*, *houbier*, *aubier*, *oubier*, also in dim. forms *hobet* and *hoberet*, *hobert*, and *hobereau*, *hobreau*, *obereau*, *aubreau*, appar. < OF. *hober*, stir, move, > also E. *hobby*¹, q. v.] A small European falcon of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Hypotriorchis*, *H. subbuteo*. It is about 12 inches long, dark-brown above with the feathers edged with rufous, and white below with a rusty tinge and dark streaks. It is a true falcon, though undersized, and was formerly flown at small game, as larks. It is related to the merlin, *F. aesalon*, and to the American pigeon-hawk, *H. columbarius*; there are several varieties.

As the Reverend Dr. Wren, Deane of Windesore, was travelling in his coach over Marlborough downes, a linnet or finch was eagerly pursued by a *hoby* or sparrow-hawke, and took sanctuary in the coach.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc., p. 160. (*Hallivell*.)

Neither [can] any Hawke soare so high as the broode of the *Hobby*.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 87.

They do insult over and restrain them, never *hoby* so dared a larke.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

hobby³ (hob'i), n.; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [Appar. dim. of *hob*², or a particular use of *hobby*¹ or *hobby*² (†).] 1. A goose. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng. (Durham).]—2. A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

hobby-bird¹, n. The wryneck or cuckoo's-mate, *Lynx torquilla*.

hobby-hawk¹, n. [Early mod. E. *hobie-hauke*; < *hobby*² + *hawk*¹.] Same as *hobby*². *Levins*.

hobby-headed¹, a. Stupid.

Oh, you *hobby-headed* rascal, I'll have you flay'd.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 3.

hobby-horse (hob'i-hōrs), n. [< *hobby*¹ + *horse*: cf. equiv. D. *hobbelpaard*.] 1†. One of

the principal performers in a morris-dance, having a figure of a horse made of wickerwork supported about his waist, and his feet concealed by a housing. He performed antics imitating the motions of a horse, and various juggling tricks.

Else shall he suffer not thinking on, with the *hobby-horse*; whose epitaph is, For, O, for, O, the *hobby-horse* is forgot.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

The morris rings, while *hobby-horse* doth foot it feateously.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Here one fellow with a horse's head painted before him, and a tail behind, and the whole covered with a long foot-cloth, which was supposed to hide the body of the animal, ambled, caracoled, pranced, and plunged, as he performed the celebrated part of the *hobby-horse*, so often alluded to in our ancient drama.

Scott, Abbot, xiv.

2†. A person who acts in a foolish, subservient manner.

This is a punishment upon our own prides

Most justly laid; we must abuse brave gentlemen,

Make 'em tame fools and *hobby-horses*.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

That light *hobby-horse*, my sister, whose foul name I will

rase out with my poniard.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, v. 1.

3. A wooden figure of a horse, usually provided with rockers, for children to ride on.

Maid, see a fine *hobby-horse* for your young master.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

'Till thoughtful Father's pious Care

Provides his Brood, next Smithfield Fair,

With supplemental *Hobby-Horses*. *Prior*, Alma, i.

4. A favorite pursuit or topic: now commonly *hobby*. See *hobby*¹, n., 3.

The *Hobby-Horse* which my Uncle Toby always rode upon, was, in my opinion, an *Hobby-Horse* well worth giving a description of.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 24.

5. A kind of velocipede; the draisine.

He [Baron von Drais] at any rate introduced into England from France the *hobby-horse*. This machine consisted of two stout equal-sized wooden wheels held in iron forks, the rear fork being securely bolted to a stout bar of wood, "the perch," whilst the front fork passed through the perch, and was so arranged that it could be turned by a handle, so as to steer the machine after the manner of a modern bicycle.

Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 55.

Hobby-horse dance. See the quotation.

Bromley Pagets was remarkable for a very singular sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the *Hobby Horse Dance*; a person rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, keeping time with the music, whilst six others danced the hay and other country dances, with as many rein-deer's heads on their shoulders. To this *hobby-horse* belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder maintained their poor, and repaired the church.

Mirror, xix. 228. (*Hallivell*.)

hobbyhorsical (hob'i-hōr'si-kal), a. [< *hobby-horse* + -ic-al.] Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric. [Humorous.]

Dr. Slop, parodying my Uncle Toby's *hobby-horsical* reflection, though full as *hobby-horsical* himself.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 13.

He . . . marched back to hide himself in the manse with his crony, Mr. Cargill, or to engage in some *hobbyhorsical* pursuit connected with his neighbours in the Auloun.

Scott, St. Roman's Well, xxviii.

hobbyhorsically (hob'i-hōr'si-kal-i), adv. Oddly; whimsically. [Humorous.]

hobbyist (hob'i-ist), n. [< *hobby*¹ + -ist.] One who rides a hobby; one who is devoted to an enthusiastic and one-sided manner to a particular principle, pursuit, method, or "fad."

Fantastic dreamers, pig-headed *hobbyists*, erratic cranks of every description.

The Century, XXXIV.

Any teacher who conducts two successive recitations exclusively by an oral method, by a text-book method, . . . is a *hobbyist*.

N. E. Jour. of Education, XIX. 291.

hobby-owl (hob'i-oul), n. The white owl or barn-owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*. See out under *barn-owl*.

hobet, n. A Middle English form of *hobby*².

hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), n. [First recorded, perhaps, in *Shakspeare*; < *hob*², 2, + *goblin*. Cf. E. dial. *hobgobbin*, an idiot.] A mischievous imp or sprite; an alarming apparition; hence, something that causes fear or disquiet.

Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,

You do their work, and they shall have good luck.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

A doleful night was it to the shipwrecked Paphlagonians, whose ears were incessantly assailed with the raging of the elements, and the howling of the *hobgoblins* that infested this perfidious strait.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

A foolish consistency is the *hobgoblin* of little minds.

Emerson, Self-Reliance.

hobilert, n. See *hobbler*².

hobit (hob'it), n. [< G. *haubitze*: see *howitz*, *howitzer*.] A small mortar or short gun for throwing bombs, a howitzer. [Rare.]

hobler, n. See *hobbler*².

hoblike (hob'lik), a. [< *hob*², 1, + -like.] Clownish; boorish.

hoblob (hob'lob), n. [< *hob*² + *lob*.] A clown; a lout. *Davies*.

Three rustical *hoblobes*

Of Cretes, of Dryopes, and payneted clowns Agathyrri,
Dooe fetch theyre gambalds, hopping neere consecrat altars.

Stanislaus, Æneid, iv. 150.

hobnail (hob'nāl), n. [< *hob*¹ + *nail*.] 1. A short thick nail with a pointed tang and a large head, used for nailing the soles of heavy boots and shoes.

Steel, if thou turn the edge, . . . I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayest be turned to *hobnails*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

A good commodity for some smith to make *hobnails* of.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

2†. A clownish person: used in contempt.

No antick *hobnail* at a morris but is more handsomely facetious.

Milton, Colasterion.

Hobnail-liver. See *hobnaild liver*, under *hobnaild*.

hobnail (hob'nāl), v. t. [< *hobnail*, n.] 1. To furnish or fasten with hobnails.—2. To tread roughly upon, as with heavy hobnaild shoes. [Rare.]

Your rights and charters *hobnail'd* into slush.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

hobnaild (hob'nāld), a. [< *hobnail* + -ed².]

1. Furnished with hobnails.—2. Wearing hobnaild shoes; hence, clumsy; countrified; rough.

Come on, clownes, forsake your dumps,

And bestirre your *hob-nail'd* stumps.

B. Jonson, A Particular Entertainment.

Hobnaild liver, in *pathol.*, a liver with uneven surface suggesting hobnails, such as may result from long-continued passive hyperemia or cirrhosis.

hobnob (hob'nob'), adv. [Var. of *habnab*: see *habnab*, *hab-or-nab*.] 1. Take or not take: a familiar invitation to drinking.—2. At random; come what will.

Hob nob, is his word; give 't, or take 't.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Also written *hob-a-nob*, *hob-and-nob*, *hob-or-nob*.

hobnob (hob'nob'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *hobnobbed*, ppr. *hobnobbing*. [< *hobnob*, adv.] To drink together; hence, to talk familiarly or socially. Also *hob-a-nob*, *hob-and-nob*, *hob-or-nob*.

O'er a jolly full bowl, sitting cheek by jowl,

And *hob-nobbing* away.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 252.

A tough old bachelor of good estate, who had made himself necessary to the comfort of the master of Overtoke, by hunting or fishing with him by day, and *hobnobbing* with him at night.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 64.

hoboet, **hoboy** (hō'boi), n. Same as *hautboy*, *oboe*.

hob-or-nob (hob'or-nob'), v. i. Same as *hobnob*.

Hobson's choice. See *choice*.

hobthrush (hob'thrush), n. [< *hob*², 2, + *thrush*³. Cf. *hobgoblin*.] A hobgoblin. [Prov. Eng.]

If he be no *hob-thrush*, nor no Robin Goodfellow, I could finde with all my heart to sip up a sillybub with him.

Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 222. (*Hallivell*.)

hobthrush-louse (hob'thrush-lous), n. A mil-leped. [Prov. Eng.]

hoby, n. An obsolete form of *hobby*¹, *hobby*².

hoccamore, n. See *hockamore*.

hocco (hok'ō), n. [Native name in Guiana.]

A curacao-bird; any curassow. The word is traceable in literature to Barrère, 1745, and became with Brisson, 1760, a general name for curassows (*Cracidae*) and some other birds, as the hoactzin, including those called *mitu*, *mutu*, *mituporanga*, *pauzi*, etc. It is now usually applied, in distinction from *curassow* or *Craz* proper, to such *Cracinae* as *Pauzi galeata* and *Mitua mitu*.

hochepot¹, n. An obsolete form of *hotchpot*. *Chaucer*.

Hochheimer (hōch'hī-mēr), n. [G.: see *hockamore*, *hock*⁶.] A Rhine wine produced at Hochheim, near Mainz, in Germany. One of the finest vineyards is the Domdechanel or Cathedral Deanery, which gives the name *Hochheimer Domdechanel* to its products.

hock¹, **hough** (hok), n. [*Hock* is a mod. phonetic spelling of *hough* (cf. *hock* for *shough*); in another pron. *hough* is spelled *hoff* (dial.) (cf. *cough*¹, pron. as if spelled **coff*); < ME. *houg*, *hog*, *ho*, < AS. *hōh*, *hō*, heel, in comp. AS. *hōhfōt*, heel ('hock-foot'), *hōhsanca*, shank ('hock-shank'), and *hōhsino*, pl. *hōhsina* (**hōhsene*, **hōzene*, not found) (ME. *hougsenues*, pl., E. dial. *hucksens*, *huzens*, *huckshins*) = OFries. *hōzene*, *hōzne* = Icel. *hāsin* = Dan. *has*, *hase* (for **hasen*) = Sw. *has*, *hock*, lit. 'hock-sinew': cf. MHG. *hahse*, *hehse*, G. *hehse*, *hähse*, *hähkse*, *hähkse*, the chambrel of a horse (> OHG. *hahsinōn*, MHG. *hehsenen*, G. dial. *hehsenen*, *hehsen*, *hessen*, *hock*, *hamstring*); perhaps ult. = Skt. *kaksha*, nook, armpit, = L. *coxa*,

thigh: see *coxa*.] 1. (a) The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped between the knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; that part of the leg between the tibia and the cannon-bone, consisting of the ankle-bones more or less completely united. (b) In man, the back part of the knee-joint; the ham.—2. In the game of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the others have been dealt.

hock¹, hough (hok), *v. t.* [*< ME. howghen, how-when, *hogen*; from the noun. Cf. the equiv. *hocks, hoz*.] To hamstring; disable by cutting the sinew or tendon of the hock—that is, the tendo Achillis.

They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to hough dogs with, or wears not a cock's fether in a thumb hat like a cavalier. *Nashe, Pierce Penilesse* (1592). (*Hallivell*.) Thou shalt hough their horses. *Josh. xi. 6.*

The clan, who would descend by night to burn the houses and to hough the cattle of those who offended them. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.*

hock² (hok), *n.* [*< ME. hok, hokke, hoc, < AS. hoc* (gen. *hoces*), also called *hock-leaf* (see *hock-leaf*), mallow; cf. *W. hocys*, mallows. Now only in comp. *hollyhock, hock-herb, hock-leaf*, *q. v.*] Mallow; hollyhock.

Hock, *althaea rosea, malva sylvestris, malva rotundifolia.* *Eng. Dial. Soc., Plant Names.*

hock³ (hok), *n.* A variant of *hack¹*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hock⁴, *n.* [*ME. hock*.] A caterpillar.

Brenne her and ther the heedles garlic secles, The styne of it for *hockes* [Latin *contra campas*] help and hele is. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32. Other als seyne, *hockes* for to lese, Kest flitree aske on hem. *Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

hock⁵, *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] An old game of cards.

hock⁶ (hok), *n.* [*Abbr. of hockamore, q. v.*] 1. Originally, the wine Hochheimer (which see). —2. Any white German wine.

His father, in delight at his arrival, sent the nurse a dozen of *hock* more than a hundred years old. *Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 329.*

hockamore¹, hockamore² (hok'a-môr), *n.* [*A corrupt form of G. Hochheimer* (se. *wein*), wine of *Hochheim*, near the river Main, in Germany, lit. 'high home': see *high* and *home¹*.] The wine Hochheimer; hock.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty
With brandy, wine, and aqua vitæ;
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore*, and mum.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 300.

hock-cart (hok'kärt), *n.* [*For *hockey-cart, < hockey² + cart.*] The harvest-home cart; the last loaded wagon. *Hallivell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

The harvest swaines and wenches bound
For joy, to see the *hock-cart* crown'd.

Herrick, The Hock-Cart.

hock-day¹ (hok'dä), *n.* [*< ME. hokday, hokeday* (> *AF. hokeday*); prob. a dial. var. of *high-day*, the first element being, as also *hocktide, Hock-Monday, Hock-, Hox-Tuesday*, an altered form of *high*, *ME. hig, heg*, etc., sometimes *hoghe*, < *AS. heah* (cf. *hock¹* for *hough*, where the terminal consonants are similarly related, and *D. hoog*, *G. hoch*, > ult. *E. hock⁶*, *q. v.*), *high-day, hightide*, etc., being used for 'festival-day,' etc.: see *high-day* and *hightide*. There is nothing to connect the term with *leel. höku-nött*, midwinter night, or with *hogmenay*, *q. v.*] A day of feasting and mirth kept formerly in England on the second or third Tuesday after Easter. Authorities differ as to its origin and the exact date. Also called *Hock-Tuesday, Hox-Tuesday*.

Also that yerly, at the lawday holdyn at *hokday*, that the grete enquest shalle provide and ordeyn whether the pageant shuld go that yere or no.

English Güds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

Hock-day was generally observed as lately as the sixteenth century. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 453.

hockety-card (hok'1-ti-kärd), *n.* Same as *hock¹*, 2.



Front View of Left Hock of Horse, corresponding to the human ankle and other tarsal bones.
1, calcaneum, forming the projection behind corresponding to the human heel; 2, astragalus, articulating with the tibia, and forming the ankle-joint proper; 3, navicular, a proximal tarsal bone; 4, outer cuneiform, and 5, cuboides, two distal tarsal bones.

hocker¹, hougher (hok'er), *n.* [*< hock¹, hough, v., + -er¹*. Cf. equiv. *hockser, hoxer*.] One who hocks or hamstring.

hocker² (hok'er), *v. i.* [*Cf. huck¹*.] 1. To scramble awkwardly; do anything clumsily; loiter. —2. To stammer or hesitate. [*North. Eng. in both senses.*]

hockery¹, n. See *huckery*.

hocket¹ (hok'et), *n.* [*< OF. hoquet, hocquet, houquet*, a hiccup, an interruption; in music, as defined. See *hic, hick³, hicket*.] In music: (a) An arbitrary interruption of a voice-part by rests, so as to produce a broken, spasmodic effect, frequently in two voices or groups of voices alternately. As a contrapuntal device it was mostly used before the fifteenth century, but a similar effect occurs occasionally in modern music. (b) A composition in which this effect is frequently employed.

hockey¹ (hok'i), *n.* [*Also written hawkey, hockey*; appar. < *hook*, in ref. to the hooked or curved club.] 1. A game of ball played with a club curved at one end. Also called *shinny, shinty*. It is played (in the northern United States, commonly in winter on ice) by a number of persons divided into two parties or sides, the object of each side being to drive the ball or block with the curved end of the club into that part of the field marked off as the opponents' goal.

On the common were some young men playing at *hockey*. That old-fashioned game, now very uncommon in England, except at schools, was still preserved in the primitive vicinity of Rood by the young yeomen and farmers. *Bulwer, My Novel, viii. 5.*

2. The stick or club used in playing this game. Also called *hockey-stick, hockey-club*.

hockey² (hok'i), *n.* [*Also written hawkey, hork-ey*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *hock-day*, *q. v.*, which seems to have been applicable to any festival day.] Harvest-home; the harvest-supper. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hockey-cake (hok'i-käk), *n.* A kind of cake made for harvest-home festivals. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make
For harvest men a *hocky cake*. *Poor Robin* (1712).

hockey-load (hok'i-löd), *n.* [*Also hawkey-load*; < *hockey² + load*.] The last load from the harvest. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hock-glass (hok'gläs), *n.* A wineglass of colored glass, often used for white wines.

hock-herb¹ (hok'erb), *n.* [*< hock² + herb*.] Mallow. Also called *hock-leaf*.

hockle¹ (hok'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hockled*, ppr. *hockling*. [*Freq. of hock¹, v.*] To hamstring. *Skinner*.

hockle² (hok'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hockled*, ppr. *hockling*. [*Prob. a var. of hockle¹, like hock³ for hock¹*.] To mow, as stubble. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hock-leaf¹ (hok'lëf), *n.* [*Not found in ME.*; *AS. hock-leaf*, mallow, < *hoc*, mallow, + *leaf*, leaf; see *hock²* and *leaf*.] Same as *hock-herb*.

Hock-Monday¹ (hok'mun'dä), *n.* [*See hock-day*.] The second or third Monday after Easter.

hock-money¹, n. [*< hock(-day) + money*.] Money paid for the celebration of hock-day.

In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of Lambeth for the years 1515 and 1516, are several entries of *hock monies* received from the men and the women for the church service. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 453.

hocks¹, v. t. See *hox*.

hocksert¹, n. See *hoxer*.

hocktide (hok'tid), *n.* [*See hock-day*.] The first or second week following Easter week.

Hock-Tuesday¹ (hok'tüz'dä), *n.* Same as *hock-day*.

The subject of the *Hock-Tuesday* show was the massacre of the Danes, a memorable event in the English history, on St. Brice's night, November 13, 1002, which was expressed "in action and in rhymes."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 241.

hocus (hō'kus), *n.* [*Short for hocus-pocus, q. v.* Contr. *hoax, q. v.*] 1. A cheat; an impostor; also, a conjurer.

Did you never see a little *hocus* by sleight of hand popping a piece several times first out of one pocket, and then out of another?

Loyal Observer, 1683 (*Harl. Misc.*, VI. 67).

2. Drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy him.

hocus² (hō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hocused* or *hocussed*, ppr. *hocusing* or *hocussing*. [*< hocus, n.* Contr. *hoax, q. v.*] 1. To impose upon; cheat.

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain with which these jugglers *hocus* the vulgar and incautious of the present age. *Nelson*.

Hence —2. To stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged drink for the purpose of cheating or robbing.

He was *hocused* at supper, and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loder and the Honourable Mr. Denceace. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, lxiv.

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupefying.

"What do you mean by *hocussing* brandy and water?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "Puttin' laud num in it," replied Sam. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xiii.

I strongly suspect the arum of deliberately *hocusing* its nectar. I have often seen dozens of . . . tiny flies rolling together in an advanced stage of apparent intoxication upon the pollen-covered floor of an arum-chamber. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 182.*

hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *n.* and *a.* [*A sham-Latin riming formula, mere jugglers' jargon, variously reflected in D. hokus-bokus, G. Dan. Sw. hokus-pokus, formerly also ockes-bockes, ockes boks, F. hoccus-bocus, etc.; E. also hoky-poky; cf. hanky-panky, of similar sense and origin. "According to Turner, in his 'History of the Anglo-Saxons,' from Oehus Bochnus, a magician and demon of the Northern mythology; according to Tillotson, a corruption of hocus corpus, uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host" (Webster's Dict.); but these are mere inventions of the fancy.*] *I. n.* 1. A juggler; a trickster.

Dancing wenches, *hocus-pocuses*, and other antics past my remembrance.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 154.

My mother could juggle as well as any *hocus-pocus* in the world.

J. Kirk, Seven Champions, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 290.

2. A jugglers' trick; a cheat used by conjurers; jugglery.

Convey men's interest, and right,
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's,
As easily as *hocus-pocus*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 716.

Our author is playing *hocus pocus* in the very similitude he takes from that juggler, and would slip upon you, as he phrases it, a counter for a groat.

Bentley, Free Thinking, § 12.

If the doctrine is an imposture. . . it would be interesting to have it pointed out by what extraordinary *hocus-pocus* the scientific men of the present age have been imposed upon in accepting it. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 555.*

II. a. Juggling; cheating.

That Burlesque is a *Hocus-Pocus* trick they have got, which, by the virtue of Hiclious doctus topsy turvey, they make a wise and witty Man in the World a Fool upon the Stage, you know not how. *Wycherley, Country Wife*, iii.

Such *hocus-pocus* tricks, I own,
Belong to Gallie bards alone.

Mason, tr. of Horace's Odes, iv. 8.

hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hocus-pocused* or *hocus-pocussed*, ppr. *hocus-pocusing* or *hocus-pocussing*. [*< hocus-pocus, n.*] To juggle; deceive; cheat.

This gift of *hocus-pocussing* and of disguising matters is surprising. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

hocus-pocusly¹ (hō'kus-pō'kus-li), *adv.* By jugglery; cheatingly.

Many of their hearers are not only methodistically convinced or alarmed, but are also *hocus-pocusly* converted. *Life of J. Lackington*, letter vii.

hod¹ (hod), *v. t.* and *i.* [*A dial. var., like haid, etc., of hold¹*.] To hold. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hod² (hod), *n.* [*A dial. var., like hud, haid, etc., of hold¹*; see *hold¹, v.* and *n.* The *E. dial. hod²*, *F. hotte*, a basket for carrying on the back, is a different word.] 1. A form of portable trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and bricklayers, fixed crosswise on the end of a pole or handle and borne on the shoulder. See cut under *hod-elevator*. —2. A coal-scuttle. —3. A form of blowpipe used by pewterers. It consists of a cast-iron pot with a close cover, containing ignited charcoal. A stream of air is forced through it by means of a bellows worked by the foot, the air entering through a pipe and nozzle on one side and passing out through a nozzle on the opposite side, which directs the current of hot air upon the object to be soldered.

4. A tub made of half a flour-barrel to which handles are fitted, used for carrying alewives. It is also a measure, holding about 200 of these fish. [*Maine, U. S.*] —5. A hole under the bank of a stream, as a retreat for fish. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hod³ (hod), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hoddod*, ppr. *hodd-ling*. [*Se. also houd*; cf. *hoddle*.] To bob up and down on horseback; jog.

hod⁴, n. A Middle English form of *hood*.

hod-carrier (hod'kar'i-ër), *n.* A laborer who carries bricks and mortar in a hod.

hadden (hod'n), *a.* and *n.* [*A dial. form* (*Se. also haddin, hadden, etc.*) of *holden*, pp. of *hold¹, v.*] *I. a.* 1. [*p. a.*] Kept; held; held over: as, a *hadden* yow, a ewe intended to be kept over the year; *haddin* cawf, a calf not fed for sale, but kept that it may grow to maturity. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*] —2. [*Attrib. use of hadden, n.*] Wearing hadden-gray; rustic.

The *hadden* or russet individuals are uncouth.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. l. 6.

II, n. [Abbr. of *hadden-gray*.] Same as *hadden-gray*.

Drest in *hadden* or russet.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 6.
How true a poet is he! And the poet, too, of poor men,
of gray *hadden* and the guernsey coat, and the blouse.

Emerson, Burns.

hadden-gray (hod'n-grā'), *n.* [That is, *hadden* gray, or wool *hadden* or kept in its natural color: see *hadden*, *a.*] A coarse cloth made of undyed wool of the natural color, formerly much worn by peasants. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

But Meg, poor Meg! man with the shepherds stay,
And tak what God will send in *hadden-gray*.

Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, v. 2.

hoddie (hod'i), *n.* Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*). [Scotch.]

hoddie-spade (hod'ing-spād), *n.* A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

hoddle (hod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hoddled*, ppr. *hoddling*. [Appar. freq. of *hodd*, *q. v.*] To waddle; hobble. [Scotch.]

Ye shall hae that for a tune o' the pipes, Steenie. . .
Play us up "Weel hoddled, Luckie."

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

hoddly (hod'i), *n.*; pl. *hoddies* (-iz). [Se., also written *hoddie*, *hodie*, *hody*, and in comp. *hody-craw*, *huddy-craw*, *huddit-craw*, *hoodit-craw*, i. e. *hooded crow*: see *hooded* and *hoodie-craw*.] Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*). [Scotch.]

hoddly-doddy, *n.* [Cf. *hodmandod*.] A snail.

The running mange or tetter is a mischeefe peculiar unto the fig-tree; as also, to breed certaine *hoddly-dods* or shell-snails sticking hard thereto and eating it.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 24.

hoddly-doddy (hod'i-dod'i), *n.* [A riming compound, with various equivalents, *hoddly-peke*, *hoddypoll*, *doddypoll*, *doddypate* (*q. v.*), etc., all terms of contempt for a foolish, stupid fellow.] An awkward or foolish person.

Cob's wife and you,

That make your husband such a *hoddly-doddy*.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

My master is a parsonable man, and not a spindle-shank'd *hoddly-doddy*.

Swift, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.

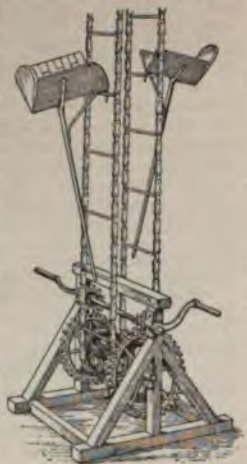
hoddly-peak, hoddly-peke (hod'i-pēk), *n.* [Osc. *hud-pyke* (Dunbar), a miser or skinflint; origin obscure; cf. *hoddly-doddy*.] A fool; a cuckold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

What, ye brain-sicke foolies, ye *hoddly-pekes*, ye *doddy-powles*!

Latimer, Sermons, fol. 44, b.

hodgegetics (hod-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ὁδογετικός*, fitted for guiding, < *ὁδογεῖν*, show the way, guide, < *ὁδός*, a guide, < *ὁδός*, way, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, ἄγειν, lead.] Same as *methodeology*.

hod-elevator (hod'el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for raising hods filled with bricks or mortar in a building which is in process of erection. It generally consists of endless chains united by rigid links or bars to which the hods are hooked. The chains pass over wheels above and below, and are moved by hand-cranks.



Hod-elevator.

hoder-modert, *n.* and *a.* [See *hugger-mugger*.] Hugger-mugger. Skelton.

hodful (hod'fūl), *n.* [Cf. *hod*, *n.*, + *-ful*, *2.*] As much as a hod contains; the contents of a hod.

hodge (hoj), *n.* [A generalized use of *Hodge*, a familiar form of *Rodger*, *Roger*, like *Rob*, *q. v.*, for *Robert*, *Robin*. From *Hodge* are derived the surnames *Hodge*, *Hodges*, *Hodgeson*, *Hodson*, *Hotchkins*, *Hoskins*, *Hodgkinson*, etc. The name *Roger*, *F. Roger*, *Sp. Pg. Rogerio*, *It. Ruggiero*, *ML. Rogerus*, is of OHG. origin: OHG. *Ruodigēr*, *Hruadgēr*, MHG. *Rüedegēr*, *Rüedigēr*, *Rüegēr*, *G. Rüdiger*, lit. 'famous with the spear,' < OHG. **hruodi* (only in proper names, = AS. *hrōth*, glory, fame, = Icel. *hróðr*, fame) + *gēr* = AS. *gār*, spear: see *gar*¹, *gorc*². The first syllable is the same as that in *Roderick*, *Rodolph* = *Rudolph*, *Roland*, *Robert* = *Rupert*.] A countryman; a rustic; a clown. [Colloq.]

One of these somnolent, grinning *hodges* will suddenly display activity of body and finesse of mind.

The Century, XXVII. 183.

hodgepodge (hoj'poj), *n.* [A corruption of *hotch-potch*, *q. v.*, and this of *hotchpot*, *q. v.*] 1. Same as *hotchpotch*.

And Lesbian flour, . . . whereof the Turks make their Trachana and Boubort; a certain *hodgepodge* of sundry ingredients.

Sandys, Travels, p. 12.

Man's life is but vain; for 'tis subject to pain

And sorrow, and short as a bubble;

'Tis a *hodge-podge* of business, and money, and care,

And care, and money, and trouble.

Quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 178.

He [a horse] treated me to a *hodge-podge* of all his several gaits at once.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 202.

2. In law, a commixture of lands. See *hotchpot*, *2.*

hodgepoker, *n.* [Cf. *hodge* (cf. also *hob*²) + *poker*², equiv. to *puck*.] A hobgoblin.

Mazzaruto [It.], a sprite, a hag, a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellow, a *hodgepoker*, a lar in the chimney. Florio.

hodge-pudding (hoj'pūd'ing), *n.* [Cf. *hodge* (podge) + *pudding*.] A pudding made of a medley of ingredients.

Mrs. Page. Why, Sir John, do you think . . . that ever the devil could have made you our delight?

Ford. What, a *hodge-pudding*? a bag of flax?

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Hodgkin's disease. See *disease*.

hodiern (hō'di-ēr'n), *a.* [= OF. *hodiern* = It. *odierno*, < L. *hodiernus*, of this day, < *hodie*, on this day, to-day, contr. of *hoc die*, abl. of *hic dies*: *hic*, this (see *hic jacet*); *dies*, day (see *diary*, *diurnal*). For the term, cf. *hestern*, *hesternal*.] Same as *hodiernal*.

I know that this is contrary to the common opinion, not only of the schools, but even of divers *hodiern* mathematicians.

Boyle, Works, III. 754.

hodiernal (hō-di-ēr'nal), *a.* [= OF. *hodiernal*; as *hodiern* + *-al*.] Of this day; belonging to the present day.

Literature is a point outside of our *hodiernal* circle, through which a new one may be described. Emerson.

hodman (hod'man), *n.*; pl. *hodmen* (-men). [Cf. *hod*¹ + *man*.] 1. A man who carries a hod; a hod-carrier.

Alas, so is it everywhere, so will it ever be; till the *Hodman* is discharged, or reduced to hodbearing, and an Architect is hired.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 73.

2. A young scholar admitted from Westminster School to be student in Christ-church College in Oxford. [Local cant.]

hodmandod (hod'man-dod), *n.* [E. dial. also *hodmondod*, *hodmedod*, *hoddodod*; cf. *dodman*, a snail, E. dial. (Corn.) *hoddymandoddy*, a simpton.] A snail; a dodman. [Eng.]

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the cra-fish, the *hodmandod* or *dodman*, the tortoise, etc.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 732.

I am an ant, a gnat, a worm; a woodcock amongst birds; a *hodmondod* amongst flies; amongst curs a treble tail.

Webster, Appius and Virginia, III. 4.

So they hoisted her down just as safe and as well,

And as snug as a *hodmandod* rides in his shell.

The New Bath Guide (ed. 1830), p. 30. (Halliwell.)

hodograph (hod'ō-gráf), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ὁδός*, way, + *γραφειν*, write.] A curve the radius vector of which represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. It was invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

hodographic (hod'ō-graf'ik), *a.* [Cf. *hodograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hodograph: as, "hodographic isochronism." Encyc. Brit., XII. 43.

hodographically (hod'ō-graf'i-kāl-i), *adv.* On the principle of the hodograph.

hodometer (hō-dom'e-tēr), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ὁδομέτρον*, or *ὁδομέτρος*, an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea, < *ὁδός*, way, road, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a wheeled vehicle. It is a clockwork arrangement which, attached to a spoke of a wheel, records the number of revolutions of the wheel. The number of revolutions multiplied by the circumference of the wheel gives the distance traversed. Also *odometer*.

hodometrical (hod'ō-met'ri-kāl), *a.* [Cf. *hodometer* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to a hodometer. — 2. Serving to find the longitude at sea by dead-reckoning. Smyth.

hodthai (hod'thī), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Playfairii*, an East Indian tree of the natural order *Burseraceae*. See *Commiphora*, the name under which the genus was formerly known.

hoe¹ (hō), *n.* [Formerly spelled *how* (Ray, 1691, who calls it *rastrum Gallicum*, a French rake), and erroneously *haugh* (Evelyn); < ME. *howe*, < OF. *houe*, *hoe*, F. *houe*, < OHG. *houwa*,

MHG. *houwe*, G. *haue*, a hoe, < OHG. *houwan*, MHG. *houwen*, G. *hauen* = E. *hew*¹, cut: see *hew*¹.] An imple-

ment for digging, seraping, or loosening earth, cutting weeds, etc., made in various forms. The common hoe, also called *draw-hoe* and *field-hoe*, consists of a blade of iron set transversely at a convenient angle at the end of a long handle. In the Dutch hoe, push-hoe, or scufflehoe the cutting blade is set like the blade of a spade.



a and b, Dutch hoes; c, hoe and rake combined; d, common hoe.

They seize Sarzyns myne the wale

With pykoyes & *houes* gret & smal.

Sir Ferumbras, l. 14993.

The *hoe* is an ingenious instrument, calculated to call out a great deal of strength at a great disadvantage.

C. D. Warner, Summer in a Garden, III.

Bayonet-hoe, a form of hoe with the blade set on the handle as in the field-hoe, but narrow and pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet.—**Horse-hoe**, a frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of shares spaced so as to work in the intervals between rows of



English Horse-hoe.

plants, such as turnips, potatoes, etc., used on farms for the same purposes as the field-hoe, and drawn by a horse; a cultivator. Smaller machines of the same nature are made to be pushed by a man.

hoe¹ (hō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoed*, ppr. *hoeing*. [Formerly also *haugh*; < *hoe*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.—2. To clear from weeds or cultivate with a hoe: as, to *hoe* turnips or cabbages.

When the sowing and first *hoeing* and thinning of the crop [carrots] are got over successfully, the after culture of the crop is very simple.

Encyc. Brit., I. 369.

A hard or a long row to *hoe*, a difficult or tiresome task to perform. [U. S.]—To *hoe one's own row*, to do one's share of work; attend to one's own affairs. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To use a hoe.

Begin the work of *haughing* as soon as ever they [weeds] begin to peep.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, July.

hoe² (hō), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hār* (and corruptly *hāfr*) = Norw. Dan. *haa* = Sw. *haj* = D. *haai*, > G. *hai*, a shark, dogfish.] The common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*; also, a name of several other kinds of sharks. See cut under *dogfish*. [Shetland and Orkney islands, and U. S.]

hoe³ (hō), *n.* A variant of *howe*². [Local, Eng.]

Upon that lofty place at Plymouth called the *Hoe*, Those mighty wrestlers met.

Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 482.

hoe⁴, *interj.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ho!*.
hoe-cake (hō'kāk), *n.* Coarse bread, generally in the form of a thin cake, made of Indian meal, water, and salt: originally that cooked on the broad, thin blade of a cotton-field hoe. [Southern U. S.]

Some talk of *hoe-cake*, fair Virginia's pride.

J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, l.

There was also a hoe, on which Mrs. Jake baked cold water *hoe-cakes* when she had company to supper.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvii.

hoe-down (hō'doun), *n.* A dance: same as *breakdown*. [Southern U. S.]

hoer (hō'ēr), *n.* One who hoes.

It is very difficult to get the *hoers* trained to select and leave only the stoutest plants.

Encyc. Brit., I. 367.

hoff (hof), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hock*¹.

Hoffmannist (hof'man-ist), *n.* [Cf. *Hoffmann* (see def.) + *-ist*.] The surname *Hoffmann*, *Hofman*, means 'courtman, courtier,' < G. *hof*, MHG. OHG. *hof* (= OS. D. *hof* = AS. *hof*, house (see *hovel*), = Icel. *hof*, court-yard, palace, royal court, + *mann* = E. *man*.] One of a body of Lutheran dissenters, followers of Daniel Hoffmann, a professor at Helmstedt in Germany (1576-1601), who taught that reason and revelation are antagonistic.

Hoffmannite (hof'man-it), *n.* [Cf. *Hoffmann* (see def.) + *-ite*.] 1. A member of a short-lived German Anabaptist sect of the sixteenth century, founded by Melchior Hoffmann.—2. A member of a small German sect of Millenarians,

founded in 1854 by Christian Hoffmann. The sect was also called *Jerusalem Friends*.

Hofmann's violet. Same as *dahlia*, 3.

hoful, *a.* [*< ME. howful, hohful, hogful, < AS. hohful, hogful, careful, anxious, < hogu, care, anxiety: see how and -ful.*] Prudent; careful; considerate. *Richardson.*

Sir Gregory, ever *hoful* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.

Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, an. 1565, p. 97, b.

hofully, *adv.* Carefully; prudently.

Women serving God *hofully* and chastely.

Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, an. 1565, p. 419, b.

hog¹ (hog), *n.* [*< ME. hog, hoge, hogge, a gelded hog, a young sheep (cf. in comp. hog-pig, a barrow-pig, hog-colt, a young colt, hogget, a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year, and obs. E. hoggerel, hoggerel, a young sheep, hogga-ster, hogster, a boar in its third year, also a lamb after its first year, hoglin, a boar); prob. < hog¹, v., a var. of hog³, which is a var. of hack¹, cut: see hog¹, v., hag³, and hack¹.* The term is applied to a 'cut' or gelded boar, to a sheep 'cut' or shorn the first year, or just after the first year, hence a young sheep, and hence extended to a young colt. There is no sufficient evidence for the current etymology from *W. huch*, a sow, = Corn. *hoch*, a pig, hog, = Bret. *hoch*, *hoch*, a hog, = Ir. *suig*, ult. = AS. *sugu*, *sū*, E. *sow*²: see *sow*².] 1†. A gelded pig; a barrow-pig.—2. An omnivorous non-ruminant mammal of the family *Suidæ*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, and order *Ungulata*; a pig, sow, or boar; a swine. All the varieties of the domestic hog are derived from the wild boar, *Sus scrofa*. (See *boar*.) The river-hogs are somewhat aquatic African species of the genus *Potamochoerus*. The babirusa is a true hog of the same family, *Suidæ*. See cut under *babirusa*.

Shall I keep your hogs, and eat husks with them?

Shak., As you like it, i. 1.

But for one piece they thought it hard

From the whole hog to be debar'd.

Copey, Love of the World Reproved.

3. Some animal like or likened to a hog, not of the family *Suidæ*. See *wart-hog*, *Phacochærus*, *peccary*, and *Dicotyles*.—4. A sheep shorn in the first year, or just after the first year; a young sheep. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. A young colt.—6. A bullock a year old. [*Prov. Eng.*]—7. One who has the characteristics of the hog; a mean, stingy, grasping, gluttonous, or filthy person. [*Colloq.*]—8. *Naut.*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.—9. A stirrer or agitator in the pulp-vat of a paper-making plant.—10†. A shilling, or perhaps a sixpence. [*Old slang.*]

"It's only a tester or a hog they want your honour to give 'em, to drink your honour's health," said Paddy.

Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, vi.

Guinea hog, the river-pig of Guinea, *Potamochoerus pictus*.—**Horned hog**, the babirusa: so called from the protrusive teeth, resembling horns. See cut under *babirusa*.—**Pygmy hog**, an animal of the genus *Porcula*, as *P. salvania*, which is found in Nepal and Sikkim.—**To caw one's hogs to the hill**. See *caw*².—**To go the whole hog**. See *go*.

hog¹ (hog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hogged*, ppr. *hogging*. [*In def. 1 prob. a var. of hag³ for hack¹, cut; the orig., and not a derivative, of hog¹, n., to which, however, the later senses are due. Cf. MLG. *hoggen*, a secondary form of *houwen* = E. *hew*, to which *hack¹* is ult. referred.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut (the hair) short: as, to hog a horse's mane. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To scrape (a ship's bottom) under water.—3. [*With ref. to hogback, q. v.* The resemblance to G. *hocken*, carry on the back, get upon one's back, also set in heaps, < *hocke*, a heap or shock of sheaves, also the back, seems to be accidental.] To carry on the back. [*Local, Eng.*]*

II. *intrans.* 1. To droop at both ends, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back in outline: said of the bottom of a ship when in this condition either through faulty construction or from accident.

As a result it was found that the extremities tended to droop with reference to the midship part, and the ship was said to break, this particular form of breakage being termed *hogging*.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 193.

2. In the *manège*, to hold or carry the head down, like a hog.

hog² (hog), *n.* [*Origin obscure; by some identified with hog¹, as "laggard stones that manifest a pig-like indolence," or, it might be thought, in allusion to the helplessness of a hog on ice, there being in the United States an ironical simile, "as independent as a hog on ice." But neither this explanation nor that which brings in D. *hok*, a pen, kennel, sty, dock,*

is supported by any evidence. Perhaps first applied not to the stone, but to the hog-score or line 'cut' in the ice, < *hog¹*, cut, and thus in fact connected in another way with *hog¹*, q. v.] In the game of curling, a stone which does not go over the hog-score; also, the hog-score itself. [*Scotch.*]

hog² (hog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hogged*, ppr. *hogging*. [*< hog², n.*] In curling, to play, as a stone, with so little force that it does not clear the hog-score. [*Scotch.*]

hogant (hō'gan), *n.* [*Abbr. of Hogen-Mogan (or Hogen-Mogen) rug.*] A kind of strong liquor.

Those who toast all the family royal
In bumpers of Hogen and Nog
Have hearts not more true or more loyal
Than mine to my sweet Molly Mog.

Gay, Molly Mog.

For your reputation we keep to ourselves your not hunting nor drinking *hogan*, either of which here would be sufficient to lay your honour in the dust.

Gray, Letters, I. 12.

Hogan-Mogant, *n.* and *a.* See *Hogen-Mogen*.

hog-ape (hog'ap), *n.* The mandrill baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon*. Also called *hog-monkey*.

hog-apple (hog'ap'l), *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

Hogarth's Act. See *act*.

hogatt, *n.* See *hogget*.

hogback (hog'bak), *n.* 1. A back like that of a hog; a back which rises in the middle.

He [the perch] has a hooked or *hog back*, which is armed with sharp and stiff bristles.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 155.

2. A fish in which the back is humped somewhat like a hog's.—3. A low, sharply crested ridge rising upon the adjacent region, and usually formed of sand or gravel with boulders intermixed: in New England more commonly called *horseback*. Compare *horseback*, *eskar*, *kame*. At the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains the conspicuously projecting upturned edges of the rocky strata are called "hogbacks," and the region where these outcrops are common the "hogback country."

I pushed forward across deep gulches, over high peaks and *hog-backs*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 560.

4. In coal-mining, a sharp rise in the floor of a coal-seam.—5. A hog-frame.

The strength of her hull and the solidity of her *hog-back*.

Waterbury (Conn.) American, April 2, 1886.

hog-backed (hog'bakt), *a.* Having a back like a hog's: specifically applied to a monstrous variety of the common trout.

hog-bean (hog'bēn), *n.* The henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*. Also *hog's-bean*.

hog-bed (hog'bed), *n.* The ground-pine, *Lycopodium complanatum*.

hog-brace (hog'brās), *n.* Same as *hog-frame*.

hog-caterpillar (hog'kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* The larva of a moth, *Darapsa myron*, of the family



Hog-caterpillar (*Darapsa myron*), natural size.

Sphingide: so called from the swollen thoracic joints. The large, round, yellowish-green eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the grape, and the larvae feed separately on the leaves.

hog-chain (hog'chān), *n.* Same as *hog-frame*.

hog-cherry (hog'cher'i), *n.* The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*.

hog-choker (hog'chō'kēr), *n.* An American sole, *Achirus lineatus*, of the family *Soleidae*: so called from its worthlessness as a food-fish. It has an oval body of a brownish color crossed with narrow blackish bands. It inhabits the eastern coast of North America. See cut under *Soleidae*.

hog-cholera (hog'kol'e-rā), *n.* See *cholera*.

hog-colt (hog'kōlt), *n.* A colt a year old; a hogget. [*Eng.*]

hog-constable (hog'kun'stā-bl), *n.* Same as *hog-reeve*.

hog-cote (hog'kōt), *n.* A shed or house for swine; a sty. [*Eng.*]

hog-deer (hog'dēr), *n.* 1. A small spotted deer, *Cervus (Hyalaphus) porcinus*, abundant in India, and related to the axis. See *axis*².—2. The babirusa.

hoget, *a.* A Middle English form of *huge*.

Hogen-Mogent (hō'gen-mō'gen), *n.* and *a.* [*Sometimes written Hogen-Mogan; < D. Hoogen Mogend, 'high and mighty,' an honorific title of the States General: hoog = E. high; mogend, mighty, orig. ppr. of mogen, may, can, have power, = E. may¹.*] I. *n.* The States General of Holland; Holland or the Netherlands. [*Old slang.*]

But I have sent him for a token
To your Low-country Hogen-Mogen.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. l. 1440.

II. *a.* Dutch. [*Old slang.*]

Well, in short, I was drunk; damnable drunk with Ale; great Hogen Mogent bloody Ale.

Dryden, Wild Gallant, l. 1.

What think you of our Hogen-Mogan Belle?
Didn't she trick the Trickster nicely well?

Mrs. Centlivre, Artifice, Epil.

Hogen-Mogen rug, a 'high and mighty'—that is, very strong—drink: later called simply *hogan*. See *hogan* and *rug*.

There was a high and mighty drink call'd Rug.
Sure since the Reigne of great King Gorbodug,
Was never such a rare infused confection,
Injection, operation, and ejection,
Are Hogen Mogen Rugs, great influences
To provoke sleep, and stupefie the senses.
John Taylor, Certain Travailles (1653).

hog-fennel (hog'fēn'el), *n.* The sulphur-weed, *Peucedanum officinale*. Also *hog's-fennel*.

hogfish (hog'fish), *n.* 1. A popular name of various fishes. (a) *Scorpana scrofa*, a fish of large size and red color, with a spiny head, inflated cheeks, sunken crown, and cirri or tags on the head and body. The name is also given to other species of the same genus. [*Local, Eng.*] (b) A darter, *Percina caprodes*, of the family *Percidae* and subfamily *Etheostominae*, inhabiting American fresh waters. Also called *hog-molly*, *top-perch*, and *rock-fish*. (c) A hemulonine fish, better known as *sailor's-choice*. [*U. S.*] (d) A labroid fish, *Lachnolemus maximus* or *L. sullus*. It has 14 dorsal spines, the first 5 strong and



Hogfish (*Lachnolemus maximus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

produced into long filaments or streamers in the adult; the entire preoperculum, opercles, and cheeks are scaly. It is a common West Indian fish, and also occurs along the Florida coast.

2. The common porpoise or sea-pig, *Phocaena communis*.

hog-fleece (hog'flēs), *n.* [*< hog¹, 4, + fleece.*] The fleece obtained from a sheep that is shorn for the first time. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hog-frame (hog'frām), *n.* In steam-vessels, a fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck, forming in combination with the frame of the vessel



Hog-frame as used in a light-draft river-steamer.

a truss to resist vertical flexure: used chiefly in American river- and lake-steamers. Also called *hogging-frame*, *hog-brace*, *hog-chain*.

hoggard, *n.* Same as *hogherd*.

Our regent (who had in him no more humanity than a hoggard).

Comical Hist. of Francion (1655).

hoggaster, *n.* See *hogster*.

hogged (hogd), *p. a.* [*Pp. of hog¹, v. i., 1.*] Having a droop at the ends: said of a ship when her ends are lower than her midship part, a condition resulting from accident, as from running aground, or from structural weakness.

A very bad world indeed in some parts—hogged the moment it was launched—a number of rotten timbers.

Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 168.

hoggepot, *n.* Same as *hotchpot*.

hogger (hog'ēr), *n.* [*Appar. for *hocker, < hock¹ + -er. Cf. equiv. Sc. hoshen, hoshin, hoeshin.*] A stocking without a foot, worn by coal-min-

ers when at work. See *sinker*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]
hoggerel (hog'g-rel), *n.* [Also *hogget*, *hogrel*; dim. of *hog*¹, *n.*, 4.] A sheep of the second year. [Eng.]

And to the temples first they hast, and seek
 By sacrifice for grace, with *hogrels* of two years.
Surrey, tr. of *Virgil*, iv. 72.

hogger-pipe (hog'g-pip), *n.* In mining, the upper terminal pipe with delivery-hose of the mining-pump. [North. Eng.]

hoggerly (hog'g-ri), *n.*; pl. *hoggeries* (-iz). [*< hog*¹ + *-ery*, *q. v.*] 1. A place where hogs or swine are kept; a piggery.—2. A collection of hogs or swine. [Rare.]

Crime and shame,
 And all their *hoggerly*, trample your smooth world,
 Nor leave more foot-marks than Apollo's kine.
Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

3. Hoggishness; swinishness; brutishness. [Rare.]

hogget (hog'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hogat*, *hog-atte*; *< hog*¹ + dim. -*et*.] 1. A young boar of the second year. [Eng.]—2. A sheep or colt more than one year old. [Eng.]

Bidens [L.], a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place *hogrelles* or *hogattes*.
Elyot, 1559.

Farther in . . . we found all the rest of the poor sheep packed. . . . Two or three of the weaker *hoggets* were dead from want of air.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xlii.

hogging, hoggin (hog'ing, -in), *n.* [Perhaps *< hog*¹ + *-ing*¹; "from the rounded form of the heap" (t).] Screened or sifted gravel. [Eng.]

Filter-beds of sand and *hoggin*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 32.

hogging-frame (hog'ing-frām), *n.* Same as *hog-frame*.

hoggish (hog'ish), *a.* [*< hog*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Having the characteristics of a hog; swinish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

Those devils so talked of, and feared, are none else but *hoggish* jaylors. *Sir T. Overbury*, *Characters*, A Prison.

Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at me. . . .
 With colt-like whinny and with *hoggish* whine
 They burst my prayer.
Tennyson, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

hoggishly (hog'ish-li), *adv.* In a hoggish, brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

hoggishness (hog'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being hoggish; brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

hoggism (hog'izm), *n.* [*< hog*¹ + *-ism*.] Same as *hoggishness*.

In *hoggism* sunk,
 I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.
Wolcot, *Peter Pindar*, p. 108.

hog-gum (hog'gum), *n.* A kind of gum of uncertain origin. In the West Indies it is employed as a substitute for pitch in tarring boats, ropes, etc. One variety is collected from among the roots of old trees of *Symphonia globulifera*, a species of British Guiana, belonging to the natural order *Guttifera*. Another variety is obtained from *Spondias mangifera*, a tree of the dry forests of many parts of India and Burma, belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceae*. Other varieties are thought to be the product of *Rhus Metopium*, of the order *Anacardiaceae*; of *Moronebea coccinea*, of the order *Guttifera*; and of *Hedvigia balsamifera*, of the order *Burseraceae*. It is probable that all yield resinous substances of similar qualities. Also called *hog-doctor's gum*, *doctor-gum*.—**Hog-gum tree**, a large tree, *Moronebea coccinea*, from 90 to 100 feet high, a native of Brazil and the West Indies.

hoght, *n.* An obsolete form of *how*².

hogherd (hog'hērd), *n.* [*< hog*¹ + *herd*².] A keeper of swine; a swineherd. Also *hoggard*.

hoghood (hog'hūd), *n.* [*< hog*¹ + *-hood*.] The nature or condition of a hog. [Rare.]

Many a Circe island with temporary enchantment, temporary conversion into beasthood and hoghood.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, III. 1. 7.

hog-in-armor (hog'in-ār'mor), *n.* The nine-banded armadillo, *Dasypus* or *Tatusia novemcinctus*. *F. A. Ober*.

hoglin (hog'lin), *n.* [*< ME. hoglin*; *< hog*¹ + *-lin*, equiv. to dim. -*ling*¹.] 1. A boar.—2. An apple-turnover. [Prov. Eng.]

hoglingt, *a.* [Appar. *< hog*¹ + *-ling*².] Hog-gish (t).

Sir Robin Mansel being now in the Mediterranean, . . . Marquis Spinola should in a *hogling* Way change his Master for the Time, and, taking Commission from the Emperor, become his Servant for invading the Palatinate with the Forces of the King of Spain in the Netherlands.

Howell, *Letters*, I. ii. 9.

hog-louse (hog'lous), *n.* A terrestrial isopod crustacean of the family *Oniscidae*; a wood-louse, sow-bug, or slater.

And if the worms called wood-lice, or *hog-lice*, be seen in great quantities together, it is a token that it will rain shortly after.

Husbandman's Practice (1673).

hog-mace (hog'mās), *n.* 1. The official mace of the corporation of Sandwich in England.—2. The officer whose badge of office it is.

It is stated that the *hogmace*, or sergeant of the brazen mace, bears a stout staff with a brazen head.
Art Jour., 1881, p. 105.

hogmant, *n.* A kind of loaf. *Ord. and Regulations*, p. 69. (*Halliwell*.)

hogmanay, *n.* See *hogmenay*.

hog-mane (hog'mān), *n.* The mane of a horse cut short or reached so as to stand up, like the bristles on a hog's back.

hog-maned (hog'mānd), *a.* Having a hog-mane; roached.

hog-meat (hog'mēt), *n.* In Jamaica, the root of the *Boerhaavia decumbens*. It is emetic, and a decoction of it is said to be used as a remedy in dysentery. Also called *hog's-bread*.

hogmenay, hogmanay (hog'me-nā, -ma-nā), *n.* [Formerly also *hogmena*, *hagmena*, *hogmyne*, etc.; said to be a corruption of F. "au gui menez," lead on to the mistletoe, a cry which in some parts of France the boys that go about begging on the last day of December are said to use" (Imp. Diet.), but authority for this phrase is lacking; prob. a corruption through the Norm. F. forms *huguinanno*, *huguinano*, *huguigagné*, *haguireneu*, *haguinele*, *haguilennef*, etc., perverted forms of OF. *aguillanneuf*, *aguillanneuf*, *aguillanneuf*, *guillanneuf*, etc., F. dial. *aguillan*, *guillan*, *guillanneu*, prop. *au-gui-Pan-neuf*, "the voice of countrey people begging small presents, or new year's gifts, in Christmas; an ancient team of rejoicing, derived from the Druides, who were wont, the first day of January, to go into the woods, where having sacrificed and banquetted together, they gathered Mistletoe, esteeming it excellent to make beasts fruitful, and most sovereign against all poison" (Cotgrave), i. e. 'to the mistletoe! the New Year!': *au*, *< L. ad* illum, to the; *gui*, now *gui*, mistletoe (= mod. Pr. *visc* = Cat. *vesc* = Sp. *visco* = It. *visco*, *vischio*, *< L. viscum*, *viscus*, mistletoe: see *viscum*); *le*, *< L. ille*, that; *an*, *< L. annus*, year; *neuf*, *< L. novus* = E. *new*. The Sp. *aguinaldo*, a New Year's gift, Christmas box, is from the F. word.] 1. The last day of December and of the year; also, the month of December.—2. Entertainment or refreshment given to a visitor on the last day of the year, or during December; a gift bestowed on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom, at that time of the year. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

Hogmanay.

Trololay,

Gie's o' your white bread and nane o' your gray.

Old Rime.

They [Scotch youth] . . . go about the shops seeking their *hogmanay*.

Hone's Every-day Book, II. 18.

The cottar weanles, glad and gay,

Wi' pocks out owre their shouthers,

Sing at the doors for *hogmanay*.

Rev. J. Nicol, *Poems*, I. 27.

hog-molly (hog'mol'i), *n.* 1. The hog-mullet or hog-sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans*. [Local, U. S.]—2. Same as *hogfish*, 1 (b).

hog-money (hog'mun'i), *n.* [So called from the hog represented on the coins.] The coins issued at the beginning of the seventeenth century for circulation in the Somers Isles (now the Bermudas). They are of copper, silvered, and are of the value of 1s., 6d., 3d., and 2d.

hog-monkey (hog'mung'ki), *n.* Same as *hog-ape*.

hog-mullet (hog'mul'et), *n.* The hog-sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans*.

hog-nosed (hog'nōzd), *a.* Having a snout like a hog's; specifically applied to American serpents of the genus *Heterodon*.

hognose-snake (hog'nōz-snāk), *n.* A snake of the genus *Heterodon*, which flattens the head when about to strike. It is not venomous. Also called *flathead* or *flat-headed adder*, *blowing-viper*, etc. See *Heterodon*.

hognut (hog'nut), *n.* 1. The pignut or brown hickory, *Carya porcina*. See *hickory*. [U. S.]—2. The earthen or arnut, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*). Also called *hawk-nut*.—3. A species of *Omphalea* belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*. [Jamaica.]

hogot (hō'gō), *n.* [Also written *hogoe*, *hogoo*; an E. spelling of F. *haut goût*, high flavor: see *haut*¹, *goût*³. Cf. *hoboy* for *hautbois*.] High flavor; strong scent.



Hog-money (two pence) of Somers Isles (Bermudas).—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Balthazar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks.

M. Griffith, *Fear of God and the King* (1660), p. 76.

hog-peanut (hog'pē'nut), *n.* A twining plant, *Amphicarpa monoica*, of the natural order *Leguminosae*, growing in rich wood-lands in the United States, with purplish flowers at the summit which seldom produce fruit, and others at the base which produce pear-shaped pods usually with a single seed, ripening in the ground or on its surface under the fallen leaves.

hog-pen (hog'pen), *n.* A hog-sty; a pig-sty.

hog-plum (hog'plum), *n.* A plant of the genus *Spondias*, natural order *Anacardiaceae*. Some of the species yield pleasant fruits, as *S. purpurea* and *S. lutea* of the West Indies. Their fruit is a common food for hogs. A much-esteemed Brazilian dish is prepared from the juice of *S. tuberosa*, mixed with milk, curds, and sugar. In North America the name is applied to several different plants: *Prunus angustifolia*, the Chickasaw plum of the eastern United States; *Rhus Metopium*, the poison-wood or coral-sumac of tropical Florida; and *Ximenia Americana*, the wild lime of Florida, which is perhaps introduced from the West Indies.

hog-rat (hog'rat), *n.* A West Indian rodent of the genus *Capromys*, as the Cuban *C. pilorides*. Also *hutia-conga*, *hutia-carabali*.

hog-reeve (hog'rēv), *n.* An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damages by stray swine. In England the hog-reeve was formerly a parish officer. In New England he was elected as a town officer; and hog-reeves are still chosen in some places, generally as a jest, the office being merely nominal. Also called *hog-constable*.

hogrel (hog'rel), *n.* See *hoggerel*.

hog-ring (hog'ring), *n.* A metal ring, clasp, or other device inserted in a pig's snout to prevent it from rooting up the ground.

hog-ringer (hog'ring'ēr), *n.* 1. One who puts rings in the snouts of swine.—2. A form of pincers for inserting rings in the snouts of swine.

hog-rubber (hog'rub'ēr), *n.* A low, coarse fellow fit only for such work as rubbing hogs. [Rare.]

The very rusticks and *hog-rubbers*, . . . if once they tast of this Loue liquor, are inspired in an instant.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 536.

hog's-back (hogz'bak), *n.* Anything shaped like the back of a hog; in *geol.*, same as *hogback*, 3.

hog's-bane (hogz'bān), *n.* Same as *sowbane*.

hog's-bean (hogz'bēn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. *βόσκαπος*; see *Hyoscyamus*.] Same as *hog-bean*.

hog's-bread (hogz'bred), *n.* Same as *hog-meat*.

hog-score (hog'skōr), *n.* [*< hog*², *q. v.*, + *score*, a line.] In the game of curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course one sixth of the way from each of the two tees.

Now he lags on Death's *hog-score*.

Burns, *Tam Samson's Elegy*.

hog's-fennel (hogz'fēn'el), *n.* Same as *hog-fennel*.

hog's-garlic (hogz'gär'lik), *n.* A kind of garlic, *Allium ursinum*. See *garlic*.

hog's-haw (hogz'hā), *n.* A small tree, *Crataegus brachyacantha*, a native of Louisiana and Texas.

hogshead (hogz'hed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hoggeshed*; *< ME. hoggeshed*, *hoggis hed*, *hoggy hed*, *hoggeshede* (1434); in form *< hog's*, poss. of *hog*¹, + *head*. But the word is prob. an adapted form of what would reg. be *oxhead* (not found in this sense), *< MD. okshoofd*, *oghshoofd* (Kilian), later *okshoofd*, *okshoofd* (Sewel), now *okshoofd* = LG. *okshoofd*, *okshoofd* (Bremen Diet.), *> G. oxhoft*, *oxshoift* (the G. *oxshenhaut* (1691) being an accom. form); cf. Dan. *oxehoved* = OSw. *oxhufvud*, Sw. *oxhufvud*, a hogshead, lit., as the Dan. term also signifies, an 'oxhead,' = E. *oxhead*, *q. v.* The D. and LG. forms may be accom. from the Scand.; the reg. forms for 'oxhead' are D. *ossenhoofd*, LG. **ossenhöved* or *-höfd*. The reason why the name was applied to a cask is not certainly known; perhaps because such casks had the figure of an ox's head branded on them, or in allusion to a figure of the head of Bacchus, with golden horns, supposed to have adorned such casks. The Ir. *tocsaid*, hogshead, is from the E.] 1. A large cask for liquors, etc.

Swallowed with yest and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hogshead.

Shak., *W. T.*, iii. 3.

Specifically—(a) A cask having the definite capacity of 63 old wine-gallons, 54 beer-gallons, etc. See *def. 2*.

Now as for wine-vessels, they are seldom smaller than hogsheads which are of 63 gallons.

R. Recorde, *Grounde of Artes*.

(b) A cask having a capacity of from 100 to 140 gallons: as, a hogshead of sugar, molasses, or tobacco.

2. A liquid measure containing 63 old wine-gallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons), this value having been fixed by an English statute of 1423. The hogshead of molasses was made 100 gallons

by a statute of 22 Geo. II. Formerly the London hogshead of beer was 54 beer-gallons, the London hogshead of ale was 48 ale-gallons, and the ale- and beer-hogshead for the rest of England was 51 gallons. Other hogsheads, for cider, oats, lime, tobacco, etc., have had local acceptance. See *hogsheadweight*. Abbreviated *hhd*.

3. [Directly < *hog's head*.] A draught, as of wine or ale, taken from a cup which forms the head or cover of a jug in the shape of a hog. See *Sussex pig*, under *pig*.

hogsheadweight, *n.* Five hundredweight.

112 pounds make 1 hundredweight. 5 of those hundreds make 1 *hogsheadweight*. T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600).

hog-shearing (hog'shēr'ing), *n.* Much ado about nothing. [Ludicrous.]

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of *hog-shearing*, where, as we used to say in England, we have a great deal of noise and no wool? E. Martin, Letters (1662), p. 95.

hog-shouter (hog'shūth'ēr), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the crowding and pushing of hogs while being fed, < *hog* + *shouter* = E. *shoulder*.] A game in which those who take part jostle one another with the shoulders. [Scotch.]

hog-shouter (hog'shūth'ēr), *v. i.* [See *hog-shouter*, *n.*] To jostle with the shoulder. [Scotch.]

The wary race may drudge an' drive,
Hog-shouter, jundie, stretch, an' strive.
Burns, To William Simpson.

hogskin (hog'skin), *n.* Leather made of the hides of hogs, having a grained and minutely punctured surface, used for saddles (generally under the name *pigskin*) and as an ornamental material for bookbinding and wall-hangings. For the latter uses also called *souskin* and *hogs' leather*. See also *Avignon leather* (under *leather*) and *corami*.

There were many examples of superb binding, especially of exquisite tooling on *hog-skin*. C. D. Warner, Little Journey, vi.

hog-snake (hog'snāk), *n.* A serpent of the genus *Heterodon*; a hog-nosed snake.

hog's-pudding (hogz'pūd'ing), *n.* The entrails of a hog, stuffed with pudding composed of flour, currants, and spice. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

hog-steer (hog'stēr), *n.* [Appar. < *hog* + *steer*; but orig. an accom. of *hogster*.] A boar of the third year.

Hee scornes these rascal tame games, but a sounder of *hogsteers*,
Or thee brownye lion too stalkt fro the mountain he wisah-eth. Stanhurst, Æneid, iv. 163.

hogster (hog'stēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hoggester*, *hoggaster*; appar. < *hog* + *-ster*.] 1. A sheep in its second year: same as *hoggeret*.—2. A boar in its third year.

hog-sty (hog'stī), *n.* [< ME. *hogstye*; < *hog* + *sty*.] A pen or an inclosure for hogs.

The besotted Grecians being so far from endeavouring a recovery that they jested at the losse, and said that they had but taken a *Hogs-stie*. Sandys, Travels, p. 21.

hog-succory (hog'suk'ō-ri), *n.* A species of *Hyoseris*, small taraxacum-like plants of the Mediterranean region.

hog-sucker (hog'suk'ēr), *n.* A catostomid fish of the United States, *Hypentelium nigricans*, the hog-molly or hog-mullet. It has various other local names, as *crawl-a-bottom*, *hammerhead*, *stone-lugger*, *stone-roller*, and *toter*.

hog-wallow (hog'wol'ō), *n.* A peculiar kind of irregular surface, when the clayey soil is broken up by a series of hillocks and hollows closely succeeding one another. [U. S.]

These *hog-wallows* are formations of pitfalls and elevations, hollows and hillocks of every variety, which succeed each other like cups and saucers turned topsy-turvy. Putnam's Mag., Feb., 1854.

hog-ward (hog'wārd), *n.* A hog-keeper.

The *hog-ward* who drove the swine to the "denes" in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd. J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

hogwash (hog'wosh), *n.* The refuse of a kitchen or brewery, etc., given to swine as food; swill.

hogweed (hog'wēd), *n.* One of several plants, as *Hieracium Sphondylium*, *Polygonum aviculare*, and *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. The poisonous hogweed is *Aristolochia grandiflora* of the West Indies.

hogwort (hog'wērt), *n.* An annual euphorbiaceous plant, *Croton capitatus* (*Heptalon graveolens*), with densely soft-woolly and somewhat glandular stems, and the fertile flowers capitate and crowded at the base of the sterile spike. It occurs from Illinois and Kentucky southward.

hohlspath (hōl'spāth), *n.* [G., < *hohl*, hollow, + *spath*, spar.] An early name given by Werner to the variety of andalusite called chiasolite or macle. See *chiasolite*. Also called *hollow spar*.

hoics, hoicks (hoiks), *interj.* In hunting, a cry to cheer the hounds.

Groom (within, hollering). Come along, Sir Callagan O'Brallagan! Hoics! hoics! Hark forward, my honeys! . . . Hoics! hoics! What is the matter here? Macklin, Love à la Mode, II. 1.

hoics, hoicks (hoiks), *v. t.* [< *hoics*, *interj.*] To salute or encourage with the hunting-cry "Hoics!" Davies.

Our adventurer's speech was drowned in the acclamations of the fox-hunters, who now triumphed in their turn, and *hoicked* the speaker. Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, ix.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi'dn), *n.* and *a.* [< MD. *heyden*, now *heiden*, a heathen, gentile, a gipsy, vagabond, = E. *heathen*, q. v. The W. *hoedon*, a coquette, a flirt, a hoiden, is from the E. The D. *ey*, *ei*, sounds nearly as E. "long i," and this was formerly commutable with *oi*, as in *hoiden* and *hoise*, *hoist* (also from the D.), *joist*, *joint*, *point*, etc., dial. or obs. *hist*, *jist* (*gist*), *jint*, *pint*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A rude, bold man.

Shall I argue of conversation with this hoyden, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder? Milton, Colasterion.

2. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Such another slatternly ignorant hoyden I never saw. Life of Mrs. Delany, II. 323.

II. *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

They throw their persons with a hoiden air Across the room and toss into the chair. Young, Satires, v.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi'dn), *v. i.* [< *hoiden*, *n.*] To romp rudely.

They have been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. Swift.

hoidenhood, hoydenhood (hoi'dn-hūd), *n.* [< *hoiden* + *-hood*.] The condition of a hoiden. Craig.

hoidenish, hoydenish (hoi'dn-ish), *a.* [< *hoiden* + *-ish*.] Having the manners of a hoiden; like or appropriate to a hoiden.

She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, half tonish and half hoydenish. Mne. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 306.

hoidenism, hoydenism (hoi'dn-izm), *n.* [< *hoiden* + *-ism*.] The character or manners of a hoiden; romphism; rusticity. Imp. Dict.

hoigh, *interj.* See *hoy*.²

hoigh (hoi), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *high* used allusively, with perhaps a ref. to *hoigh*, *interj.*] High excitement; rampage: in the phrase *on or upon the hoigh*, eager; excited; excitedly; riotously.

Young wenches now are all o' the hoigh. Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 2.

Hark, they all are on the hoigh,
They toll like Mill-horses.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

There comes running upon the hoigh together to meete me all the hucksters, fishmongers, butchers, cooks. Terence in English (1614).

hoighty-toighty, *interj.* and *a.* An occasional spelling of *hoity-toity*.

hoiset (hois), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *hyse*, *hyce* (Palsgrave), < OD. *hyssen*, D. *hyschen* = Dan. *heise* (> Sc. *heeze*), *hisse* = Sw. *hissa*, *hoise*, *hoist* (> F. *hisser*, *hoist* a sail). Now, with excrement *t*, *hoist* (due prop. to pp. *hoist* = *hoised*), vulgarly *hist* (*hist*). For the relation of *hoise*, *hoist*, to *hyse*, *hist*, cf. *hoiden*, *joist*, etc.] To raise; lift; elevate; hoist.

They . . . hoised up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. Acts xxvii. 40.

We desried land, which land we bare with all, hoising out our boat to discover what land it might be. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

I hoise up Farnell partly to spite the envious Irish folks here. Swift, Journal to Stella, lvii.

hoist (hoist), *v. t.* [Also dial. *hist*; a later form of *hoise*, due prob. to the pp. *hoist*, vulgarly *hist*: see *hoise*.] To raise; lift; elevate; especially, to raise by means of block and tackle or other machinery.

I have hoisted sail to all the winds
Which should transport me farthest from your sight. Shak., Sonnets, cxvii.

Where other princes, hoisted to their thrones
By Fortune's passionate and disordered power,
Sit in their height. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Deposits formed originally on the floor of the sea have been hoisted above water, and now form the bulk of our dry land. Huxley, Physiography, p. 215.

Hoisted and swung (*naut.*), ready to be lowered into the water at the word of command, as a boat. = Syn. *Heave, Lift*, etc. See *raise*.

hoist (hoist), *n.* [< *hoist*, *v.*] 1. The act of hoisting; a lift.—2. That by which something is hoisted; a machine for raising ore, merchandise, passengers, etc., in a mine, warehouse, hotel, etc.; an elevator.—3. The perpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge; also, the extent to which a sail or yard may be hoisted: as, give the sail more *hoist*.—4. *Naut.*, a number of flags fastened together for hoisting as a signal.—**Pneumatic hoist**, a lifting apparatus consisting of a platform which is raised by suspension-chains passing over drums, and thence to pistons operated by compressed air in vertical tubular shafts; an air-hoist.

hoist (hoist). Past participle of *hoise*, regularly *hoised*.

hoist-bridge (hoist'brij), *n.* See *bridge*.

hoister (hois'tēr), *n.* One who or that which hoists; an elevator or lift.

hoisting (hois'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hoist*, *v.*] The act of raising or elevating.

It may be truly affirm'd, he was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the *hoisting* of him.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

hoisting-crab (hois'ting-krah), *n.* A crab or windlass adapted for hoisting.

hoisting-engine (hois'ting-en'jin), *n.* A special type of steam-engine, usually double, and either directly connected with a hoisting-drum around which a hoisting-rope is wound, or provided with a frictional clutch to control the hoisting-drum or let it run free at will. Such engines for light work are usually portable, with an upright boiler, and one or two cylinders placed horizontally at the base of the boiler.

hoisting-jack (hois'ting-jak), *n.* A device for applying hand-power to lift an object by means of a screw or lever. E. H. Knight.

hoistway (hoist'wā), *n.* A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse; the shaft of a freight-elevator.

hoit (hoit), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; cf. W. *hoetian*, suspend, dandle.] To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and *hoiting*,—and I'm fain to cark and care, and all little enough.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 3.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *interj.* [Also written *hoighty-toighty*, *hity-tity*, *highty-tighty*; appar. a varied redupl. of *hoit*, without def. meaning.] An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equivalent to *pschaw*.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams? Congreve, Love for Love.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *a.* [Also *highty-tighty*, etc.; < *hoity-toity*, *interj.*] Elated; giddy; flighty; petulant; huffy: as, he is in *hoity-toity* spirits. [Colloq.]

hok, hoker, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete variants of *hook*.

hokeday, *n.* Same as *hook-day*.

hoker, *n.* [ME., < AS. *hacor*, scorn, mockery, derision: see remarks under *hoax*.] Scorn; derision; invective; abusive talk.

She was as digne as water in a ditch,
As ful of hoker and of bismare. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 45.

hokerly, *adv.* [ME., < *hoker* + *-ly*.] Scornfully; disdainfully; abusively.

Thanne wol he be angry, and answer *hokerly* and angrily. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

hoky-caket, *n.* See *hockey-cake*.

hoky-poky (hō'ki-pō'ki), *n.* 1. Same as *hocus-pocus*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Ice-cream sold by the pennyworth by street venders.

Hockey Poky is of a firmer make and probably stiffer material than the penny ice of the Italians, which it rivals in public favour, and it is built up of variously flavoured layers. Tuer, London Cries, p. 21.

hol, *a.* An obsolete form of *whole*.

holarctic (hol-ār'k'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, entire, + *ἀρκτικός*, arctic.] Entirely arctic; wholly subject to arctic influences: as, the *holarctic* region.

The great northern or *holarctic* fauna. A. Newton, Address to Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Manchester (1887), p. 8.

holarthritic (hol-ār-thrit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, entire, whole, + *ἀρθρίτις*, gout: see *arthritis*.] Having gout in all the joints. Dunglison.

Holaspidea (hol-as-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, entire, whole, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπίς*), a shield, + *-ea*.] In ornith., in Sundevall's classification, the first cohort of the series of scutellipantar oscines, consisting of an unnatural association of the larks, *Alaudidae*, and the hoopoes, *Upupidae*.

holaspidean (hol-as-pid'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holaspidea*; specifically, having the posterior portion of the tarsus covered by large scutella in a single series, as in the larks, *Alaudidae*.

holbard, holberd, *n.* Obsolete forms of *halberd*.
Holbellia (hol-bel'i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after F. L. Holbøll, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen.] A genus of climbing shrubs, of the natural order *Berberideae* (*Berberidaceae*), tribe *Lardizabaleae*, the type of Endlicher's tribe *Holbellieae*. Its technical characters are: monocious flowers with 6 petaloid sepals and 6 minute stamens; the male flowers with 6 free stamens and rudimentary ovary, the female with 6 sterile stamens and 3 oblong carpels; berry oblong, indehiscent; leaves digitately 3- to 9-foliate; flowers purple or greenish, in axillary racemes. Only 2 species are known, natives of the Himalaya region.

Holbelliæ (hol-be-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holbellia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1840 for the then recognized suborder *Lardizabaleae*, of the *Menispermaceae*, transferred by later authors to the *Berberideae* (*Berberidaceae*), and employed by Bentham and Hooker as a tribe, which includes the genus *Holbellia*.

Holbrookia (hōl-brūk'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (C. Girard, 1851), named after J. E. Holbrook, an American herpetologist.] A notable genus of lizards, of which there are several American species, related to the horned toads. The leading species is *H. maculata*, found on the western plains, especially among prairie-dogs.

holcad (hol'kad), *n.* [*< Gr. ὀλκάς (ōlakās)*, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, *< ἔλκειν*, draw: see *Holcus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a ship of burden; a merchantman.

holcodont (hol'kō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. ὀλκός*, a furrow, track (see *Holcus*), + *ὄδοντος (ōdōntos)* = *E. tooth*.] In *ornith.*, having teeth distinctly and separately socketed in a long continuous groove, as the *Odontoleae*.

Holcus (hol'kus), *n.* [NL., < *L. holcus*, < *Gr. ὀλκός*, a sort of grain, mouse-barley: cf. *ὀλκός*, adj., drawing to oneself, trailing, *ὀλκός*, a furrow, *< ἔλκειν*, draw, draw out.] A genus of perennial plants, of the natural order *Gramineae*. It is characterized by spikelets crowded in an open panicle, 2-flowered, and jointed with the pedicels, and boat-shaped glumes inclosing and much exceeding the remotest flowers. The lower flower is perfect, its papery or thin coriaceous lower pale being awnless and pointless; the upper flower is similar, staminate, and bears a stout bent awn below the apex. The stamens are 3 in number. About 8 species are known, originally natives of Europe and Africa, but some are now widely distributed. *H. lanatus*, the velvet-grass or meadow soft-grass, is extensively naturalized in the United States. It is regarded as of little value either for pasture or for hay. *H. mollis*, the creeping soft-grass, is regarded as a troublesome weed. *H. saccharatus* is said to contain a large quantity of sugar. The species are known as *soft-grass* or *velvet-grass*.

hold¹ (hōld), *v.*; pret. *held*, pp. *held* (archaic *holden*, chiefly used in law), ppr. *holding*. [*E. dial. houd, hod, Sc. hald, hald, had* (see *had*² and *hod*²), < ME. *holden*, earlier *halden* (pret. *held*, *helde*, *hilde*, *hyld*, pl. *helden*, etc., pp. *holden*, *holde*), < AS. *healdan* (pret. *heold*, pl. *heoldon*, pp. *healden*) = OS. *haldan* = OFries. *haldā* = D. *houden* = MLG. *halden*, LG. *holden* = OHG. *halten*, MHG. *G. halten* = Icel. *halda* = Sw. *hålla* = Dan. *holde*, hold, keep, = Goth. *haldan* (pret. *haihald*, pp. *haldans*), keep or tend cattle; a reduplicating verb. The special Goth. sense suggests a connection with *Gr. βοῦ-κόλος*, a cow-herd (see *bucolic*), the Teut. root being then **hal-*, with present-formative *-d-*; but this is doubtful.] *I. trans.* 1. To keep fast or close, as in the grasp of the hand; to keep control or prevent the movement or action of, by grasping, binding, arresting, or other means of constraint or detention; retain; keep: as, to hold a horse by the bridle; to hold a prisoner in chains; to hold the attention of an audience; to hold one's self in readiness.

Your knyf withe mete to your mouthe nat bere,
 And in youre hande nor holden yee yt no way.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death; because it was not possible that he should be holden of it. Acts II. 24.

Twist his finger and his thumb he held
 A pouncet-box. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3.

2. To keep back; detain: as, goods held for the payment of duties.

'Tis not pain
 In forcing of a wound, nor after-gain
 Of many days, can hold me from my will.
 Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

Whilst I at a banquet hold him sure,
 I'll find some cunning practice out of hand
 To scatter and disperse the giddy Goths.
 Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

I hoped to hold Pemberton in my front while Sherman should get in his rear and into Vicksburg.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 431.

3. To keep back from action; restrain from action or manifestation; withhold; restrain; check.

The most High . . . held still the flood till they were passed over. 2 Esd. xiii. 44.

Hold, hold, he yields; hold thy brave sword, he's conquer'd.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, II. 5.

There was silence deep as death;
 And the boldest held his breath
 For a time. Campbell, Battle of the Baltic.

4. To contain, or be capable of containing; have capacity or accommodation for: as, a basket holding two bushels; the church holds two thousand people.

They have . . . hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water. Jer. II. 13.

And they might enter at his open door,
 'E'en till his spacious hall would hold no more.
Conquer, Hope, I. 309.

The lower city would naturally be spread over the more sheltered ground which holds all that is left of Durazzo under the rule of the Turk.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 378.

5. To pursue, prosecute, or carry on; entertain; employ; sustain: as, to hold one's course; to hold a court or a meeting; to hold an argument; to hold intercourse.

Grete was the feast that the kynge hilde on the enen of the assumption. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 614.

There y was wonte to lepe bifore,
 Fer aboute now my wel y hoolde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

It draws near the season
 Wherein the spirit held his wont to walk.
 Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.

About this time a Parliament was holden at Westminster, where Subsidies were willingly granted.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 386.

The Inhabitants holde trade with other Samoeds.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
 Shall hold their course. Milton, P. L., xi. 900.

As hags hold sabbaths, less for joy than spite,
 So these their merry, miserable night.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. 239.

The language held by both father and daughter to the House of Commons.
Brougham.

Specifically, in music: (a) To sing or play, as one of several parts in a harmony: as, to hold the tenor in a glee. (b) To maintain in one part, as a tone, while the other parts progress: dwell upon.

6. To have and retain as one's own; be vested with title to; own: as, to hold a mortgage.

"Holde, Joseph," said Ihesu, "that counterte of my body."
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

But he hath lost alle but Greece; and that Lond he hold alle only.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 8.

I M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward.

Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.
 The doctrine grew that the temporal lords alone were peers, as alone having their blood "ennobled," which is the herald's way of saying that they held their seats by hereditary right.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 460.

7. To have or be in possession of; occupy: as, to hold land adversely; to hold office.

The whigs had now held office, under Grey and Melbourne, with a short interruption, for ten years.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 301.

8. To maintain; uphold; defend: as, to hold one's own; to hold one's right against all comers.

With what arms
 We mean to hold what anciently we claim
 Of deity or empire. Milton, P. L., v. 723.

His party . . . drave his kith and kin,
 And all the Table Round that held the lists,
 Back to the barrier.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Halleck on the same day, the 5th of December, directed me not to attempt to hold the country south of the Tallahatchie.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 430.

9. To entertain in the mind; regard; or regard as; consider, deem, esteem, or judge to be: as, to hold an opinion or a prejudice; to hold one's self free to act.

This tre [of Mamre] is holde in grete veneracion amonges the Sarrasyns. Sir R. Guyfords, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

The Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx. 7.

Six miles from hence is a Well holden in like sacred account, which cureth Leprosies.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 75.

Inquire how she thinks of him, how she holds him.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.

I hold reason to be the best Arbitrator, and the Law of Law it selfe.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

She took no offence at his reference to nursery gossip, which she had learned to hold cheap.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xii.

10. To decide; lay down the law: as, the court held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.—11. To bear; endure. [Rare.]

Now humble as the ripest mulberry
 That will not hold the handling.
Shak., Cor., III. 2.

Corses now-a-days, that will scarce hold the laying in.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

12. To support; maintain; keep up; bear; carry.

Yet cease I not to clamour and to cry,
 While my stiff spine can hold my weary head.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

Some man or other must present wall: . . . let him hold his fingers thus.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 1.

Katie walks
 By the long wash of Australasian seas
 Far off, and holds her head to other stars,
 And breathes in converse seasons.
Tennyson, The Brook.

13. To keep or set apart as belonging to some one; keep.

A bed
 For her own flowers and favorite herbs, a space,
 By sacred charter, holden for her use.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

14. To bet; wager. [Archaic.]

I'll hold thee any wager,
 When we are both accounted like young men,
 I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two.
Shak., M. of V., III. 4.

I hold my life you have forgot your dancing.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, I. 1.

I'll hold three tooth-picks to one pound of snuff, I catch him.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxviii.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See *candle*.—To be holden, to be held, to be beholden or indebted.

And I so moche am hold to his grace,
 That for to haue his Rene myself alone,
 I wold not be entrow to his person.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 495.

To hold a candle to the devil. See *devil*.—To hold by the button. See *button*.—To hold copy. See *copy*.—To hold down a claim, to reside on a section or tract of land long enough to establish a claim to ownership under the homestead law. [Western U. S.]

It is very common to find a lone and unprotected female holding down a claim, as the Western phrase runs.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 236.

To hold forth, to put forward to view; offer; exhibit; propose.

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books hold forth and pretend to teach as truths.
Locke.

To hold hands together, to hold hand with. See *hand*.—To hold in, to hold with a tight rein; curb; hence, to restrain; check; repress.

Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, . . . whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle, lest they come near unto thee. Ps. xxxii. 9.

Edm. You look as you had something more to say.
 Alb. If there be more, more woful, hold it in.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

To hold in balance, in hand, in play. See the nouns.—To hold off, to possess or enjoy by grant of, or under a title derived from: as, to hold lands of the king.—To hold off, to keep off or aloof; keep at a distance.

Mar. You shall not go, my lord.
 Ham. Hold off your hand.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.

To hold on, to continue or proceed in: as, to hold on a course.—To hold one's day, to keep one's appointment.

This knight
 Seyde had holde his day, as he hadde hight.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 168.

If there you misse me, say
 I am no Gentleman: He hold my day.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

To hold one's hand. See *hand*.—To hold one's nose, to compress the nose between the fingers in order to avoid perceiving a bad smell.—To hold one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*.—To hold one's own, to keep one's present condition or advantage; stand one's ground.

It had always been taken for granted . . . that . . . an active militant parson . . . was to hold his own against all comers.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

To hold one's peace, to keep silent; cease or refrain from speaking.

The gentlemen held their peace and smiled at each other, as who should say, "Well! there is no accounting for tastes."
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

To hold one's tongue, to keep one's tongue still; be silent.

Ferd. Nay, sir, 'tis only my regard for my sister makes me speak.
Jerome. Then pray, sir, in future, let your regard for your father make you hold your tongue.

Sheridan, The Duenna, I. 3.

To hold out. (a) To extend; stretch forth; hence, to offer; propose.

Fortune holds out these to you as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

Health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all. *Cowper,* Task, I. 752.

(b) To continue to resist or endure. [Rare.]

He cannot long hold out these pangs.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

To hold over. (a) To postpone; keep for future consideration or action: as, to hold over a bill or an amendment.

You haven't got the money for a deal about you? Then I'll tell you what I'll do with you; I'll hold you over.
Dickens, Mutual Friend, i. 7.

(b) Said of a tone in music whose duration extends over from one measure to the next.—**To hold tack with** (*naut.*), to keep course and speed with.

They [the States] made young Count Maurice their Governor, who, for twenty-five Years together, held tack with the Spaniard, and during those Traverses of War was very fortunate.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

To hold tale! to keep account.

Of other heuene than here thei holden no tale.

Piers Plowman (C), ii. 9.

To hold the belt. See *belt*.—**To hold the market**, to control the market by buying and holding a certain commodity, as stock.—**To hold the plow**, to guide or manage a plow in turning up the soil.—**To hold to ball.** See *ball*.—**To hold under one's girdle!** See *girdle*.—**To hold up.** (a) To keep in an erect position; raise: as, to hold up the head; to hold up an object to be seen.

But neither bended knees, pure hands held up,
Sad sighs, deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her uncompassionate sire.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Playing, whose end . . . is, to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

(b) To sustain; keep from falling or sinking; hence, to support; uphold.

When I said, My foot slippeth; thy mercy, O Lord, held me up.

Ps. xciv. 18.

Know him [the king of England] in us, that here hold up his right.

Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

(c) To forcibly stop and rob on the highway: as, to hold up a stage or a mail-carrier. [Western U. S.]—**To hold water.** (a) *Naut.*, to stop the progress of a boat by holding the blades of the oars flat against the current. (b) To be sound or consistent throughout; not to be leaky or untenable: as, the argument does not hold water.—**To leave or give one the bag to hold.** See *bag*.—*Syn.* 6 and 7. *Own, Occupy,* etc. See *possess*.

II. intrans. 1. To keep or maintain a grasp or connection, literally or figuratively; adhere; cling; be or remain unbroken or undetached; not to give way: as, hold on by a rope; the anchor holds well; he holds to his agreement.

He took the sword, and put it in the scabbard, and it held as wele, or better, than it dide be-for.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 101.

If one [point] break, the other will hold.

Shak., T. N., I. 5.

"There was no anchor, none,
To hold by." Francis, laughing, clapt his hand
On Everard's shoulder, with "I hold by him."

Tennyson, The Epic.

It was . . . impossible that he [Emerson] could continue his ministrations over a congregation which held to the ordinance he wished to give up.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iii.

2. To maintain a position or a condition; stand fast; remain; continue; last: as, hold still; the garrison held out; my promise holds good.

Our force by land

Hath nobly held. *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 11.

The wet season begins here [in Tonquin] the latter end of April or the beginning of May, and holds till the latter end of August.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 34.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,

How fast they hold, like colours of a shell.

Tennyson, Geraint.

She is making for the Rigolets, . . . and will tie up at the little port of St. Jean . . . before sundown, if the wind holds anyway as it is.

G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 358.

3. To hold one's way; keep going on; go forward; proceed.

Then on we held for Carlisle town.

Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 63).

Beneath the moon's unclouded light,
I held awa' to Annie, O. *Burns,* Rigs o' Barley.

We crossed the fields, and held along the forest.

The Press (Philadelphia), April 16, 1886.

4. To be restrained; refrain; cease or pause in doing something: commonly used in the imperative.

Hold! the general speaks to you.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Lay on, Macduff;

And damn'd be him that first cries, "Hold, enough."

Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

One of his fellows (that loved him well) could not hold, but with a muskett shot Hocking.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

5. To have a possession, right, or privilege; derive title: followed by *of*, *from*, or *under*: as, to hold directly of or from the crown; tenants holding under long leases.

They holde of noo man but of theym selfe, saffe they pay tribute to the Turke. *Sir R. Guyllforde,* Pilgrimage, p. 10.

Allodium is a Law-word contrary to Fendum, and it signifies Land that holds of no body.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 64.

His imagination holds immediately from Nature.

Hazlitt.

In every county or Dukedom or Kingdom there were great tenants holding directly of its head and on some sort of parity with him.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 131.

6. In shooting, to take aim.—**Hold hard!** stop! halt! "Hold hard!" said the conductor: "I'm blown if we ha'n't forgot the gentleman." *Dickens,* Sketches, Tales, xi.

To hold ahead, to aim in front of moving game.—**To hold forth**, to speak in public; harangue; preach; proclaim.

If this virtuoso excels in one thing more than another, it is in canes. He has spent his most select hours in the knowledge of them; and is arrived at that perfection, that he is able to hold forth upon canes longer than upon any one subject in the world.

Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

He [Wordsworth] held forth on poetry, painting, politics, and metaphysics, and with a great deal of eloquence.

Greville, Personal Traits of British Authors, p. 21.

To hold in, to restrain or contain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord; I am weary with holding in.

Jer. vi. 11.

To hold off, to keep aloof or at a distance; be offish.

I tell you true, I cannot hold off longer,

Nor give no more hard language.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 8.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;

Some that she but held off to draw him on.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To hold on. (a) To keep fast hold; cling.

"There are no Sailors," said Sir Anthony, "like the English Sailors, for Courage and for Holding on."

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 18.

(b) To continue; keep going.

The trade held on many years.

Swift.

(c) To stop; halt: chiefly in the imperative. [Colloq.] (d) To aim directly at moving game.—**To hold out**, to endure; last; be constant; continue in action, resistance, etc.

If you could hold out till she saw you, she says,

It would be better for you.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

They [the Brazilians] rule themselves by the Sunne, and goe two or three hundred leagues throw the woods: no horse will holde out with them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

A worse loss is apprehended, Stirling Castle, which could hold out but ten days; and that term expires to-morrow.

Walpole, Letters, II. 3.

To hold over, to remain in office or in possession beyond the regular term: as, he held over until his successor was appointed.—**To hold together**, to be kept from falling to pieces; remain united.

O, it is a great matter, when brethren love and hold together.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Paul. How fares our gracious lady?

Emil. As well as one so great and so forlorn

May hold together.

Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

Yet, sooner or later, a time must come when the original Household can no longer hold together. Its bulk becomes unmanageable.

W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 139.

To hold up. (a) To keep up one's courage or firmness: as, to hold up under misfortune.

The wife, who watch'd his face,

Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth,

And "O pray God that he hold up," she thought,

"Or surely I shall shame myself and him."

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(b) To stop; cease; especially, to stop raining.

We are pleased with all weathers, let it rain or hold up,

be calm or windy.

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

Though nice and dark the point appear,

Quoth Ralph, it may hold up and clear.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 404.

(c) To continue the same speed; keep up the pace: a word of command to hunting-dogs. (d) In sporting, to maintain one's record, score, performance, or winnings.—**To hold with**, to side with; take part with.

With ypocritis sche may not holde,

Ne consente with wrong getyng.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

I hold well with Plato, and do nothing marvel that he would make no laws for them that refused those laws, whereby all men should have and enjoy equal portions of wealth and commodities.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

hold¹ (hōld), *n.* [*<* ME. *hold*, *hald*, *hold*, support, protection, power, possession, custody, a stronghold, castle, dwelling, *<* AS. *heald*, *ge-heald*, *hold*, protection, custody, guard; from the verb: see *hold¹*, *v.*] 1. The act of holding; a grasp, grip, or clutch; a seizure or taking possession; hence, controlling force: as, to take hold; to lay hold of; to keep hold of a thing; imagination has a strong hold upon him.

And at the last they kest ij grett ankers to gedyer, And as God wold they toke hold.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Take fast hold of instruction.

Prov. iv. 13.

When the Roman left us, and their law

Relax'd its hold upon us.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Something which may be grasped for support; that which supports; support.

Scarce had he done, when Ezechias . . .
Hies to the Temple, tears his purple weed,
And fells to Prayer, as sure hold at need.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

He that stands upon a slippery place

Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.

Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

The loose earth freshly turned up afforded no hold to the feet.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

3. Confinement; imprisonment; keeping.

Kynge Mordrums wente vnto the pryson where that vnhappy kynge hadde Ioseph and his company in holde.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

They laid hands on them, and put them in hold unto the next day.

Acts iv. 3.

4. A fortified place; a place of security; a castle; a stronghold.

They are also Lords of Bittis, and some other Cities and holds in those parts.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

The next morning to Leedes Castle, once a famous hold,

now hired by me of my Lord Culpeper for a prison.

Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

5. A dwelling; habitation. [North. Eng. and Scotch; also *hauld*, *haud*, etc.]—6. In law, land in possession; holding; the estate held; tenure: as, freehold, estate held in fee or for life, this being anciently the estate or tenure of a freeman; leasehold, a holding by lease.—7. In musical notation, the sign \sim or \cup , placed over or under a note or rest, indicating a pause, the duration of which depends upon the performer's discretion; a pause or fermata. It is also placed over a bar to indicate either the end of a repeat or a pause between two distinct sections.—**Apron-string hold.** See *apron-string*.—**To catch hold of, to clasp hold of, to take hold of.** See the verbs.

hold², *a.* [*<* ME. *hold*, *holde*, *huld*, *<* AS. *hold* = OS. *hold*, OFries. *hold*, *houd* = OHG. *hold*, MHG. *holt*, G. *hold* = Icel. *hullr* = Sw. *Dan.* *huld* = Goth. *hulths*, gracious, friendly.] Gracious; friendly; faithful; true.

Euer as the witty werwolf wold hem lede,

Faire thei him folwed as here frend holde.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2833.

hold³ (hōld), *n.* [So named, in popular apprehension, because it 'holds' or contains the cargo (as if a particular use of *hold¹*, *n.*); but proper *hole*, being a particular use of *hole¹* in same sense (see *hole¹*, *n.*, 4), after the D. use: D. *hol*, a hole, cave, den, cavity, "het hol van een schip, the ship's hold or hull" (Sewel). Not found in ME.; the entry in Prompt. Parv., p. 243, "*hoole* [var. *holle*] of a schyppe, carina," refers rather to the hull of a ship; cf. "*hoole* [var. *holle*, *hole*], or *huske*, *siliqua*; *hoole* of pesyn or benys," etc.: see *hull²*.] *Naut.*, the interior of a ship or vessel below the deck, or below the lower deck, in which the stores and freight are stowed.

You have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the hold.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Captains of the hold. See *captain*.—**Depth of the hold.** See *depth*.

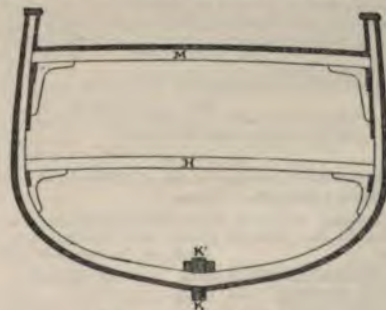
holdback (hōld'bak), *n.* [*<* *hold¹*, *v.*, + *back¹*, *adv.*] 1. Check; hindrance; restraint.

The only holdback is the affection and passionate love that we bear to our wealth.

Hammond, Works, IV. 555.

2. The iron or strap on the shaft or pole of a vehicle to which the breeching or backing-gear is attached.

hold-beam (hōld'bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the lowest range of beams in a merchant vessel. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck.



Cross-section of Wooden Ship.

H, hold-beam; M, main-beam; K, keel; K', keelson.

holdet, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *holde*, graciously, < *hold*, gracious: see *hold*².] Faithfully.

Helde thou it neuer so holde, & I here passed,
Founded for ere to fle, . . . I were a knyght koward.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2129.

holdet, *n.* [ME., with reversion to the vowel of *hold*², *a.*, for **hylde*, < AS. *hyldo*, *hyldu* (= OS. *huldi* = OFries. *helde* = OHG. *huldi*, MHG. *hulde*), graciousness, < *hold*, gracious: see *hold*², *a.*] Faithfulness.

Ac alle deden him feute,
And sworn hym holde and lewte.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), I. 2911.

holden, *holde*, *pp.* 1. Earlier past participles of *hold*.—2. Beholden; under obligation; bound. [Now archaic or obsolete in both uses.]

O cruel goddess, that governe
This world with bynding of youre word eterne, . . .
What is mankynde more unto yow holde
Than is the scheep that rouketh in the folde?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 449.

holdenlyt, *adv.* [ME. *holdynlyche*; < *holden* + *-lyt*.] So as to be held; firmly. *Hallivell*.

holder (hōl'dér), *n.* [< ME. *holdere*, *haltere* (= OFries. *haltere* = D. *houder* = MLG. *holder* = OHG. *haltari*, MHG. *haltare*, G. *halter*, *håller* = Dan. *holder* (in *beholder*, *husholder*) = Sw. *hållare* (in *behållare*, *hushållare*); < *hold*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which holds, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(a) In common law, any one in actual or constructive possession of a bill or note, whether as payee, indorsee, or bearer, and entitled, or claiming to be entitled, to recover or receive payment of it. (b) Something by or in which a thing is held or contained: as, a holder for a flat-iron.

2. *Naut.*, one who is employed in the hold.—3. *pl.* The fangs of a dog. [Prov. Eng.]-4. *pl.* Sheaves placed as ridges on corn-stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. [Prov. Eng.]-Clue-holder, an implement formerly employed to support a clue or ball of thread used by a knitter. It was a hook, usually of metal, and arranged to be secured to the girdle or other part of the dress.

holder-forth (hōl'dér-fórh'), *n.*; *pl.* *holders-forth*. One who holds forth; a haranguer; a preacher.

The squire, observing the preciseness of their dress, began now to imagine, after all, that this was a nest of sectaries. . . . He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing a conjurer, whom he guessed to be the holder-forth.

Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

holdfast (hōld'fást), *n.* and *a.* [< *hold*¹, *v.*, + *fast*¹, *adv.* Cf. *avast*.] 1. That which is used to secure and hold something in place; a catch; a hook; a clamp.

The high constable is the thumb, as one would say,
The holdfast o' the rest. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, iv. 2.

2. Support; hold.

Stones, trees, and beasts, in love still firmer prove
Then man; He none; no hold-fastes in your loves.
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

His holdfast was gone, his footing lost.

Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 18.

II.† *a.* Holding fast; firm; steady. *Davies*.

O Goodnesse, let me (Badnesse) thee embrace
With hold-fast armes of euer-lasting love.

Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 12.

holdfastness (hōld'fást-nes), *n.* [< *holdfast* + *-ness*.] Tenacity. [Rare.]

English solidity and holdfastness. *Our New West*, p. 406.

hold-gang (hōld'gang), *n.* *Naut.*, a gang of men working in the hold of a vessel.

holding (hōl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *holdinge*, *haldinge*; verbal *n.* of *hold*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of keeping or retaining.—2. A tenure.—3. That which is held. Specifically—(a) Lands held by one person; especially, lands held under a superior.

The Winslow [manor] virgates were intermixed, and each was a holding of a messuage in the village, and between 30 and 40 modern acres of land, not contiguous, but scattered in half-acre pieces all over the common fields.

Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 27.

(b) *pl.* Property in general, especially stocks and bonds.

Documents representing holdings in foreign government debts, where there is nothing but a lien on certain supposed property, held by persons unknown, in a region never visited.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 515.

4†. The burden or chorus of a song.

The boy shall sing;
The holding every man shall bear as loud
As his strong sides can volley.

Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

5. That which holds, binds, or influences; hold; influence; power. [Rare.]

Everything would be drawn from its holdings in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince.

Burke, On Present Discontents.

Agricultural Holdings Act. See *agricultural*.

holding-ground (hōl'ding-ground), *n.* *Naut.*, anchoring-ground; especially, good anchoring-ground, where the anchors will not drag.

Extreme depths of water, one hundred fathoms being often found right up to the shore, with generally very foul holding-ground where the depths are more moderate.

Science, X. 47.

hole¹ (hōl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *hol* (rare), < AS. *hol* = OFries. *hol* = OD. *hol* = MLG. *hol*, LG. *holl* = OHG. MHG. *hol*, G. *hohl* = Icel. *holr* = Dan. *hul* (Sw. *hål-ig*), *adj.*, hollow (an *adj.* replaced in E. by *hollow*, which in AS. is exclusively a noun, AS. *holh*, *holg*, a hole, a hollow, appar. a derivative (with unusual formative -h) of the *adj.* *hol*), from the verb represented by AS. *helan* (pp. *holen*), ME. *helen*, E. *heal*², hide, cover, = L. *celare*, hide, conceal: see *heal*², *hell*¹, *hell*², *hollow*¹, *holk*, etc., and *conceal*, *cell*, etc. The Gr. *κοῖτος*, hollow (see *carlo-*), goes with L. *cavus* (see *cavel*, *cage*); it is not connected with *hole*¹ or *hollow*¹. II. *n.* Early mod. E. also *hoole*, *houle*, *howle*; < ME. *hole*, *hool*, *hol*, < AS. *hol*, a hole, hollow, cavity, cave, den, = OFries. *hol* = OD. *hol* = MLG. *hol*, LG. *holl* = OHG. MHG. *hol* = Icel. *hol* = Sw. *hål* = Dan. *hul*, a hole; orig. neut. of *adj.*; AS. also *hola*, *m.*, = OHG. *holi*, MHG. *hüle*, G. *höhle* = Icel. *hola*, *f.*, = Dan. *hule* = Sw. *håla*, a hole, a cave, cf. Goth. *hulundi*, a hollow, a cave; from the *adj.* See I.] I. *a.* 1. Hollow; deep; concave. [Now only prov. Eng.]

So it telle that a knyghte of Maceodyne that hygte Zephilus fand water standynge in an hole stane, that was gadird thare of the dewe of the hevене.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 27. (*Hallivell*.)

2. Hollow; hungry. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* 1. A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, or crevice.

Jehoiada the priest took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it.

2 Ki. xii. 9.

Then up she raise, pat on her claes,
And lookt out through the lock hole.

Lochnaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 6).

All the oldest Asiatic tombs seem to have been mere holes in the rock, wholly without architectural decorations.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

2. The excavated habitation of certain wild animals, as the fox, the badger, etc.; a burrow.

The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests.

Mat. viii. 20.

Hence—3. A narrow, dark, or obscure lodging or place; especially, an obscure lodging for one in hiding, or a secret room for a prohibited or disreputable business, as for counterfeiting, unlicensed printing, liquor-selling, etc.: as, a rum-hole.

At a Catholique house, he [Charles II.] was fain to lie in the priests hole a good while in the house for his privacy.

Peypys, Diary, May 23, 1660.

The strangest hole I ever was in has been to-day at a place called Portici, where his Sicilian Majesty has a country-seat.

Gray, Letters, I. 82.

Many Printers for Lucre of Gain have gone into Holes, and then their chief care is to get a Hole Private, and Workmen Trusty and Cunning to conceal the Hole and themselves.

Mozon, Mech. Exercises, p. 389.

4†. The hollow interior of a ship: now called, by corruption, the hold. See *hold*³.

When you let anything downe into the howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine; and being down, Strike.

Smith, Seaman's Gram., vii. 33. (*N. E. D.*)

We . . . used them kindly, yet got them away with all the speede we could, that they should not be perceived by them in the howle.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 111.

5. An indentation in the coast; a cove, or small harbor, as Holmes's Hole in Martha's Vineyard, and Wood's Hole on the coast opposite; a narrow passage or waterway between two islands, as Robinson's Hole, in the same region. In 1875 the name Wood's Hole was changed to Wood's Holl, in conformity with the (unfounded) supposition that *hole* in such local names is a corruption of a Norse word *holl*, meaning 'hill' (see etymology of *hill*¹), introduced by the Norsemen in the tenth century, and preserved from that remote period by the American Indians.

This [flag] was to be raised at a good anchoring place called Five-Fathom Hole.

Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay (1748), p. 149.

6. A level grassy area surrounded by mountains: a word formerly much in use and still current in the northern parts of the Rocky Mountains. Such places are also sometimes called *park*s, and occasionally, in certain regions, *basins*. The use of the term *hole* implies a more complete isolation and environment of mountains than does that of *basin*. *Park* is a more familiar name for localities of this kind in the southern Rocky Mountains.

7. A puzzling situation; a scrape; a fix. [Colloq.]

I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this hole, but my Lord, you know, is a great man, and can, in a manner, do what he pleases with poor people.

C. Johnston, Chrysal, I. 132.

A hole in one's coat, figuratively, a flaw in one's reputation; a weak spot in one's character.

I do perceive he is not the man that he would gladly make show to the 'orld he is; if I find a hole in his coat, I will tell him my mind.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

If there's a hole in a' your coats,

I redo you tent it:

A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,

Au', faith, he'll prent it.

Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

Blind holes, **bobstay holes**, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Dead holes**, shallow holes in cast-iron.—**Fox in the hole**. See *fox*¹.—**Hole in the sky**. Same as *coal-sack*, 2.—**The hole**, the name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison in Wood street, London.

I shall never find the way out again: my debts, my debts! I'm like to die i' th' Hole now.

Middleton, The Widow, ii. 2.

He is deni'de the freedom of the prison,

And in the hole is laide with men condemn'd.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Toad in the hole, roast beef served with Yorkshire pudding.—**To crawl into one's hole**, to retire defeated; used especially of an aggressor who is worsted. [Colloq.]—**To put (or get) one in a hole**, to get one into a position from which he cannot easily or honorably extricate himself. [Slang.]—**Syn.** 1. Opening, cave, cavity, excavation, hollow.—3. Den, kennel, hovel.

hole¹ (hōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *holed*, ppr. *holing*. [< ME. *holen*, *holien*, < AS. *holian*, hollow out, make hollow, dig a hole (= D. *nit-holen* = G. *höhlen* = Icel. *hola*, make hollow, = Dan. *ud-hule* = Goth. *us-hulōn*, hollow out, excavate), < *hol*, *a.*, hollow, *hol*, *n.*, a hole: see *hole*¹, *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *hollow*¹, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in: as, to hole a post for the insertion of rails or bars; to hole a flute.

With throwing of the holed staves, with hurling of their darts.

Chapman, Illad, ii.

Doors still holed with the musketry.

Carlyle, in Froude, II. 191.

2. To drive into a hole.—3. In mining: (a) To connect two workings with each other. (b) In coal-mining, to undercut the coal, or pick away the lower part of the seam, so that that which is above can be thrown down by means of wedges or by the use of powder.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go into a hole, as an animal into its den or burrow.

I ha' you in a purse-net,
Good master Picklocke, w' your worming braine,
And wrigling engine-head of maintenance,
Which I shall see you hole with very shortly.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

2. Specifically, to retire into a den or burrow for the winter: said of a hibernating animal.

hole², *a.* The former and more correct spelling of *whole*.

hole-and-corner (hōl'and-kōr'nér), *a.* *Clan-*destine; underhand.

Such is the wretched trickery of hole-and-corner buffery! These are not its only artifices.

Dickens, Pickwick, ii.

hole-dove (hōl'duv), *n.* [Tr. G. *hohltaube*.]

Same as *stock-dove*. [Rare.]

holeful, *a.* Same as *healful*.

holer¹ (hō'lér), *n.* [< *hole*¹ + *-er*.] In mining, one who undercuts the coal-seam, generally for two or three feet inward (but sometimes for as much as four or even five), with a light pick, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the parts that have been holed.

holer², **holour**, *n.* [ME., also *holier*, *huler*, *hullar*, etc., < OF. *holier*, *houlier*, *holour*, *holour* (ML. *hullarius*), a ribald, debauchee, < *hole*, *houle*, a place of debauch, a brothel.] A ribald; a rake; a scoundrel.

Holeraceæ (hōl-ér-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *holeraceus*, prop. *oleraceus*, herb-like, < *holus*, prop. *olus* (oler-), herbs, vegetables.] The fifty-third order in the natural system of plants proposed by Linnæus, containing *Spinacia*, *Herniaria*, *Callitriche*, etc., genera that are now referred to widely separated natural orders.

hole-stitch (hōl'stich), *n.* A stitch used in making pillow-lace to form small round openings in the thick parts of the pattern.

holett, *n.* [ME., < *hole*¹ + *-et*.] A little hole.

Thei entriden . . . in to a litel holett that was the west part of the tabernacle.

Wyclif, Select Works, II. 281.

And he hadd grete mervyllle, and asked thame if thay hadd any other howsez, and thay ansuerde and said, nay, bot in thir holettz duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 30. (*Hallivell*.)

holethnic (hō-leth'ník), *a.* [< *holethnos* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a holethnos, or parent race.

The holethnic history of the Aryans. *The Academy*.

holethnos (hō-leth'nós), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, entire, whole, + *ἔθνος*, nation.] A primitive or parent stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches.

It seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the various Aryan nations of historical times are, linguistically speaking, descended from a single primitive tribe, conveniently

termed the Aryan *holethnos*, in contradistinction to its later representatives as marked off by such lines of distinction as are found between Hindoos and Greeks, and between the latter and Teutons or Celts. *The Academy*.

Holetra (hō-lē' trā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, entire, whole, + *ἔσπον*, abdomen.] A term applied by Herman (1807) to a division of tracheate arachnidans, including both the harvestmen and the mites, forming the present orders *Phalangida* and *Acarida*.

holewort (hōl' wört), *n.* Same as *hollowwort*.

holibut, holibutter. See *halibut, halibutter*.

holidamet, n. A form of *halidom*, simulating *holy dame*. See *halidom*.

holiday (hōl'i-dā), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *holliday, holyday*; < ME. *holiday, haliday* (= Dan. *helligdag* = Sw. *helgdag*), usually written separately, *hōlī day, hōlī day, hōlī day*, etc. (the vowel of *hōlī* being shortened as in *holibut*), < AS. *hālig dæg*, 'holy day': see *holy* and *day*. Cf. *hollinight*.] **1.** *n.* 1. A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day set apart for commemorating some important event or in honor of some person.

Every *holliday* through the yeere,
Changed shall thy garment be.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, [V. 278]).

The holiest of all *holidays* are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart,
The secret anniversaries of the heart.
Longfellow, Holidays.

2. An occasion of joy and gaiety.

In Heav'n, one *Holy-day*, you read
In wise Anacreon, Ganyমেদে
Drew heedless Cupid in.

Prior, Cupid and Ganyমেদে.

My approach has made a little *holiday*,
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.
Roscoe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

3. A day of exemption from labor, or of recreation and amusement; a day or a number of days during which ordinary occupations are suspended, either by an individual or by a community.

Necessitate nath never *holiday*;
Take hede on that.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

If all the year were playing *holidays*,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

4. *Naut.*, a spot carelessly left uncoated in tarring or painting a ship or its appurtenances.—**Blindman's holiday.** See *blindman*.—**Legal holiday,** a secular day which the law allows, for some purposes at least, to be treated like Sunday in reference to the suspension of business. The phrase is commonly applied to those days which by statute are treated like Sunday, in reference to the presentment, for payment or acceptance, and the protest and notice of dishonor, of negotiable paper, and for the purpose of closing public offices—with this qualification, however, that paper falling due on such a legal holiday is usually to be presented on the next secular day, instead of on the previous day, as is the case in the absence of statute with paper bearing days of grace maturing on Sunday. See *bank-holiday*.

II. a. Pertaining to a festival; befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous; hence, suited only to a holiday; dainty; not fitted for serious action or life.

It is a *holiday* work to visit the prisoners, for they be kept from sermons.

Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now I am in a *holiday* humour.
Shak., As you Like It, iv. 1.

With many *holiday* and lady terms
He question'd me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised.
Dryden.

Lack-a-day, they have never seen any service—*Holiday* soldiers!
S. Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

To speak holiday, to speak choicely or daintily.

What say you to young master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he *speaks holiday*, he smells April and May.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

holiday (hōl'i-dā), *v. i.* [< *holiday, n.*] To make holiday; go pleasuring; waste time in play. [Rare.]

We cannot rid ourselves of a lurking suspicion that the *holidaying* fisherman is a little of a pharisee—not an obnoxious one, but pardonable, even amiable in his self-righteousness.
The Critic, V. 165.

holidayism (hōl'i-dā-izm), *n.* [< *holiday* + *-ism*.] The character of a holiday.

Under the working of the civil law as the prominent element of authority, Sunday has tended and must tend to *holidayism*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 708.

holidom, n. Same as *halidom*.

holily (hō'li-li), *adv.* [< ME. *holily*; < *holy* + *-ly*.] **1.** In a holy or devout manner; piously; with sanctity.

She departed and come to hir owne house, and ledde *holily* hir lif.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

2. Sacredly; inviolably; sinlessly; purely.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. By holy or righteous means.

What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou *holily*; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

holiness (hō'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *holinesse, holynesse, halinesse, halignesne*, < AS. *hālignes*, < *hālig*, holy; see *holy* and *-ness*.] **1.** The state or character of being holy or sinless; purity of moral character; perfect freedom from all evil; sanctity.

And at medys of the Dyer the ffather Wardyn made a ryght holy sermon, and shewyd ryght devoutly the *holynesse* of all the blyssyd choyseyn place of the holy londe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 23.

Who is like unto thee, O Lord, among the gods? who is like thee, glorious in *holiness*, fearful in praises, doing wonders?
Ex. xv. 11.

Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, for ever.
Ps. xciii. 5.

Now, as righteousness is but a heightened conduct, so *holiness* is but a heightened righteousness; a more flushed, entire, and awe-filled righteousness.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. The state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; sacredness.—**His or your holiness**, a title of the Pope, and of the Byzantine emperors; also formerly used of church dignitaries generally.

What's this—"To the Pope?"
The letter, as I live, with all the business
I writ to his *holiness*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Saintliness, Godliness*, etc. See *religion*.

holing-ax (hō'ling-aks), *n.* [< *holing*, verbal *n.* of *hole*, *v.*, + *ax*.] A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.

holing-pick (hō'ling-pik), *n.* The kind of pick used in under-cutting or holing coal. The form varies considerably in different coal-mining districts.

holinight (hō'li-nit), *n.* [< *holy* + *night*, after *holiday*.] A festival night. *Davies*. [Rare.]

When the dusk holiday or *holinight*
Of fragrant-curtain'd love begins to weave
The woof of darkness thick for hid delight.
Keats, The Day is Gone.

holkt, n. [See also *houk, howk*; < ME. *holk*, < AS. *hole* (= LG. *holke*), a hollow, a hole, < *hol*, hollow; see *hole*, *hollow*.] A hole; a hollow.

holkt, v. t. [See also *houk, howk*; < ME. *holken* (= LG. *hölken* = Sw. *hölka*), hollow out, < *holk*, a hollow; see *holk, n.*] To hollow out; dig out.

The kynges sunnes in his syt he slow ever vchone,
& *holked* out his anen ygen betery bothe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 1222.

holl (hol), *n.* [A dial. var. of *hole*, *n.*] A narrow or dry ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

holla (hō-lā' or hō-lā'), *interj.* [Orig. accented on the last syllable; cf. F. *holla*, ho there, an interj. used to call attention, < *ho*, ho, + *la*, there, < L. *illac*, that way, there, abl. fem. of *illie*, he, she, or it yonder, that, < *ille*, he, that, + *-e*, *-ce*, a demonstrative suffix. The form *holla* belongs to the same group as *hallo*, *halloo*, *hello*, *q. v.*, the forms *hollo*, *holloa*, *hollowe*, being phonetically intermediate forms: see *hallo*, *halloo*, *hollo*. The D. *holla*, G. *holla*, Dan. *halloj*, interj., so far as, being interjections, they are borrowed at all, are from the F.] Ho there! stop! *hello!* a call to some one at a distance, in order to attract attention, or an answer to one who hails.

Holla! stand there!
Shak., Othello, i. 2
Cry *Holla!* to the tongue, I prithee; it curvets unseasonably.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 2

holla (hō-lā' or hō-lā'), *v.* [< *holla*, *interj.* Cf. *hollo, v.*] **1.** *intrans.* To call; cry; shout "Holla!" See *hollo*.

I'll tarry till my son come; he *hollaed* but even now.
Whoa, ho *holla*!
Shak., W. T., iii. 3

II. trans. To cry out; utter loudly.

I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*—Mortimer!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3

holla (hō-lā' or hō-lā'), *n.* [< *holla*, *interj.* and *v.*] A shout; a cry consisting of the interjection *holla*.

I'll use
My wonted whoops and *hollas*, as I were
A hunting for 'em.
Fletcher, Beggars Bush, v. 1

holland (hō-lānd), *n. and a.* [Late ME. *holand, holond*; named from the country of its origin, *Holland*, D. *Holland*, G. *Dan.*, etc., *Holland*, orig. *Holltland* (OS. *Holtland*—Waekernagel), i. e. 'woodland'; < D. *holt* = AS. E. *holt*, a wood, + *land* = E. *land*: see *holt* and *land*. Hence also *hollands*.] **1.** *n.* 1. Linen imported from the Netherlands.

A pece [of] *holland*, or any other linnen cloth, conteyneth ix ellis.
Arnold's Chron., 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 206.

The sark that he had on his back,
Was o' the *Holland sma'*.
Johnie of Cocklesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 18).

Any young fellow that affects to dress and appear genteelly, might with artificial management save ten pounds a year, as instead of fine *holland* he might mourn in sack-cloth.
Spectator, No. 360.

2. Unbleached linen cloth, made in many places, but especially in Scotland. There are two kinds, glazed and unglazed. Glazed *holland*, made smooth and heavy by sizing, is much used for window-shades; this is made of different sober colors, as buff, dark green, or blue, gray, etc.—**Brown holland**, a plain linen cloth which has had little or no bleaching, but only a short boiling in water, or in weak soda-ash solution, followed by a weak souring. It retains, therefore, more or less closely the natural color of the retted flax-fiber.

Bright damask does penance in *brown holland*.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

II. a. Made of linen from the Netherlands, or of unbleached linen.

She turned down the blankets fine,
Likewise the *Holland* sheet.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 329).

Holland cloth, Holland web. Same as *holland, 1*.

Hollander (hō-lān-dér), *n.* [= D. *Hollander* = G. *Holländer* = Dan. *Hollender* = Sw. *Holländare*; as *Holland* + *-er*.] A native of Holland or of the Netherlands.

Edward from Belgia,
With hasty Germans, and blunt *Hollanders*,
Hath pass'd in safety through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8

Holland gin. Same as *hollands*.

Hollandish (hō-lān-dish), *a.* [= D. *Hollandsch* = G. *Holländisch* = Dan. *Hollandsk* = Sw. *Holländisk*; as *Holland* + *-ish*.] Like *Holland*; of or pertaining to *Holland* or the Netherlands; Dutch: as, a *Hollandish* woman.

hollands (hō-lāndz), *n.* [See *holland*.] Gin made in *Holland* or like that made in *Holland*. See *gin* and *schnapps*.

An exhilarating compound, formed by mixing together, in a pewter vessel, certain quantities of British *hollands* and the fragrant essence of the clove.

Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

hollen (hō-lēn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hollin*; < ME. *holin, holyn*, < AS. *hōlen, hōlegn, holly* = W. *celyn* = Corn. *celin* = Bret. *kelen* = Ir. *cuilenn* = Gael. *cuiloun*, holly, = (with diff. term.) D. *hulst* (see *hulst*) = OHG. *hulst, huls*, MHG. *huls*, G. *hülse* (> OF. *houls, hous*, F. *houls*), holly. *Hollen* is thus historically the more correct form of *holly*, *q. v.* A contracted form with altered final consonant appears in *holm*, *q. v.*] *Holly*. [Prov. Eng.]

He see a lady where she sate betwixt an oke & a greene
hollen.
Percy's Folio MS., i. 109.

The flame tulk fast upon her cheik, . . .
She burn'd like *hollin-green*.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 9).

hollen-bobbet, n. [ME. *holyn-bobbe*; < *holyn, hōlen*, E. *hollen*, + *bobbe*, perhaps here an error for *boge*, bough: see *bough*.] A bough of holly.

In his on honde he hade a *holyn bobbe*,
That is gratten in grene, when grenez ar bare.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 206.

holler (hō-lér), *v. and n.* A common vulgar form of *hollo*.

hollie-point (hō-lī-point), *n.* [Said to stand for *holly-point*, with ref. to its use.] A needle-point lace popular in the middle ages for church uses, and adapted to other purposes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Different makes of lace have been called by this name.

hollie-stitch (hō-lī-stich), *n.* A kind of button-hole-stitch used in making hollie-point lace.

Holliglass, n. See *Owlglass*.

hollihockt, n. See *hollihock*.

hollint, n. An obsolete form of *hollen*.

Holling (hō-ling), *n.* [E. dial., appar. a contr. var. of *hallowing*, confused with *hollen*, with ref. to the tree; but the tree is an ash.] The eve of the Epiphany. It is so called at Brough in Westmoreland, where there is an annual procession to an ash-tree lighted at the top (on which combustible matter has been placed), in commemoration of the star of the wise men of the East. *Hallivell; Hampson, Mediævi Kalendarium*, II. 199 (gloss.).

hollo (hō-lō'), *interj.* [An intermediate form between *hallo*, *halloo*, or *hello*, and *holla*: see these forms.] Ho there! *hello!* an exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention, or in answer to one who hails: like *halloo*, *holla*, and *hello*, *interj.*

hollo (hō-lō'), *v.* [Also written *holloa*, *hollow*, and, according to a common perversion, *holer*; < *hollo*, *interj.*, ult. < *hallo*, *holla*, *interj.*: see *hollo*, *interj.*, and *holla*, *hallo*, *halloo*, etc.] **1.** *intrans.* To call out, cry out, or shout, in or-

der to call attention, or in answer to some one who hails, or in play, or as an expression of pain. [Not common in literature.]

Then he singeth, as we use here in England to *hollo*, whoope or shout at Houndes, and the rest of the companie answered him. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 432.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have *hollo'd* To a deep crye of dogs. *Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen*, ii. 5.

II. *trans.* To urge or call by shouting.

He has *hollo'd* the hounds upon a velvet headed knobler. *Scott*.

hollo (hol'ō), *n.* [*< hollo, interj. and v.*] The cry "Hollo!"

The albatross did follow,
And every day, for food or play,
Came to the mariners' *hollo*.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, l.

holloa, *interj. and v.* Same as *hollo*.

hollock, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A kind of sweet wine. *Halliwel*.

The Emperours present was deliviered to a gentleman at Vologda, and the sled did ouerthrow, and the butte of *Hollocke* was lost, which made vs all very sorry. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 265.

hollow¹ (hol'ō), *n. and a.* [*I. n. < ME. holg, holh (the rarer hol, hole, E. hole, being the usual noun), < AS. holh, holg, a hollow, cavity, hole; appar. a derivative (with an unusual formative -h) of hol, a., hollow, of which in mod. E. hollow has taken the place: see II., and hole¹. II. a. < ME. holow, holwe, holw, holu, holgh, holz, holh, hollow, taking the place of the rarer adj. hol, hollow, in form according to the noun holz, holh, < AS. holh, holg, n., a hollow (not used as an adj.): see I.] I. n. 1. A cavity; a depression or an excavation below the general level, as of the ground, or in the substance of anything; an empty space in anything; a concavity.*

Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand? *Isa. xl. 12.*

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And, by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the hunt. *Shak., Lear*, ii. 3.

I suppose there is some vault or hollow, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A hazelwood . . . flourishes
Green in a cuplike hollow of the down. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

2. Specifically, a concave space of ground; a piece or tract of land lower than the general level, or hemmed in by hills: used in many place-names in the United States: as, Sleepy Hollow in New York.—3. A concave plane used in working moldings.—4. A strip of thick paper or of pasteboard cut to the exact height and thickness required for a book for which the boards and cloth are intended, and which acts as a gage for the guidance of the case-makers, and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back of the book between the boards. *Ure, Diet.*, I. 421.—**Hollows and rounds**, wheel-teeth set out or described by semicircles swept alternately without and within the pitch-line, their centers being on the pitch-line.

II. *a.* 1. Having a cavity within; having an empty space in the interior: as, a hollow tree; a hollow rock; a hollow sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. *Ex. xxvii. 8.*
Hollow measures for wine, beer, corn, salt, &c., are called measures of capacity. *Kersey*, 1708.

As o'er the hollow vaults we walk,
A hundred echoes round us talk.
Addison, Rosamond, l. 1.

But still the dingle's hollow throat
Prolonged the swelling bugle-note.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 10.

2. Having a concavity; concave; sunken: as, a hollow way or road.

Within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

A full eye will wax hollow. *Shak., Hen. V.*, v. 2.
I love not hollow cheek or faded eye.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

3. Resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or producing such a sound; deep; low.

Thence issued such a blast and hollow roar
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 550.

The traveller
Hears from the humble valley where he rides
The hollow murmurs of the winds that blow
Amidst the boughs. *Addison, Æneid*, iii.

4. Empty; without contents; hence, without pith or substance; fruitless; worthless: as, a hollow victory; a hollow argument.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's leman. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, iv. 2.

The Princess Ida seemed a hollow show.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound: as, a hollow heart.

Upon my soul, two reverend cardinal virtues;
But cardinal sins, and hollow hearts, I fear ye!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Trust not this hollow world; she's empty: hark, she sounds. *Quarles, Emblems*, ii. 10.

Talk about the weather and other well-bred topics is apt to seem a hollow device.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 292.

6. Void of meaning or truth; empty; baseless: as, hollow oaths; a hollow mockery.

Thy dear love sworn [is] but hollow perjury.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

7. Thorough; complete; out-and-out. [Slang.]

I have therefore taken aouse in that locality, which, in the opinion of my friends, is a hollow bargain (taxes ridiculous, and use of fixtures included in the rent). *Dickens, Bleak House*, lxi.

8. Having, as wool, the fibers torn apart, so that it is light and open.—**Hollow adz, blow, fire**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hollow brick**, in building, a brick or tile made hollow, or pierced with a series of holes placed side by side, used in vaulting or other masonry where lightness is desirable without appreciable sacrifice of strength. Such bricks are commonly molded to appropriate decorative or constructive forms.—**Hollow muscles**. See *muscle*.—**Hollow spar**. Same as *hohlsparth*.—**Hollow square, wall**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** Empty, void, cavernous.—**5.** Faithless, insincere, treacherous, hypocritical.

hollow¹ (hol'ō), *v. t.* [*< hollow¹, n. and a.* The older verb is *hole¹*.] 1. To make hollow; excavate; make empty.

Some lonely elm,
That age or injury has hollow'd deep.

We sat together and alone,
And to the want, that hollow'd all the heart,
Gave utterance by the yearning of an eye.
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

2. To bend into a curved or concave form.

Hollow your body more, sir, thus. Now stand fast o' your left leg, note your distance, keep your due proportion of time. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, I. 5.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To list a footfall, . . . stay'd the Ausonian king.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hollowing and backing machine, in cooperage, a machine for shaping staves, giving the required convexity to the outer and the corresponding concavity to the inner faces.

hollow¹ (hol'ō), *adv.* [*< hollow¹, a.*] Beyond doubt or question; utterly; completely; out-and-out: often with *all* for emphasis: as, he beat him hollow, or all hollow; he carried it hollow. [Colloq.]

Wildfire reached the post, and Squire Burton won the match hollow. *Miss Edgeworth, Patronage*, iii.

He had offered to race with him for a bowl of punch, and should have won it too, for Daredevil beat the goblin horse all hollow, but, just as they came to the church-bridge, the Hessian bolted, and vanished in a flash of fire. *Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 445.

hollow² (hol'ō), *interj. and v.* A variant of *hollo*.

hollow-billed (hol'ō-bild), *a.* Having a bill appearing inflated and as if hollowed out: used specifically in the phrase *hollow-billed coot*, a local name in the United States of the surf-scooter, *Edemia perspicillata*, and of the black scoter, *E. americana*.

hollow-eyed (hol'ō-id), *a.* Having sunken eyes.

A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shak., C. of E.*, v. 1.

Hollow-eyed Abstinence and lean Despair.
Cowper, Hope, l. 58.

hollowhead (hol'ō-hed), *n.* The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. *G. Trumbull*. [Local, U. S.]

hollow-hearted (hol'ō-här'ted), *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound or true.

To our shores
Throng many doubtful hollow-hearted friends.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The hollow-hearted, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 553.

hollow-horn (hol'ō-hörn), *n.* A disease of cattle, resulting in loss of the internal substance or core of the horn.

hollow-horned (hol'ō-hörn'd), *a.* Having hollow horns, non-deciduous, borne upon a bony core of the frontal bone; cavi-corn: applied to typical ruminants, as the ox, sheep, etc.

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5. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound: as, a hollow heart.

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hollowly (hol'ō-li), *adv.* [*< hollow¹ + -ly²*.] In a hollow manner; insincerely; deceitfully.

Crown what I profess with kind event
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What best is boded me to mischief!

Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

hollow-meat (hol'ō-mēt), *n.* The meat of fowls, rabbits, and other small animals, dressed, and sold whole, and not in pieces: opposed to *butchers' meat*. Also called *hollow-ware*. [Prov. Eng.]

hollowness (hol'ō-nes), *n.* [*< hollow¹ + -ness*.] 1. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.

Earth's hollowness, which the world's lungs are,
Have no more wind than the upper vault of air.
Donne, The Calm.

2. Emptiness; insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us disquietly to our graves! *Shak., Lear*, i. 2.

The hardness of most hearts, the hollowness of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all. *South, Sermons*.

The controversies of bygone centuries ring with a strange hollowness on the ear. *Ledy, Rationalism*, I. 200.

hollow-plane (hol'ō-plān), *n.* [*< hollow¹, n., + plane*.] A molding-plane with a convex or concave sole.

hollowroot (hol'ō-rōt), *n.* A plant, *Adoxa Moschatellina*, of the natural order *Caprifoliaceae*.

hollow-stock (hol'ō-stok), *n.* A name given to the plants *Leonotis nepetifolia* and *Malvastrum spicatum*.

hollow-toned (hol'ō-tōnd), *a.* Having a tone or sound like that coming from a cavity; deep-toned.

hollow-ware (hol'ō-wär), *n.* Same as *hollow-meat*.

hollowwort (hol'ō-wört), *n.* A succulent plant with pink flowers, *Corydalis cava*, related to the fumitory. Also *holewort*.

holly¹ (hol'i), *n.* [*< ME. holly, holly, holie; a var. of earlier holin, holym, > E. holm, now only in dial. use: see hollen and holm²*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Ilex*, natural order *Ericaceae*.



American Holly (*Ilex opaca*). a, b, female and male flowers.

I. Aquifolium, the common European holly, of which there are many varieties, grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet; the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a smooth grayish bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong-oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about the end of September. This plant is a handsome evergreen, and excellently adapted for hedges and fences, since it bears clipping. The wood is hard and white, and is much employed for turnery-work, for drawing upon, for knife-handles, etc. Of the bark bird-lime is made by maceration. Houses and churches are adorned with the leaves and berries at Christmas. The American holly, *I. opaca*, is also an evergreen tree, reaching in some instances a height of 45 feet and a diameter of 4 feet. It is similar to the European holly, from which it differs in having less glossy deep-green foliage, less bright red berries, and the nutlets not so veiny. It is distributed generally from Massachusetts south, and west to the valley of the Colorado river, attaining its greatest development in the rich bottoms of Arkansas and eastern Texas. The wood is of the highest class for interior finish and turnery. The Dahoon holly, *I. Dahoon*, a smaller and less valuable tree than *I. opaca*, is a native of the southern United States. The California holly is *Heteromeles arbutifolia*.

Heigh ho! sing heigh ho! unto the green holly.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

When the bare and wintry woods we see,
What then so cheerful as the holly tree?
Southey, The Holly Tree.

With trembling fingers did we weave
The holly round the Christmas hearth.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxx.

2. The holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*, an evergreen oak. Often called *holly-oak*.—**Knoe-holly**, the butcher's-broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.—**Sea-holly**, a plant, *Eryngium maritimum*.—**Smooth holly**. See *Hedycarya*.

holly², *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *wholly*.
Chaucer.

holly-fern (hol'i-férn), *n.* The plant *Aspidium Lonchitis*.

hollyhoek (hol'i-hok), *n.* [Formerly also *hollihoek*; < ME. *holihoc*, *holihocce*, *holihoke*, lit. 'holy hoek' or mallow: see *holy* and *hoek*. It was so called, it is said, because brought from the Holy Land.] A plant, *Althea rosea*, of the natural order *Malvaceae*. It is a native of China and of southern Europe, and is a frequent ornament of gardens. There are many varieties, with single and double flowers, characterized by the tints of white, yellow, red, purple, and dark purple approaching to black. The leaves are said to yield a blue coloring matter not inferior to indigo.

Heavily hangs the hollyhoek,
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.

Tennyson, A Spirit Haunts the Year's Last Hours.

hollyhoek-rose (hol'i-hok-röz), *n.* The resurrection-plant, *Selaginella lepidophylla*.

hollyhoek-tree (hol'i-hok-tré), *n.* A hardy evergreen tree 12 to 20 feet high, *Hibiscus splendens*, a native of Queensland and New South Wales.

holly-laurel (hol'i-lá-rel), *n.* The islay, *Prunus ilicifolia*, of California.

holly-oak (hol'i-ök), *n.* Same as *holm-oak*.

We saw Sir Walter where he stood,
Before a tower of crimson holly-oaks.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

hollyoak, *n.* A perverted form of *hollyhoek*.

In October . . . come . . . roses cut or removed to come late, hollyoaks, and such like.
Bacon, Gardens.

holly-rose (hol'i-röz), *n.* A yellow-flowered West Indian shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*: also applied to species of the genus *Cistus*.

holly-tree (hol'i-tré), *n.* Same as *holly*¹.

holm¹ (höl'm or hóm), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *home*; < ME. *holm*, a small island, also a river-meadow, also (only in Layamon) a hill, < AS. *holm*, an island in a river (so in late prose, the Chronicle, prob. by Scand. influence), usually (only in poetry) the sea, the ocean: a deflection, in ref. to the convex shape of the open sea, of the orig. sense (not recorded in AS.), 'a hill or mound' (cf. E. *downs*, lit. hills, similarly used); = OS. *holm*, a hill, = ÖLG. LG. *holm*, an island in a river, > G. *holm*, an island in a river, a hill, a dockyard, wharf (senses partly from Scand. f.), = Icel. *holmr*, *holmr*, also *holmt*, an islet, esp. in a bay, creek, or river (even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them being so called), = Sw. *holme*, a small island, = Dan. *holm*, a holm, islet, dockyard; = L. *culmen*, *culmen* (with diff. term.), a mountain-top, summit, connected with *collis*, a hill, = E. *hill*. *Holm*¹ is thus akin to *hill*¹: see *culminate*, *column*, *hill*¹, and *halm*. The Slavie forms, OSlav. *hlümü*, Serv. *hum*, Bohem. *khlm*, Pol. *khelm* (barred l), Russ. *kholmü*, etc., with Finnish *kalm*, Hung. *halom*, a hill, are prob. from the Teut. From this word are derived the surnames *Holm*, *Holme*, *Home*, *Holmes*, *Holmer*, *Holman*. *Holm* often occurs in place-names, as in *Steepleholm*, *Flatholm*, islands in the mouth of the Severn, *Asholm*, etc.] 1. A hill. *Layamon*.—2. An islet or a river-island; in the Orkneys, a small island off a larger one.

Most of the numerous *holms* surrounding the Ris Island are small, and only rise a few feet above the water.
Nature, XXX. 220.

3. A river-meadow; a low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river.

Some call them the *holmes*, because they lie low, and are good for nothing but grass.

Harrison, Descrip. of England, p. 43. (*Hallivell*.)

Long may they [swans] float upon this flood serene;
Theirs be these *holms* untrodden, still, and green.

Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms*.

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

holm² (höl'm or hóm), *n.* [< ME. *holme*, a corrupt form (appar. by some association with *holm*¹) of *hollen*, *holin*, holly: see *hollen*, *holly*¹, and *holm-oak*.] 1. Holly.

The carver *Holme*; the Maple seeldom inward sound.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

Beneath an *holm-tree's* friendly shade
Was Reason's little cottage made.

C. Smart, Reason and Imagination.

2. The *holm-oak*.

holm-cock (höl'm'kok), *n.* Same as *holm-thrush*.
holment, *a.* [< ME. *holmen*; < *holm*² + *-en*.] Pertaining to the *holm*; consisting of the wood of the *holm*.

Hee makes a shift to cut a *holmen* pole.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush (trans.), l. 541.

holmium (hol'mi-um), *n.* Chemical symbol, Ho. A certain substance whose chemical properties have not been investigated, but which is assumed to be an elementary substance.

holm-oak (höl'm'ök), *n.* [< *holm*² + *oak*: see *holm*² and *holly-oak*.] The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*. Also called *holly-oak*.

holm-screech (höl'm'skrêch), *n.* Same as *holm-thrush*.

holm-thrush (höl'm'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. Also called *holm-cock* and *holm-screech*.

holo- [NL., etc., *holo-*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, entire, complete in all its parts, whole, safe and sound, Ionic *ὅλος*, orig. **δῆλος* = L. *sollus*, entire, complete (*sol-idus*, firm, solid), = Skt. *sarva*, all, whole: see *solemn*, *solicit*, *solid*. It should be noted that Gr. *ὅλος* has no connection with the equiv. and similar-seeming E. word *whole* (formerly spelled *hole*), by which it is commonly translated.] An element in compound words from the Greek, meaning 'entire, whole.'

holoblast (hol'ô-blást), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, a holoblastic ovum; an ovum the protoplasm of which is entirely germinal: distinguished from *meroblast*.

holoblastic (hol'ô-blas'tik), *a.* [< *holoblast* + *-ic*.] Wholly germinal: applied by Remak to those eggs in which the whole yolk is formative—that is, undergoes segmentation in development: opposed to *meroblastic*. Mammals, excepting monotremes, have holoblastic eggs. See *cut* under *gastrulation*.

Holobranchia (hol'ô-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchia*.] 1. A group of fishes. *Duméril*, 1806.—2. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of three orders of *Saccophora* or *ascidians*, distinguished from *Tomobranchia* and from *Diphyllobranchia*.

holocaust (hol'ô-kást), *n.* [< ME. *holocaust*, < L. *holocaustum*, < Gr. *ὅλοκαυστον*, *ὅλοκαυτον*, a whole burnt-offering, neut. of *ὅλοκαυστος*, *ὅλοκαυστος*, burnt whole, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *καυστός*, burnt, < *καίω*, burn: see *caustic*.] 1. A sacrifice or offering entirely consumed by fire, in use among the Jews and some pagan nations.

And therefore thus must the Jesuite do when an Ignatian Superior commands, or else he is no *Holocaust* for the Lelolan Altar.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 171.

And she, thus left alone, might sooner prove
The perfect *holocaust* of generous love.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, xxiv. 194.

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice.

W. Broome.

2. Figuratively, a great slaughter or sacrifice of life, as by fire or other accident, or in battle.

Holocentridæ (hol'ô-sen'tri-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holocentrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes of the superfamily *Berycoidea*; the squirrel-fishes. The limits of the group vary with



Squirrel-fish (*Holocentrus erythraus*).

different writers. (a) In the old systems it was essentially coequal with the family *Berycoidea*. (b) In a restricted sense, the *Holocentridæ* are fishes of oblong form with compressed head, ctenoid scales, narrow suborbitals, 8 branchiostegal rays, 2 dorsals, of which the spinous is longer than the soft one, and ventrals of 7 rays besides the spine. There are numerous (about 50) tropical species.

holocentroid (hol'ô-sen'troid), *a. and n.* [< *Holocentrus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Holocentridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Holocentridæ*.

Holocentrus (hol'ô-sen'trus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1790), < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *κέντρον*, a point, the center.] The typical genus of the family *Holocentridæ*: so called because beset all over with spines. *H. acanthurus* is a Floridian species, of bright-reddish color and great activity, and another is the squirrel-fish, *H. erythraus*. See *cut* under *Holocentridæ*.

holocephal (hol'ô-sef'al), *n.* A fish of the genus *Holocephalus*. Also *holocephale*.

Holocephala (hol'ô-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *holocephalous*.] In Günther's system of classification, the *Holocephali* as an order of chondropterygious fishes, characterized by the single external gill-opening on each side.

Holocephali (hol'ô-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **holocephalus*: see *holocephalous*.] A group of selachians to which different values have been given. (a) In the systems of Müller and others, an order of selachians or of chondropterygians, characterized by the continuity of the hyomandibular bone with the cranium. There is thus constituted an "entire" or undivided cranium, with which the short lower jaw directly articulates, whence the name. The family *Chimaeridae* contains the only living species, but numerous extinct forms are known. (b) In some systems, raised to the rank of a subclass, but having the same limits as when used in an ordinal sense.

holocephalous (hol'ô-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **holocephalus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having an undivided cranium; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Holocephali*.

Holochlamyda (hol'ô-klam'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *χλαμύς*, a mantle.] A suborder of azygobranchiate gastropods, with the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire and the lip of the shell unnotched. There are many families, grouped as rhipidoglossate, ptenoglossate, and teneioglossate.

holochlamydate (hol'ô-klam'i-dät), *a.* [As *Holochlamyda* + *-ate*.] Having the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire; of or pertaining to the *Holochlamyda*.

holochlamydic (hol'ô-klam'id'ik), *a.* Same as *holochlamydate*. *E. R. Lankester.*

holochoanoid (hol'ô-kô-a-noid), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *χοάνη*, a funnel, + *ειδός*, form.] 1. *a.* Having complete septal funnels; of or pertaining to the *Holochoanoida*. Also *holochoanoidal*.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Holochoanoida*.
Holochoanoida (hol'ô-kô-a-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *holochoanoid*.] A group of nautiloid cephalopods, in which the septal funnels close the intervals between the septa: contrasted with *Ellipsochoanoida*. *Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XXII. 260.

holochoanoidal (hol'ô-kô-a-noi'däl), *a.* [*holochoanoid* + *-al*.] Same as *holochoanoid*.

holochrone (hol'ô-kron), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *math.*, a curve such that if a heavy particle be restricted to move upon it, the times of descent through different portions are a given function of the arcs described.

holocryptic (hol'ô-krip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *κρυπτός*, hidden: see *crypt*.] Wholly or effectively concealing; specifically, incapable of being read except by one who has the key, as a cipher.

holocrystalline (hol'ô-kris'tä-lin), *a.* [*holo-* + *crystalline*.] Entirely crystalline: applied to rocks which contain no amorphous or glassy matter.

holodactylic (hol'ô-dak'til'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁλόδακτυλος*, all dactylic, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *δάκτυλος*, a dactyl: see *dactyl*, *dactylic*.] In *pros.*, consisting, with the exception of the last foot, entirely of dactyls: noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which, the last foot being always a spondee or trochee, all the other feet are dactyls. See *hexameter*.

hologastrula (hol'ô-gas'trô-lä), *n.*; *pl. hologastrulae* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *gastrula*, *q. v.*] In *embryol.*, the gastrula, of whatever form, of a holoblastic egg. It is an archigastrula if the segmentation of the yolk is equal as well as total; an amphigastrula if the segmentation is unequal and total. See *gastrulation*.

hologastrular (hol'ô-gas'trô-lär), *a.* [*hologastrula* + *-ar*.] Resembling a *hologastrula*.

Holognatha (hō-log'nä-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **holognathus*: see *holognathous*.] A section of terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropods, having an entire jaw: contrasted with *Agnatha*, *Goniognatha*, and *Elasmognatha*.

holognathous (hō-log'nä-thus), *a.* [< NL. **holognathus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *γνάθος*, a jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaw of one piece; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Holognatha*.

holograph (hol'ô-gráf), *a. and n.* [< LL. *holographus*, < Gr. *ὁλόγραφος*, written wholly by the hand of the author, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. *a.* Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears, as a manuscript document or letter.

A *holograph* letter by a man of quality is a true treasure.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

holograph

II. n. Any writing, as a letter, deed, testament, etc., wholly written by the person from whom it purports to proceed.

Let who says
"The soul's a clean white paper" rather say
A palimpsest, a prophet's *holograph*,
Defiled, erased, and covered by a monk's.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, l.

holographic (hol-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< holograph + -ic.*] Relating to or of the nature of a holograph.

A regularly signed, sealed, and *holographic* act upon the points stated in the famous note.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 316.

holographical (hol-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< holographic + -al.*] Same as *holographic*.

holohedral (hol-ō-hē'dral), *a.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἑδρα, seat, base.*] In *mineral.*, having all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced, as a crystal.—**Holohedral isomorphism.** See *isomorphism*.

holohedrim (hol-ō-hē'drizm), *n.* [*< holohedral + -ism.*] In *crystal.*, the property of having all the similar parts similarly modified, as a crystal, or of having all the planes of each form (see *form*, 2) present that are crystallographically possible—that is, all that have the same position with reference to the axes. The law of holohedrim is one of the fundamental principles of crystallography, but there are certain exceptions to it, which are noted under *hemihedrim*. Also *holohedrimetry*.

holohemihedral (hol-ō-hem-i-hē'dral), *a.* [*< holo- + hemihedral.*] In *crystal.*, having all the planes present in half the octants: sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See *hemihedrim*.

Hololepta (hol-ō-lep'tā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate.*] A peculiar genus of elavicorn beetles, of the family *Histeridae*, of much-flattened form, with prominent mandibles. *H. fossularis* is a shining-black species, found beneath decaying bark in the eastern United States. *Paykull*.



Hololepta fossularis.
(Line shows natural size.)

Holometabola (hol-ō-met-ab'ō-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + E. metabola, q. v.*] The series of hexapod or true insects which are holometabolous; the *Aphaniptera*, *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Strepsiptera*, *Neuroptera*, and *Coleoptera*. Also called *Metabola*.

holometabolian (hol-ō-met-ab'ō-li-an), *a.* Same as *holometabolous*.

holometabolic (hol-ō-met-ab'ō-lik), *a.* [As *holometabol-y + -ic.*] Undergoing complete metamorphosis or entire transformation, as an insect: the opposite of *ametabolic*: correlated with *hemimetabolic*. See *holophanerous*. Also *holometabolian*, *holometabolous*.

holometabolism (hol-ō-met-ab'ō-lizm), *n.* [As *holometabol-y + -ism.*] Same as *holometaboly*.

holometabolous (hol-ō-met-ab'ō-lus), *a.* [As *holometabol-y + -ous.*] Same as *holometabolic*.

holometaboly (hol-ō-met-ab'ō-li), *n.* [*< holo- + metaboly.*] Complete or perfect metaboly; entire transformation or metamorphosis of an insect. Also *holometabolism*.

holometer (hō-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μέτρον, measure.*] A mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pedometer.

holomorphic (hol-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [As *holomorph-y + -ic.*] 1. Exhibiting holohedral symmetry.—2. In *math.*, having the form of an entire function.—**Holomorphic function**, in *math.*, a function which, being uniform over the whole range of quantity, is developable by Maclaurin's theorem for all values of the variable.

holomorphy (hol'ō-mōr-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μορφή, form.*] The character of being holomorphic.

Holomyaria (hol'ō-mi-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μῦς, muscle, + -aria.*] One of the three principal divisions of *Nematodea*, containing those threadworms in which the muscles of the body-wall are not separated into series of muscle-cells. See *Polymyaria*, *Meromyaria*.

holomyarian (hol'ō-mi-ā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holomyaria*.

Holopediidae (hol'ō-pē-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Holopedium + -idae.*] A family of entomostracous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Holopedium*. The swimming-antennae are simple, elongated,

cylindrical, and prehensile in the male, and there are two lateral dilatations of the intestine.

Holopedium (hol-ō-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πῆδον, the lower part of the foot.*] The typical genus of *Holopediidae*.

holophanerous (hol-ō-fan'e-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φανερός, visible, < φαίνω, show, φαίνεσθαι, appear.*] In *zool.*, wholly visible or discernible, as the complete metamorphosis of certain insects.

holophotal (hol-ō-fō'tal), *a.* [*< holophote + -al.*] In *optics*, pertaining to a holophote; reflecting or refracting rays of light in the desired direction without perceptible loss: as, a *holophotal reflector*.

The *holophotal* revolving light perhaps still remains his (Thomas Stevenson's) most elegant contrivance.
R. L. Stevenson, Thomas Stevenson.

holophote (hol-ō-fōt), *n.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φῶς (φωτ-), light.*] The improved form of optical apparatus now used in lighthouses, by which practically all the light from the lamp or other source is made available for the desired effect of illumination. It may consist of mirrors to reflect the light (*catoptric holophote*), of lenses to refract it (*dioptric holophote*), or, better, of a combination of both reflection and refraction (*catadioptric holophote*).

When placed within a *holophote*, the electric lamp has already become a powerful auxiliary in effecting military operations both by sea and land.

C. W. Siemens, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 62.

holophotometer (hol'ō-fō-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< holo- + photometer.*] An instrument designed for the measurement of light emitted in all directions.

holophrasis (hō-lof'rā-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φράσις, expression: see phrase.*] Holophrastic expression; combination of a complex of ideas and their signs into one word, especially a verb.

holophrastic (hol-ō-fras'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φραστικός, suited for indicating or expressing, < φράσσω, indicate, show, tell: see phrase.*] Having the force of a whole phrase, as a word or gesture; expressive of a sentence, or of a highly complex idea.

The main classes of words [the parts of speech] . . . into which the *holophrastic* ("equivalent to a whole phrase") utterances of a primitive time have by degrees become divided.
W. D. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 209.

holophytic (hol-ō-fīt'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φυτόν, a plant.*] Resembling closely an ordinary green plant in mode of nutrition: said of an animal, as an infusorian: correlated with *saprophytic*, and opposed to *holozoic*.

Holopidae (hō-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Holopus + -idae.*] Same as *Holopodidae*.

holoplexia (hol-ō-plek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πλῆξις, a stroke, < πλήσσω, strike: see apoplexy. Cf. hemiplegia.*] Complete or general paralysis.

Why are we natural everywhere but in the pulpit? . . . Why this *holoplexia* on sacred occasions alone?
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, III.

Holopodidae (hol-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Holopus (-pod-) + -idae.*] A family of crinoids or sea-lilies, named from the genus *Holopus*. See *Encrinidae*. Also written *Holopidae*.

Holoptilidae (hol-op-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Holoptilus + -idae.*] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Heteroptera*, named from the genus *Holoptilus*. The head is short and wide, the ocelli are remote, the second antennal joint is curved, and the posterior tibiae are plumose in the typical forms. They are natives of Australia, the East Indies, and Africa. Also written *Holoptilides*.

Holoptilus (hō-lop'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πτερόν, feather, wing.*] The typical genus of *Holoptilidae*.

holoptychian (hol-op-tik'i-an), *a.* Of or relating to, or containing, *Holoptychius*: said of a geological deposit characterized by remains of the genus *Holoptychius*.

Holoptychiidae (hol-op-ti-ki'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Holoptychius + -idae.*] A family of polypteroid fishes, of the subclass *Ganoidae*, named from the genus *Holoptychius*. They have thick, sculptured or corrugated, rounded ganoid scales; the head covered with large plates; the dendrodont teeth large, hard, and conical; the dorsal fins two in number; and the pectorals and ventrals lobate. They flourished during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, and are all extinct; the species were of large size, sometimes attaining a length of 12 feet. Also *Holoptychidae*.

Holoptychius (hol-op-tik'i-us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πτυχή or πτεξ (πτυχ-), a fold.*] The typical genus of *Holoptychiidae*: so called from the wrinkled enamel-scales. The teeth are of two kinds, small ones in closely set rows and larger ones distant from one another; but all are infolded and

Holosteum

have numerous fissures radiating from the central mass of vasodentine which fills up the pulp-cavity. Species



Holoptychius nobilissimus (restored).

occur in the Old Red Sandstone. *H. nobilissimus* is an example. L. Agassiz.

Holopus (hol'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. foot.*] A notable genus of fixed living crinoids, of the family *Comatulidae*, having a broad base without true stalk, 10 spirally rolled arms, and a radial asymmetry in which a bivium and a trivium are recognizable. *D'Orbigny*, 1837.

holorhinal (hol-ō-rī'nāl), *a.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose.*] In *ornith.*, having the nasal bones only slightly or not at all cleft. A. H. Garrod.

A bird having the [nasal] bones . . . with moderate forking, so that the angle of the fork, bounding the nostrils behind, does not reach so far back as the fronto-premaxillary suture, is termed *holorhinal*. Coues, Key to N. A. [Birds, p. 165.]



Holorhinal Skull of Common Fowl, top and side views. The bones are as follows: Pmx, premaxilla; Na, nasal; Mx, maxilla; La, lacrimal; Fr, frontal; Pa, parietal. Qu, recurved angle of mandible.

holosericeous (hol'ō-sē-rish'ius), *a.* [*< Gr. ὁλοσφικός, all of silk, < ὅλος, whole, + σφικτός, of silk: see silk and sericeous. Cf. LL. holosericus.*] 1. In *bot.*, covered with minute silky hairs, discovered better by the touch than by sight.

—2. In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, shining appressed hairs, giving the surface an appearance like that of satin.

holosiderite (hol-ō-sid'e-rit), *n.* [*< LL. holosiderus, < Gr. ὁλοσίδηρος, all of iron, < ὅλος, whole, + σίδηρος, iron: see siderite.*] A meteorite consisting entirely of metallic iron.

Holosiphona (hol'ō-si-fō'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + σίφων, a tube, pipe: see siphon.*] An order of *Cephalopoda* named from the completely tubular siphon: opposed to *Schizosiphona*, and a synonym of *Dibranchiata*.

holosiphonate (hol-ō-sī-fō-nāt), *a.* [As *Holosiphona + -ate*.] Having the siphon completely tubular; of or pertaining to the *Holosiphona*.

holospondaic (hol'ō-spon-dā'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὁλοσπονδῆος, all of spondee, < ὅλος, whole, + σπονδῆος (se. ποίς), a spondee: see spondee.*] In *pros.*, consisting entirely of spondees: noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which all six places are occupied by spondees instead of dactyls. See *hexameter*.

holost (hol'ost), *n.* [*< NL. Holostei.*] A fish of the group *Holostei*.

holostean (hō-lost'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Holostei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Holostei*.

Holostei (hō-lost'ē-i), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Müller, 1844), *pl. of holosteus: see holosteus.*] A group of ganoid fishes which have the skeleton osseous instead of cartilaginous: distinguished from *Chondrostei*. By Müller and others it was regarded as an order, while by some it has been ranked as a suborder. Later writers have discarded it as being too heterogeneous. It embraced the orders now known as *Rhomboganoidea*, *Cycloganoidea*, and *Crossopterygia* among recent forms, and representatives of several extinct orders. The living representatives of the group are the bony pikes or gars and the mudfishes (*Lepidosteus*, *Amia*, etc.).

holosteous (hō-lost'ē-us), *a.* [*< NL. holosteus, < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ὀστέον, a bone.*] Entirely bony; having an osseous skeleton: specifically applied to the fishes classed as *Holostei*.

holosteric (hol-ō-ster'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + στερεός, solid.*] Completely solid: said of certain instruments used in barometry in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid.

Holosteum (hō-lost'ē-um), *n.* [NL., *lit. 'all bony'* (so called by antiphrasis, the plant being soft and delicate), *< L. holosteum, < Gr. ὁλόστεον,*

a certain plant, < ὅλος, whole, all, + ὅστις, bone.] A small genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Caryophyllaceae*, tribe *Alsineae*, allied very closely to the genus *Cerastium*, the mouse-ear chickweed, from which it differs in having dorsally compressed seeds fixed by their face, and umbelliform cymes. The flowers have 5 sepals, 5 denticulate or emarginate petals, 3 to 5, rarely 10, hypogynous stamens, and a 1-celled ovary with 3, rarely 4 to 5, styles. Three species are known, natives of temperate Europe and Asia. *H. umbellatum*, the jagged chickweed, has become naturalized in the eastern United States.

Holostomata (hol-ō-stō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), neut. pl. of **holostomatus*: see *holostomatous*.] 1. A division of pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with shells having the mouth entire, and not notched or prolonged into a siphon: opposed to *Siphonostomata*. It was framed to include such families as *Turbinidae*, *Neritidae*, *Littorinidae*, etc., now referred to different orders. Some are known as *sea-snails*. There are upward of 12 families, even after eliminating some, as the chitons and tooth-shells, that used to be included. These families are mostly tenioglossate, but some, as the *Lanthinidae* and *Scalaridae*, are ptenoglossate.

2. In *Infusoria*, same as *Pantostomata*. S. Kent, 1877.

holostomate (hō-lōs'tō-māt), *a.* [NL. **holostomatus*: see *holostomatous*.] Same as *holostomatous*.

The holostomate (entire-mouthed) forms. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 339.

holostomatous (hol-ō-stō-mā-tus), *a.* [NL. **holostomatus*, < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having the mouth entire. (a) Having the mouth not notched or canalculated: specifically said of the *Holostomata*: opposed to *siphonostomatous*. (b) Having all the usual parts of the mouth.

holostome (hol-ō-stōm), *n.* 1. In *conch.*, one of the *Holostomata*.—2. In *ichth.*, an apodal fish of the group *Holostomi*.

Holostomi (hō-lōs'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **holostomus*: see *holostomatous*.] A group of fishes including eel-like forms which differ from true eels in having all the bones usually bounding the mouth—that is, well-developed intermaxillary as well as supramaxillary bones. It includes the families *Symbranchidae* and *Amphipnoideae*. By some ichthyologists it is ranked as an order and by others as a sub-order of *Apodes* or *Symbranchia*.

holostomus (hō-lōs'tō-mus), *a.* [NL. **holostomus*, < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + στόμα, mouth.] Same as *holostomatous*; specifically, in *ichth.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holostomi*.

holosymmetric (hol-ō-si-met'rik), *a.* [< *holosymmetry* + *-ic*.] Holohedral.

holosymmetry (hol-ō-sim'e-tri), *n.* [< *holo-* + *symmetry*.] Same as *holohedricism*.

holothecal (hol-ō-thē-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + θήκη, case, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsal envelop whole or entire—that is, not divided into scutella or reticulations; booted; having greaves: opposed to *schizothecal*. See *cut under booted*.

Holothrix (hol-ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the long petals, < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Orchideae*, tribe *Ophrydeae*, having the sepals subequal, the petals and lip long and erect, and the flowers arranged in a thin spike or dense, and all directed to one side. They are small herbs with the general habits of *Herminium*, having one or two leaves at the base of the erect stem. Eighteen species are known, of which two are natives of Abyssinia, all the rest being South African. The genus is the type of Lindley's tribe *Holotrichidae*.

holothure (hol-ō-thūr), *n.* A holothurian.

Holothuria¹ (hol-ō-thū-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., fem.: see *holothurium*.] 1. A genus of sea-slugs, typical of the family *Holothuriidae*. There are various species, some of them edible, as *H. argus* or *edulis*, known as *bêche-de-mer* and *trepang*.

2. [I. c.] An individual of this genus.

Holothuria² (hol-ō-thū-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *holothurium*, neut., for *Holothuria*, fem.: see *holothurium*.] The sea-cucumbers, holothurians, or *Holothurioidae*. Thus, in Cuvier's system of classification, the *Holothuria* are the third family of pedicellate echinoderms.

Holothuriæ (hol-ō-thū-ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Holothuria*¹.] Same as *Holothuria*². As thus named in Leuckart's system, the holothurians are an order of his *Seytodermata*, contrasted with *Sipunculidae* or spoonworms.

holothurian (hol-ō-thū-ri-an), *n. and a.* [< *Holothuria*¹ + *-an*.] 1. *n.* One of the *Holothurioidae*; a sea-cucumber, sea-slug, trepang, or bêche-de-mer. They have been directly divided into several sections, to which the terms (derived from De Blainville, 1834)

vermiform, *acidiform*, *ceratiform*, *cucumiform*, and *stipunculiform* have been applied.

The *Holothurian* or "sea-cucumber" has a wonderful power of changing its form. It elongates, contracts, enlarges at each end while it is small in the middle, and thus changes its appearance from time to time. In its power of going to pieces it almost excels the "brittle star" and the starfish, *Luidia*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 327.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holothurioidae*.

Holothuriæ (hol-ō-thū-ri-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Holothurioidae*.

Holothuriidæ (hol-ō-thū-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holothuria*¹ + *-idæ*.] A restricted family of holothurians, represented by the genus *Holothuria*. See *Holothuria*¹.

Holothurioidæ (hol-ō-thū-ri-oi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holothuria*¹ + *-oidæ*.] A class, order, or other group of *Echinodermata*; the sea-slugs, sea-cucumbers, or trepangs. They have an elongate, vermiform shape, and display little tendency to radiation in structure except at the oral end. They have a tough leathery integument instead of a hard calcareous test as in



Development of Holothurians.

A, B, C, *Holothuria*. A, echinopodic stage, or auricularia; g, dorsal pore of h, ambulacral sac. B, later stage; c, intestine; g, dorsal pore; f, f, prolongations of circular ambulacral vessel; i, wheel-shaped calcareous body. C, young holothuria with circular ciliated bands; g, madreporic canal; f, Polian vesicle. D, E, F, *Synapta*. D, echinopodic larva with bilateral ciliated band, and wheel-shaped calcareous bodies, ventral view; a, mouth and gullet; b, stomach; c, intestine and anus; d, sausage-shaped sacs of enterocoel; e, rudiment of ambulacral vascular system. E, pupa-stage of the same, with obsolete oral aperture and zonyal cilia; s, tentacles; k, Polian vesicle; l, longitudinal muscles of perisoma. F, young synapta without cilia, with fine tentacles, and several of the wheel-shaped bodies at posterior end of body; m, madreporic canal.

other echinoderms (though the skin may include hard spicules of various shapes), an oral cirlet of tentacles, and a calcareous ring of several pieces round the mouth. There are two types of *Holothurioidae*, represented respectively by the genera *Synapta* and *Holothuria*, and forming two orders. The former, known as *Apoda*, *Apodia*, *Apneumona*, are hermaphrodite, with a reduced water-vascular system, no special respiratory apparatus, and no Cuvierian organs. The latter, called *Pedata*, *Dipneumona*, or *Pneumophora*, have the sexes distinct, a respiratory tree, Cuvierian organs, and a developed water-vascular system including ambulacral feet. Also *Holothurioidae* and several other forms.

holothurium (hol-ō-thū-ri-um), *n.; pl. holothuria* (-iā). [L. *holothurium*, < Gr. ὀλοθούριον, neut., a kind of zoöphyte, appar. < ὅλος, whole, + (θ) θούρος, θούρος, rushing, raging, impetuous.] 1. A kind of zoöphyte mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny.—2. A sea-cucumber; a holothurian.

Holothurioidæ (hol-ō-thū-roi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + θούρος, like a door, < θύρα, = E. door, + εἶδος, form.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a class of echinoderms, divided into the orders *Eupodia* and *Apodia*, the latter containing *Synapta* and *Chirodota*.

Holothurioidæ (hol-ō-thū-roi-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Holothurioidae*.

Holotricha (hō-lōt'ri-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair.] An order of free-swimming infusorians, more or less completely ciliate throughout. The cilia differ but slightly one from another, and are sometimes supplemented by a variously modified extensible or undulating membrane. The oral and anal orifices are usually conspicuously developed. The cuticular layer or ectoplasm not unfrequently contains trichocysts. The order is contrasted with *Heterotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*.—**Holotricha heterotricha**, a suborder of free-swimming animalcules, more or less completely and evenly ciliate throughout, and possessing no oral aperture.

holotrichous (hō-lōt'ri-kus), *a.* [< *Holotricha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holotricha*; having similar cilia over all the body. See *Paramecium*.

Holotrocha (hō-lōt'rō-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + τροχός, a wheel.] A superfamily of *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, containing

such as have an anus and one entire trochal disk. Ehrenberg, 1838.

holotrochous (hō-lōt'rō-kus), *a.* [< *Holotrocha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holotrocha*; having the trochal disk entire.

holour, *n.* See *holer*².

holozoic (hol-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ζωικός, animal, < ζῷον, an animal.] Entirely like an animal in mode of nutrition; not holophytic nor saprophytic: said of some infusorians.

All [ciliate infusorians] are *holozoic* in their nutrition, though some are said to combine with this saprophytic and holophytic nutrition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 861.

holpt, **holpent** (hōlp, hōl'pn), *n.* The antiquated preterit and past participle of *help*.

holsom, *a.* An early spelling of *wholesome*. Chaucer.

holster (hōl'stēr), *n.* [D. *holster*, a pistol-case, holster, also a soldiers' knapsack, = AS. *heolstor*, a covering, veil, hiding-place, = Icel. *hulstr*, a case, = Sw. *hölster*, sheath, = Dan. *hylster*, a case, covering, holster, = Goth. *hulīstr*, a veil; with suffix *-ster*, from the verb represented by AS. **hulian*, ME. *hulien*, *hulen*, *hylen*, *hyllen*, *hullen*, E. dial. *hull*², *hull*², cover, = D. *hullen* = Icel. *hulja* = Dan. *hylle* = Sw. *hölja* = Goth. *huljan*, cover, from the same ult. root as *hole*¹, *hollow*¹, *hell*¹, *heat*², etc. The G. *holfter*, also *hulfter* (sometimes *halfter*, by confusion with *halfter* = E. *halter*²), a holster, takes this particular meaning from the D.; MHG. *hulfter*, a quiver, < *hulft*, a cover, case, sheath, and perhaps Goth. *hulftirjōs*, pl., a coffin, are akin.] A leathern case for a pistol. Holsters were formerly, and are still sometimes, carried by horsemen or cavalymen attached to the saddle, one on each side of the pommel; but they are now more commonly worn on the belt.

In th' holsters, at the saddle-bow,

Two aged pistols he did stow.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 391.

Our Greek jerked both pistols from his holsters, and fired them into the air. B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 67.

holstered (hōl'stērd), *a.* [< *holster* + *-ed*.] Bearing holsters.

holster-pipe (hōl'stēr-pīp), *n.* That part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol.

holt¹ (hōlt), *n.* [ME. *holt*, < AS. *holt*, a wood, grove, copse, rarely of wood as timber (L. *lignum*), = OS. *holt* = OFries. *holt* = D. *hout* = MLG. LG. *holt* = OHG. MHG. G. *hols* = Icel. *holt* = ODan. *holt*, a wood, grove, more commonly of wood as timber; prob. = Ir. *caill*, *coill*, a wood, = OBulg. *klada*, Bohem. *kláda* = Serv. *klada* = Pol. *kloda* (barred l) = Russ. *koloda*, dial. *kaldá* = Lith. *kalada* = Lett. *kalatka*, a block, log (of wood).] A wood or woodland; a grove; an orchard. Now seldom used except in poetry or in provincial English, but occurring as an element or alone in many English place-names, and in surnames derived from them.

These briddes songen though the *holtes* full of grene leves. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 274.

The winde in *hoults* and shady greaues

A murmur makes among the boughes and leaues. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, III. 6.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and holt. *Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

The boldest shrank from the dark *holts* and pools that broke the desolate moorland. *J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 54.

holt² (hōlt), *n.* [E. dial., appar. for *hold*, and this, as *hold*³, for *hole*¹, q. v.] A hole; a burrow; specifically, a deep hole in a river for the protection of fish. [Prov. Eng.]

The otter works upwards to the surface of the earth, and forms . . . several *holts*, or lodges, that in case of high floods it may have a retreat, for no animal affects lying drier. *Pennant*, *Brit. Zool.*, The Otter.

holt³ (hōlt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hold*¹. [U. S.]

holt⁴. A contracted form of *holdeth*, third person singular present indicative of *hold*¹. Chaucer.

Holtz machine. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.

holus-bolus (hō'lus-bō'lus), *adv.* [A varied redupl. of *whole*, in sham-Latin form, like *hocus-pocus*; prob. formed without ref. to *bolus*, a large pill, as usually explained.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once; as, he swallowed it *holus-bolus*. [Colloq., Eng.]

She appeared to lose all command over herself, and making a sudden snatch at the heap of silver, put it back *holus-bolus* in her pocket. *W. Collins*, *Moonsilver*, I. 15.

holus-bolus (hō'lus-bō'lus), *n.* [See *holus-bolus*, *adv.*] The whole; all, taken collectively: as, he drove out the *holus-bolus* of them. [Colloq., Eng.]

holwet, *a.* An obsolete variant of *hollow*. *Chaucer*.

holy (hō'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *holie*; < ME. *holy*, *holi*, *halig*; < AS. *hālig* = OS. *hēlag* = OFries. *hēlich* = D. *heilig* = OHG. *heilag*, MHG. *heilic*, G. *heilig* = Icel. *heilagr*, contr. *heigr* = Sw. *helig* = Dan. *hellig* (not in Goth.), *holy*, sacred; prob. not a mere extension of the primitive adj., AS. *hāl*, ME. *hole*, E. *whole*, but rather formed, with adj. suffix *-ig*, E. *-y*, from AS. *hāl* (orig. **hālū*), *hālu*, *hālo*, *f.* (< ME. *hele*, E. obs. *heal*, *hale*), health, safety, salvation, happiness, *hāl*, *n.*, omen, auspice (= OS. *hēli*, *f.*, = OHG. *heil*, *f.*, *heil*, MHG. G. *heil*, neut., health, happiness, safety, salvation, = Icel. *heil*, *f.* (= Dan. *held*), good luck, happiness, *heil*, neut., omen, auspice: see *head*, *hale*), < *hāl*, etc., whole: see *whole*. From the early form of *holy* are derived *hallow*, *n.*, a saint, and *hallow*, *v.*, sanctify. In *holiday*, *holihock*, *holibut* or *halibut*, and *halidom*, *holy* exists in a slightly altered or in its older form.]

I. a. 1. Consecrated; set apart for religious use or uses; of sacred or religious character or quality: as, the *holy* priesthood; the *holy* subbath; *holy* oil; *holy* thoughts.

Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is *holy* ground. Ex. iii. 5.

Give not that which is *holy* unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine. Mat. vii. 6.

And made there the precious sacrament of his blessed body that we daily use at his *holy* altar, in memory of the same. Sir R. Guylforde, *Pylgrimage*, p. 21.

They whilome used duly everie day
Their service and their *holie* things to say.
Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 450.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
Shak., *M. of V.*, l. 3.

2. Perfect in religious character and the practices of devotion; sanctified; saintly.

That *holy* man Joseph of Armaty came vnto Pylate and asked of hym the body of our sauour Ihesu cryste.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an *holy*. Mark vi. 20.

Far be it from me, however, to condemn all those good and *holy* persons who have betaken themselves to this solitary and austere course of living.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, l. x.

3. Exhibiting, indicating, or befitting sanctity of life; devout; righteous.

Hence a demeanour *holy* and unspeak'd,
And the world's hatred, as its sure effect.
Cowper, *Truth*, l. 281.

The King was shaken with *holy* fear;
"The Gods," he said, "would have chosen well."
Tennyson, *The Victim*.

Holy Alliance, a league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in person after the fall of Napoleon, signed at Paris, September 26th, 1815, and afterward joined by all the other European sovereigns except those of Rome and England. Its professed object was to unite their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood, but its real one was to perpetuate existing dynasties by their joint opposition to all attempts at change. A special clause debarred any member of the Bonaparte family from ascending a European throne. The league came to an end after the French revolution of 1830.

Holy bread, the bread used for the eucharist; a piece of such bread; an altar-bread: in the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *holy loaf* or *holy lamb*. (b) A eulogia, or piece of blessed bread.—**Holy city**, a city regarded as particularly sacred by the adherents of a religious faith, as Jerusalem by Jews and Christians, Mecca and Medina by Mohammedans, Benares by Hindus, Rome by Roman Catholics, etc.; specifically [*cap.*], Jerusalem.—**Holy communion**. See *communion*.—**Holy Cross**. See *cross*.—**Holy-Cross day**, *holy days*. See *day*.—**Holy cup**, the eucharistic chalice.—**Holy disk**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the paten.—**Holy family**. See *family*.—**Holy fan**. See *flabellum*.—**Holy Father**, fire, Friday, Ghost. See the nouns.—**Holy grill**. See *grill*.—**Holy grass**. See *Hierochloa*.—**Holy house**, Innocents, lamb, lance, loaf. See the nouns.—**Holy League**, a name given to various European alliances, as that of 1511 formed by the Pope against the French, or the Nuremberg League of the Catholic powers in Germany in 1538. For the league of 1576 against the Huguenots, see *league*.—**Holy Office**, the Inquisition.—**Holy oil**. Same as *chrism*.—**Holy orders**. See *order*.—**Holy place**, in *Script.*, the sanctuary of the tabernacle and of the temple.

The high priest entereth into the *holy place* every year with blood of others. Heb. ix. 25.

Holy places, places in which events in the life of Jesus Christ occurred, or where martyrs died, or where relics are kept.

And so to visit the seyð *holy placis* in clennes of lyff.
Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 26.

Holy quest, the search for the holy grill. See *grail*.—**Holy Roman Empire**. See *empire*.—**Holy rood**. See *rood*.—**Holy rope**, the hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, the leaves of which resemble those of hemp.—**Holy Saturday**. See *Saturday*.—**Holy see**. See *see*.—

Holy seed, an old name for wormseed, *Artemisia maritima*.—**Holy Sepulcher**, *spear*, *spirit*, *sponge*, *stone*, *synod*, *table*, *thistle*, *Thursday*. See the nouns.—**Holy tree**, the tree also called the *pride of India*, *Melia Azadirach*.—**Holy war**, *water*. See the nouns.—**Holy-water clerk**. (a) A poor scholar. (b) A person who carried the holy water.—**Holy-waterfont**. See *font*.—**Holy-water sprinkler**. (a) Same as *aspersorium*. (b) Same as *morning-star* (a weapon). (c) In hunting, the tail of a fox. *Bailey*, 1781.—**Holy-water stick**, a holy-water sprinkler or aspersorium.—**Holy Week**, *writ*, etc. See the nouns.—**The holy doors**. See *door*.—**The Holy Land**. See *land*.—**The Holy One**, the Supreme Being.—**Syn. 1.** Sacred, dedicated, sanctified. See *religion*.—**2** and **3.** Devout, divine, immaculate, saintly.

II.† n. 1. A holy man; a saint: same as *hal-low*.

Nether thou schalt gyne thin *hooli* for to se corrupcion.
Wyclif, *Acts* ii. 17 (Oxf.).

2. pl. Sacred rites; devotions.

In Pegu there is a Varelle or Temple, like to this, which the King frequented to doe his *holies* therein.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 468.

3. A place of worship; a sacred place.

The Earth was their Goddess: to their *holies* they admitted nothing female, nor to their tables.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 351.

Holy of holies. [ME. *holi* of *halowes* (*halowes*); tr. LL. *sanctum sanctorum*.] (a) The inner or western division of the Jewish tabernacle, as distinguished from the outer part, called the *holy place*. The holy of holies was inclosed on three sides by the walls of the tabernacle, while on the fourth or eastern side a veil, ornamented with figures of cherubim, and suspended from four pillars of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, separated it from the holy place (Ex. xxvi. 31; xxxvi. 35). The holy of holies was a perfect cube in its dimensions, the length, breadth, and height being each ten cubits. In it stood the ark of the testament, or ark of the covenant, of shittim-wood overlaid with gold. Upon the ark was the caphoreth or golden mercy-seat, the place of the divine presence (Ex. xxv. 22), and on the caphoreth were two cherubim, also of gold, both facing toward its center. No one but the high priest entered the holy of holies, and he only once a year, on the Day of Atonement (Lev. xvi.). Also called the *most holy place* and the *oracle*.

The type of Christ in some one particular, as of entering yearly into the *Holy of holies*, and such like, rested upon the High Priest only as more immediately personating our Saviour. Milton, *Church-Government*, l. 5.

(b) The sanctuary or bema of a Christian church: used especially by the Greek and other Oriental churches. (c) Among the Nestorians, a small recess at the east end of a church, containing nothing but a cross. No one, not even the priest, is allowed to enter it.

holyt, *v. t.* [*< holy*, *a.* See *hallow*, the older verb.] To canonize. *Davies*.

Harp. I hug thee
For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot
Of tortures 'gainst the Christians; on! . . .
Theop. Both hug and *holy* me.
Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, ii. 2.

holy-cruel (hō'li-krō'el), *a.* Cruel from excess of holy zeal. [Poetical.]

Be not so *holy-cruel*; love is *holy*;
And my integrity ne'er knew the crafts
That you do charge men with.
Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 2.

holyday, *n.* Formerly a common spelling of *holiday*: now rare, or used chiefly as two words in the literal sense of *holy*.

holydomt, *n.* Same as *halidom*.

As God you help and *holydom*, as by thes boke.
English Güds (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

Holy-Ghost† (hō'li-gōst'), *n.* The wild angelica of Europe, *Angelica sylvestris*, formerly regarded as good against poison and pestilence. See *angelica*.

Holy-Ghost pear (hō'li-gōst' pā), [*A* name due to a mistaken rendering of *avocado* as equiv. to Sp. *abogado*, advocate, mediator: see *advocate*.] The alligator-pear, or *avocado*.

Holy-Ghost plant (hō'li-gōst' plant). Same as *dove-plant*.

holy-hay (hō'li-hā'), *n.* The lucern, *Medicago sativa*.

holy-hemp† (hō'li-hemp'), *n.* The plant *Galeopsis Ladanum*.

holy-herb (hō'li-ērb'), *n.* A European plant, *Verbena officinalis*; the vervain.

holystone (hō'li-stōn), *n.* [Said to be so called because used in cleaning the decks for Sunday.] A soft sandstone used by seamen for scrubbing the decks of a ship. See the extract.

The *holystone* is a large, soft stone, smooth on the bottom, with long ropes attached to each end, by which the crew keep it sliding fore and aft over the wet sanded decks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 208.

holystone (hō'li-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *holystoned*, ppr. *holystoning*. [*< holystone*, *n.*] To scrub with holystone, as the deck of a vessel.

The men are so busy *holy-stoning* the quarter-deck, while all hands are wanted to keep the ship aloft.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 109.

hom¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *home*.

hom², *pron.* A Middle English form of *hem*, obsolete objective plural of *he*. See *he*.

homacanth (hom'a-kanth), *a.* [*< Gr. ὁμας*, the same, + *ἀκανθα*, spine.] Having the characters of the *Homacanthi*.

Homacanthi (hom-a-kan'thi), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kner, 1860), < Gr. ὁμας, the same, + *ἀκανθα*, spine.] A section of acanthopterous fishes in which the dorsal spines are symmetrical and depressible in the same line, each one directly over the next succeeding one, exemplified by the *Labrida*, *Pomacentrida*, *Acanthurida*, etc.

homage (hom'-or om'āj), *n.* [*< ME. homage*, < OF. *homage*, *hommage*, *humage*, *homenage*, *omenage*, etc., F. *hommage* = Pr. *homenatge*, *homenage* = Sp. *homenaje* = Pg. *homagem* = It. *omaggio* (ML. reflex *homagium*), < ML. *hominaticum*, *homenaticum*, *homaticum*, *homage*, the service of a vassal or 'man,' < L. *homo* (*homin-*), a man, ML. a vassal: see *Homo*.] **1.** In feudal law, an admission or acknowledgment to the lord of tenure under him; the public ceremony that bound the vassal to the lord, whose man he thereupon became, and of whom he held the land for which he was to render his service.

When the two kynges hadde take the oth of these two, a-noon thei dide to kyng Arthur their *homage* full debonery as was right.
Morte d'Arthur (E. E. T. S.), ii. 140.

The King of France summons King Edward to come and do his *Homage* for Gascon. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 111.

Lewis, in 1259, obtained from his brother-in-law a final surrender of Normandy and *homage* and fealty for Guienne. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 219.

2. Respect or reverence paid by external action; obeisance; respectful or reverential regard; deferential feeling; reverence.

Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet! Dryden.
Proud of the *Homage* to his Merit done.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

The rocks proclaim the approaching Deity. . . .
With heads declined, ye cedars, *homage* pay.
Pope, *Messiah*, l. 35.

We are not to pay lip *homage* to principles which our conduct wilfully transgresses.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 518.

3. The copyholders or tenants of a manor in attendance to do their duty in a court-baron. It was the custom for the homage to choose one of the tenants to collect the lord's rent for the year following.

Too few manor rolls have been published; but in those which have been made accessible you frequently find the lord and the *homage* (that is, the assembly of free tenants) making rules against resort to the King's Court.
Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 315.

Homage ancestral, that form of homage instanced where a man and his ancestors have time out of mind held their land of the lord by homage.—**Liege homage**, a homage which included fealty and certain services.—**Simple homage**, a mere acknowledgment of tenure without fealty or the services consequent upon it.

homage† (hom'-or om'āj), *v.* [*< OF. hommager*, pay homage to, < *hommage*, homage: see *homage*, *n.*] **I. trans. 1.** To profess fealty to; pay respect to by external action; reverence.—**2.** To cause to pay homage; bring under subjection.

To her great Neptune *homaged* all his streams.
Cowley.

II. intrans. To pay respect; profess fealty.

To whom Jove sometimes bends and Neptune kneels,
Mars *homageth*, and Phebus will submit.
Heywood, *Love's Mistress*, sig. D. 3.

homageable† (hom'-or om'āj-ə-bl), *a.* [*< OF. homageable*, < *hommager*, pay homage to, + *-able*: see *homage*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Bound to pay homage.

The Earls of Flanders and Holland were most considerable; but of them two he of Holland being *homageable* to none, and having Friesland and Zealand added, was the more potent.
Howell, *Letters*, l. ii. 15.

homage-jury (hom'āj-jō'ri), *n.* A jury in an English court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. *Wharton*.

homager (hom'-or om'āj-ēr), *n.* One who does or is bound to do homage; one who holds land of another by homage.

And attur kyngys xv.
That *homagerys* to hym bene.
MS. *Cantab.* Fl. ii. 38, f. 107. (Halliwell.)
My Song, a fearless *homager*, would attend
Thy thundering battle-axe as it cleaves the press
Of war.
Wordsworth, *Eccles. Sonnets*, l. 35.

Homalieæ (hom-ā-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homalium* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Samydaceæ*, typified by the genus *Homalium*. They are characterized by alternate, rarely opposite or verticillate, leaves; the calyx free or adnate to the ovary; and 4- to 15-merous flowers. The series *Homalieæ* of Baillon (1878) was referred to the *Bixineæ*.

Homalium (hō-mā'li-um), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Omalium*, Gravenhorst, 1802), < Gr. ὁμαλός, even, level, smooth, < ὁμός, the same: see *homo*.] **1.** In zool., a genus of rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidae*, of wide distribution and many spe-

cies, which live upon plants or under the bark of trees.

—2. In bot., a large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous shrubs or trees, founded by Jacques (1763), of the natural order *Samydaceae*, and type of the tribe *Homalliceae*. It is characterized by having the ovary more or less adnate to the calyx, and the petals as numerous as the sepals, and plane. The leaves are alternate, petioled, ovate or lanceolate, and crenate or serrate, rarely entire; the flowers are small and disposed in branching axillary panicles. About 30 species are known, natives of Asia, Africa, northern Australia, the Fiji Islands, and tropical America.



Homalium diffusum.
(Line shows natural size.)

Homalogonatae (hom'ā-lō-gon'ā-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *homalogonatus*: see *homalogonatus*.] A division of birds proposed by Garrod, to include all those which possess a certain muscle of the leg, the ambiens: opposed to *Anomalogonatae*.

homalogonatus (hom'ā-lō-gon'ā-tus), *a.* [NL. *homalogonatus*, < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, + *γόνν* = *E. knee*.] In ornith., provided with an ambiens muscle.

Passeres have no ambiens; . . . birds having it are termed *homalogonatus* or "normally-kneed"; . . . those wanting it are called *anomalogonatus*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195.

Homalogyra (hom'ā-lō-jī'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, + *γύρος*, a ring, circle.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Homalogyridae*.

Homalogyridae (hom'ā-lō-jī'rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homalogyra* + *-idae*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Homalogyra*. The animal has no tentacles; it has sessile eyes, and a very peculiar radula, the central tooth having a quadrangular base and triangular cusp, the lateral and marginal teeth being represented by a single oblong transverse plate; the shell is planorbiform; and the operculum is corneous and has a central nucleus. Only one small species, *Homalogyra nitidissima*, of the European seas, is known.

homaloidal (hom'ā-loi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-al*.] In geom., similar to a plane; flat; having real points at all real distances, but none at imaginary distances. — **Homaloidal system**, a system of lines on a plane representing another surface; also, a system of surfaces such that every three cut in a single point.

Homalomyia (hom'ā-lō-mī'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, equal, + *μύια*, a fly: see *Musca*.] A genus of flies founded by Bouché in 1834, distinguished from *Anthomyia* by the narrower cheeks, more rounded head, and less hairy abdomen. The larvae are found in moist decaying matter, both animal and vegetable; they breathe by lateral branchiae. Numerous cases are on record of the voiding of these larvae from the intestines of human beings, but in such cases they have probably entered the body in over-ripe fruit or vegetables.



a, larva of *Homalomyia* (line shows natural size); *b*, spiny hair, magnified.

Homaloptera (hom'ā-lop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **homalopterus*: see *homalopterus*.] An order of insects, corresponding to the suborder *Pupipara* of *Diptera*. Leach, 1817.

homalopterous (hom'ā-lop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **homalopterus*, < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Pertaining to the *Homaloptera*.

homalosternal (hom'ā-lō-stēr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] Flat, as a breast-bone; having a keelless sternum; ratite, as a bird.

Homalosternii (hom'ā-lō-stēr'ni-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός*, even, level, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including all those in which the breast-bone is not keeled or carinate; the *Struthionae* or *Ratitae*: opposed to *Tropidosternii*. [Little used.]

Homaridae (hō-mar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homarus* + *-idae*.] A family of macrurous crustaceans, containing the lobsters of the genera *Homarus* and *Nephrops*.

homarine (hom'ā-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Homarus* + *-ine*.] *I. a.* Resembling a lobster, or having the characteristics of a lobster. Huxley.

II. n. A lobster.

A marine Astacine or a true *Homarine*.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 316.

Homarus (hom'ā-rus), *n.* [NL., < OF. *homar*, mod. F. *homard*, Norm. *houmar*, < LG. *hummer* (> G. *hummer*) = Sw. Dan. *hummer*, OSw. *hommare* = Icel. *humarr*, lobster; cf. Gr. *κάμπαρος*, *kámparos*, > L. *cammarus*, *gammarus*, a kind of lobster.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceans or lobsters, belonging to the family *Homaridae*. There are three species, *H. americanus*, *vulgaris*, and *capensis*, of North America, Europe, and Africa respectively. In spite of the large size and general appearance, the species of *Homarus* are related to the crawfish (*Astacus* and *Cambarus*), and are usually placed in *Astacidae*, but differ in being marine. Milne-Edwards.

homatonic (hom-a-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, in comp. together, + *E. atomic*.] Composed of atoms of the same kind.

homatropia (hom-a-trō'pī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, in comp. together, + NL. *atropia*.] Same as *homatropine*.

homatropine (hō-mat'rō-pin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, in comp. together, + *E. atropine*.] An alkaloid (C₁₆H₂₁NO₃) crystallizing in colorless prisms which are deliquescent, but difficultly soluble in water. It is derived from atropine, an alkaloid prepared from belladonna. Salts of homatropine are used to some extent in medicine.

Homaxonia (hom-ak-sō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ἄξω*, an axle: see *ax²*, *axis*, *axle*.] In morphology, organic forms all of whose axes are equal: correlated with *Protaxonia*.

homaxonal (hom-ak-sō'ni-al), *a.* [As *Homaxonia* + *-al*.] Having all the axes equal; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Homaxonia*.

All questions of symmetry, for which Haeckel's nomenclature of *homaxonal*, *homopole*, &c., is distinctly preferable. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 845.

homaxonic (hom-ak-son'ik), *a.* [As *Homaxonia* + *-ic*.] Same as *homaxonal*.

A spherical (*homaxonic*) or cone-shaped (*monaxonic*) perforated shell of membranous consistence known as the central capsule, and probably homologous with the perforated shell of a Globigerina.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

hombre (om'br), *n.* Same as *omber*. [Rare.]

home (hōm), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *home*, *hoom*, *hom*, *ham*, < AS. *hām*, a home, dwelling, = OS. OFries. *hēm* = MD. *heim*, home, dwelling, D. only in comp. *heimelijk*, private, secret (= *E. homely*), = OHG. MHG. G. *heim* = Icel. *heimr*, an abode, village, *heima*, home, = Sw. *hem* = Dan. *hjem*, home, = Goth. *haima*, a village (the sense 'home' being approached in the deriv. adjectives *ana-haima*, present, 'at home,' and *af-haima*, absent, 'from home'), = Lith. *kemas* = Gr. *κῆμα* (for **κῆμα*?), a village (see *comic*, *comedy*), = Skt. *ksema*, abode, place of rest, security, for **skema*, < **ski*, *ksi*, dwell. The OTeut. sense of 'village' is preserved in many place-names in -ham, AS. -hām, G. -heim, etc., as *Birmingham*, *Cheltenham*, *Nottingham*, G. *Hochheim*, *Mannheim*, etc.; also in dim. *hamlet*, q. v.] *I. n.* 1. A dwelling; the residence of a family or household; a seat of domestic life and interests; hence, one's abode; the house in which one has his fixed or usual residence, or which he regards as his definite dwelling-place.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath help him
To his home before us. Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

All blended into that glow of feeling which finds its centre and hope and joy in Home.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

2. The place or region in which one lives; one's own locality or country.

Now powers from home, and discontents at home,
Meet in one line. Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

And the star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
Key, Star-spangled Banner.

3. The place or region where some specified thing is most common, indigenous, or native; the seat or native habitat.

Flanders, by plenty, made the home of war.
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

Her melancholy eyes divine,
The home of woe without a tear.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. An institute or establishment designed to afford the comforts of domestic life to the homeless, sick, or destitute: as, a sailors' or soldiers' home; a home for the aged.—5. In games, the ultimate point to which a player runs, or to which effort is directed; the goal.

The prison children . . . whooped and ran, and played at hide and seek, and made the iron bars of the inner gateway Home.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 7.

Specifically—(a) In base-ball, the space or base immediately in front of the batter's position. See *base-ball*. (b) In lacrosse, the position of a player who stands just in front of his opponents' goal, and who tries to throw the

ball through it; also, the player himself.—At home. (a) In or about one's own house or lodgings; at the abode of the household to which one belongs; hence, having a sense of freedom and familiarity, as in one's house.

They may teach the young women to be . . . discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their own husbands. Tit. ii. 5.

And though they carry nothing forth with them, yet in all their journey they lack nothing. For whosoever they come, they be At Home.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

(b) In the position of being thoroughly familiar with a subject; conversant: as, to be at home in a science. (c) In one's own country.

Travellers ne'er did lie,
Though fools at home condemn them.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

(d) Prepared to receive social calls or visits: a conventional phrase. Hence, as a noun—(e) A time fixed for receiving callers; a reception.

"Invitations!" cried Miss Gascoigne, ". . . and to the best houses in Avonbridge, too. This is the result of your At Home." Mrs. Craik, Christian's Mistake, v.

Long home, the grave.

Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets. Eccl. xii. 5.

They went all to their long home.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

To eat one out of house and home. See *eat*.—To go home by beggar's bush. See *beggar*.—To make one's self at home, to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.

II. a. 1. Connected with one's home or place of abode, or with one's country; domestic: often opposed to *foreign*.

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. Bacon.

Last from her own home-circle of the poor
They barr'd her. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Close; to the point; effective; coming home to the subject or the thing: as, a home thrust in argument; a home blow in boxing.

Do I resolve to grieve, and not to die?
Happy had been the stroke thou gav'st, if home.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

I am sorry to give him such home thrusts. Stillingfleet.

3. In sporting: (a) Situated near or at the goal; final: as, the home stretch; the home base. (b) Reaching, or enabling a player to reach, home or the goal: as, a home run; a home hit.—Home Department, that branch of a government (specifically that of Great Britain) which supervises the administration of internal affairs. The head of this department in Great Britain is called the *Home Secretary*, and is charged with the supervision of the prisons and the police force, the administration of criminal justice, the inspection of factories, etc.—Home farm. See *farm*.—Home field, the land on which the farm-house or homestead is built and that immediately surrounding it, usually fenced off from the rest of the farm.

It had the graveyard, originally Isaac Johnson's home-field, on one side. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, ix.

Home Office, in Great Britain, the governmental office in which the affairs of the Home Department are transacted.

—Home rule, the political principle or program in accordance with which a city, province, state, or other component part of a country enjoys self-government in its internal affairs: in British politics specifically used with reference to the agitation in favor of self-government in Ireland (begun under this name about 1870) through the agency of a national parliament, and less prominently also in Scotland and Wales.—Home-Rule Bill. See *bill*.

home (hōm), *adv.* [< ME. *home*, *hoom*, *hom*, < AS. *hām*, *adv.*, prop. the acc. used adverbially, as also in G. Dan. Sw., etc.: see *home*, *n.*] 1. To, toward, or at home, in any sense of that word.

In discontent then home she went,
And aye the tear did blin' her e'e.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

Thanne the Sone bryngethe hoom with him alle his Kyn,
and his Frenedes, and alle the othere to his Hous, and makethe hem a gret Feste. Mandeville, Travels, p. 309.

Here she is allowed her virgin rites,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Curses are like young chickens,
And still come home to roost.

Bulwer, Lady of Lyons, v. 2.

An arrow is home when drawn to the pile.

M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 53.

2. To the point; to the mark aimed at; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; satisfactorily; closely: as, to strike home; to charge home; to speak home.

In your letters you touch me home.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 30.

With his prepared sword, he charges home
My unprovided body. Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

Speak to me home, mince not the general tongue.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

She speaks to the matter, and comes home to the point.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

To put the affront the homer, [Prince Rupert] resolv'd
that very day to march quite thorow the middle of the
quarters. Prince Rupert's late beating up the rebels' quarters at Post-
[comb and Chenneville (1643), p. 2.

Joseph, tax him *home*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.
To bring home to. See *bring*.—**To come home, fall home, follow home, get home**, etc. See the verbs.—**To pay home**, to urge, press, or pay to the full; satisfy fully; retaliate effectively.
Aere meo me lacesia, thou givest me scoffs for scoffs, or as we sale, thou *payest* me *home*.
Elyot, 1559.

All my services
 You have paid *home*.
Shak., W. T., v. 3.
To sheet home, to haul the sheets of a sail so that the clues will be stretched apart as far as possible.—**To tumble home**. See *tumble*.
home (hōm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *homéd*, ppr. *hom-ing*. [*< home, n. or adv.*] *I. intrans.* To dwell; have a home; also (chiefly in the present participle), to go home instinctively, as a carrier-pigeon. See *homing*.
 The arrangements [to use pigeons as message-bearers in the yacht-races of September, 1885] were hasty, and the material *homéd* at several centers, some of them miles away from the center of use. *The Century*, XXXII. 363.

II. trans. To bring, carry, or send home: as, the *homing* of the harvest; to *home* a carrier-pigeon.
home-born (hōm'bōrn), *a.* 1. Belonging to the place or country by birth; native; not foreign.
 One law shall be to him that is *homeborn* and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you. *Ex.* xii. 49.
 2. Originating at home; pertaining to one's home; domestic.

Arm
 These creatures from *home-born* intrinsic harm.
Donne.
 Intimate delights,
 Fire-side enjoyments, *homeborn* happiness.
Cooper, Task, iv. 140.

home-bound (hōm'bound), *a.* Same as *home-ward-bound*.

For thought is tired of wandering o'er the world,
 And *home-bound* Fancy runs her bark ashore.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I, i. 5.

home-bred (hōm'bred), *a.* 1. Bred or brought up at home; hence, uncultivated; artless; rude.
 Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden*.
 2. Of native or innate growth; domestic; natural; inborn.

But if of daunger, which hereby doth dwell,
 And *homebredd* evil ye desire to heare,
 Of a strange man I can you tidings tell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 31.
 God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lusts or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him.
Hammond, Fundamentals.
 Envy shall sink to hell, craft and malice be confounded, whether it be *homebred* mischief or outlandish cunning.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

home-brew (hōm'brō), *n.* Beer that is brewed at home or for home consumption. [Rare.]
 Immense bumpers or vats of admittedly real Russian *home-brew* which are being now consumed in every civilized country. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 240.

home-brewed (hōm'brōd), *a.* Brewed at home or for home consumption: as, *home-brewed* ale.
 The sparkling beverage *home-brewed* from malt of my own making.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

homecome (hōm'kum), *n.* [*< ME. homecome, homecome, hancume, < AS. hāmcyme (= Icel. heimkoma, -kvāma; cf. G. heimkunft = Dan. hjemkomst = Sw. hemkomst), < hām, home, + cyme, coming: see come, n.*] A coming home; arrival at home. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]
 Feire floures schal we finde of froulen song here,
 & thurth cumfort may cacche swiche happ mai falle,
 To haue the better hele at zoure *hom-kome*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 807.

home-coming (hōm'kum'ing), *n.* [*< ME. homecomynge; < home + coming.*] Return home or homeward.
 And zee schulle undirstonde, zif it lyke zou, that at myn *Hom comynge* I cam to Rome.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

Prepare
 A pathway meet for her *home-coming* soon.
Lowell, Bon Voyage!

home-felt (hōm'felt), *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private: as, *home-felt* joys.

But such a sacred and *home-felt* delight,
 Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
 I never heard till now.
Milton, Comus, I. 262.
 Happy next him who to these shades retires,
 Whom Nature charms, and whom the Muse inspires,
 Whom humbler joys of *home-felt* quiet please.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 239.

home-keeping (hōm'kē'ping), *a.* Staying at home.

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.
Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1.

homeless (hōm'les), *a.* [*ME. *homles* (not found), *< AS. hāmleās (= Dan. hjemløs), home-*

less, *< hām, home, + -leās, -less.*] Destitute of a home.

Was the merchant charged to bring
 The *homeless* birds a nest?
Cooper, The Bird's Nest.

homelike (hōm'lik), *a.* Having the qualities that constitute a home; suggesting or resembling a home; familiar.

Here the aspect was friendly, livable, almost *homelike*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 567.

homelike (hōm'lik-nes), *n.* The character of being homelike.

A delicacy, a brotherly considerateness, a *homelike*ness of character and manner.
The Congregationalist, March 3, 1887.

homelily (hōm'li-li), *adv.* [*< homely + -ly*]. In a homely manner; rudely; inelegantly.

homeliness (hōm'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being homely, in any sense of that word.

There's the rich beauty
 Which this poor *homeliness* is not endowed with;
 There's difference enough.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii.

The force of his argument is not at all injured by the *homeliness* of his illustrations.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 109.

The prospect was not rich, but it had a frank *homeliness* which touched the young man's fancy.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 458.

The intense realism, the admirable *homeliness* and truth of his [Hogarth's] pictures of English life, . . . raised them far above the level of the mere grotesque.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

2†. Household management.

Grisildis thurgh hir wit
 Coude al the feet [feet] of wyfly *homeliness*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 373.

3†. Familiarity; intimacy.

Overgret *homeliness* engendreth dispreising.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

homeling (hōm'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< home + -ling*. Cf. *comeling*.] *I. n.* A person or thing belonging to a home or to a country.

So that within a whyle they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a *comeling*).
Holinshed.
 A word treated as a *homeling*.
Abp. Trench.

II. a. Native.

Under these lyeth a little strond or shore, the *homeling* inhabitants call it Achileos-dromon.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 200.

homely (hōm'li), *a.* [*< ME. homly, homly, homly, hamely, domestic, familiar, plain (= OFries. hēmelik = D. heimelij, secret, private, = OHG. heimilich, MHG. heimelich, G. heimlich, secret, = Icel. heimlig, worldly, = Sw. hemlig = Dan. hemmelig, private, secret); < home + -ly*]. 1. Of or belonging to home or the household; domestic.

In this world nys worse pestilence
 Than *homely* foo, al day in thy presence.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 550.

"God speed," quoth he, "thou famous flower,
 Fair mistress of this *homely* bower."
Patient Griseld (Child's Ballads, IV. 208).

2†. Familiar; intimate.

The enemies of a man are they that are *homely* with him.
Wyclif, Mat. x. 36.

For Protheus, that cowde hym change
 In every shape, *homely* and straunge,
 Cowde nevere sich gile ne tresoun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6323.

With all these men I was right *homely*, and communed with them long time and oft.
Foote, Martyrs, Wm. Thorpe.

3. Of domestic character or quality; hence, simple; plain; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant: as, a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare.

Than had I with yow *homly* suffisaunce,
 I am a man of litel sustinaunce.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 135.

Homely plays it is, and a madde pastime, where men by the course of the game go together by the cares, and many times murdre one an other.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 218.

A diction at once so rich and so *homely* as his [Emerson's] I know not where to match in these days of writing by the page; it is like homespun cloth-of-gold.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 377.

4. Plain; without particular beauty of features, form, or color: as, a *homely* face.

Of Dutch and French some few are comely,
 The French are light, the Dutch are *homely*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It is for *homely* features to keep home;
 They had their name thence.
Milton, Comus, l. 748.

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but loves a looking-glass.
South, Sermons.

homely (hōm'li), *adv.* [*< ME. homely, homly, homly, etc.; < homely, a.*] Familiarly; plainly; rudely; simply; coarsely.

He rode but *homly* in a medled coote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 328.

Herkne opon Hydegare hon *homliche* he telleth
 How her sustenance is synne; & syker, as y trowe,
 Weren her confessions.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 703.

Take the spices and drynk the wyne
 As *homely* as I did of thynne.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 55. (*Halliwel*.)

A man well stricken in age, with a black sun-burned face, along beard, and a cloak cast *homely* about his shoulders.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prolog., p. 20.

It is a bashful child, *homely* brought up,
 In a rude hostelry.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

home-made (hōm'mād), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

Madam in her high-laced ruff,
 Goody in her *home-made* stuff.
Whittier, To my Old Schoolmaster.

When he [Milton] makes our English search her coffers round, it is not for any *home-made* ornaments.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

homeoid, **homœoid** (hō'mē-oid), *n.* [*< Gr. ὁμοιος*, like, similar (see *homæo-* and *homō-*), + *eidōs*, form.] In *math.*, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated. *Thomson and Tait*.—**Thick homeoid**, a thick shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated.

homeoidal (hō-mē-oi'dal), *a.* [*< homeoid + -al*]. Pertaining to or resembling a homeoid.

The bulk of a homeoid is the excess of the bulk of the part where the thickness is positive above that where the thickness is negative. The bulk of a *homeoidal* couple is essentially zero.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 494 g, foot-note.

Homeomeri, **homeomeric**, **homeomorphic**, etc. See *Homœomeri*, etc.

homeopath, **homœopath** (hō'mē-ō-path), *n.* [= F. *homœopathe* = Sp. *homœopata*; as *homœopathy*, without the termination.] Same as *homeopathist*.

homeopathic, **homœopathic** (hō'mē-ō-path'-ik), *a.* [= F. *homœopathique* = Sp. *homœopático* = Pg. *homeopático* = It. *omeopatico*, < NL. *homœopathicus*, < *homœopathia*, homeopathy: see *homeopathy*.] Relating or pertaining to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy: as, *homeopathic* remedies; *homeopathic* treatment.

homeopathical, **homœopathical** (hō'mē-ō-path'-i-kal), *a.* [*< homeopathic + -al*]. Same as *homeopathic*.

homeopathically, **homœopathically** (hō'mē-ō-path'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In a homeopathic manner; by means of homeopathy.

homeopathist, **homœopathist** (hō'mē-ō-path'-ist), *n.* [*< homeopathy + -ist*]. One who is versed in or practises homeopathy; one who believes in the homeopathic treatment of diseases. Also *homeopath*.

homeopathy, **homœopathy** (hō'mē-ō-path'-i), *n.* [= F. *homœopathie* = Sp. *homœopatia* = Pg. *homeopatia* = It. *omeopatia*, < NL. *homœopathia* (taken in sense defined), < Gr. ὁμοιοπαθία, liability to like affections, sympathy, likeness in condition, < ὁμοιοπαθής, having like feelings or affections, sympathetic, < ὁμοιος, like, similar, + πάθος, feeling, suffering: see *pathos*.] The medical treatment of diseased conditions of the body by the administration of drugs which are capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the morbid condition treated. This system of medicine was founded by Dr. S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755-1843) at Leipsic. The fundamental doctrine of homeopathy is expressed in the Latin adage "similia similibus curantur" (likes are cured by likes). In practice homeopathy is associated with the system of administering drugs in very small, often infinitesimal, doses.

homeoplastic, **homœoplastic** (hō'mē-ō-plas'-tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὁμοιος*, like, + πλαστικός, formed, < πλασσειν, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling the tissue from or in which the thing to which the term is applied is formed: as, a *homeoplastic* tumor.

homer¹ (hō'mér), *n.* [*< home + -er*]. A pigeon trained to fly home from a distance; a homing pigeon.

Again, comparing this *homer's* skull with that of a common pigeon of the same size, we found at least one fourth more brain-room in the *homer*, and the excess located more especially in the lower back portion.
The Century, XXXII. 370.

homer² (hō'mér), *n.* [*< Icel. hāmeri*, Norw. *hāmerr*, a kind of shark, lit. 'shark-mare,' < Icel. *hār*, Norw. *haa*, a shark (> E. *hœt*), + Icel. *merr*, mod. *meri*, Norw. *merr* = E. *mare*.] The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*.

homer³ (hō'mér), *n.* [*<* Heb. *khōmer*, a homer, also a mound, *<* *khāmar*, undulate, surge up, swell up.] A Hebrew measure, containing 75 gallons and 5 pints wine-measure. As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs, or 1½ bushels. Also written *chomer* and *gomer*.

An homer of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver. Lev. xxvii. 16.

Homerian (hō-mē'ri-ān), *a.* [*<* *Homer* (see *Homer*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Homerie*. [Rare.]

His [Homer's] figure was one of the stock types on Smyranean coins, one class of which was called *Homerian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 187.

Homerie (hō-mē'rik), *a.* [*<* L. *Homericus*, *<* Gr. *Ῥομηρικός*, relating to Homer, *<* *Ῥομηρος*, L. *Homerus*, Homer. The name first occurs (disregarding a doubtful fragment of Hesiod) in a fragment of the poet Xenophanes (6th century B. C.). According to Herodotus, *Ῥομηρος* in the Cumæan dialect meant 'blind,' whence some explain the tradition of Homer's blindness. The name has been otherwise explained, e. g. as an eponym of the *Homeridae* (Gr. *Ῥομηρίδαι*), a guild of poets in Chios, or, generally, the rhapsodists who recited the poems ascribed to Homer; but the meaning of the name and the very existence of the poet as a distinct person remain doubtful.] Pertaining to Homer, the great epic poet of ancient Greece, or to the poetry that bears his name, and specifically to the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*; resembling Homer's verse, or having some characteristic of his works.

Homerical (hō-mē'rik-ā), *a.* [*<* *Homerie* + *-al*.] Same as *Homerie*.

It has been objected by some who wish to be numbered among the sons of learning that Pope's version of Homer is not *Homerical*. Johnson, Pope.

Homerid (hō-mē'rid), *n.* One of the *Homeridae*. **Homeridae** (hō-mē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*<* Gr. *Ῥομηρίδαι*, *pl.*, appar. (see *Homerie*) *<* *Ῥομηρος*, Homer, + *-idae*, sing. *-idos*, a patronymic suffix.] A hereditary school of rhapsodists which flourished at an early date on the island of Chios, the members of which were regarded as descendants of Homer; hence, in general, rhapsodists who recited the Homeric poems throughout Greece.

Homeridian (hō-mē'rid-i-ān), *a.* [*<* *Homerid* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the *Homerids* or *Homeridae*.

The *Homeridian* Hymns.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 315.

Homerology (hō-mē'rol-ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *Ῥομηρος*, Homer, + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] The study of Homer, and of whatever relates to him; the whole body of knowledge concerning Homer, his poems, and his times. W. E. Gladstone.

Homeromastix (hō-mē-rō-mas'tiks), *n.* [L. *<* Gr. *Ῥομηρομάστιξ*, scourge of Homer, *<* *Ῥομηρος*, Homer, + *μάστιξ*, a scourge.] Scourge of Homer: an appellation of the ancient grammarian Zoilus, from his severe criticisms of the Homeric poems.

If there were another Homer, there would be another *Homeromastix*. O. W. Holmes, *The Atlantic*, LI. 67.

home-ruler (hōm'rū'ler), *n.* A person who advocates the political doctrine of home rule; specifically, in *British* politics, one who favors home rule for Ireland. See *home rule*, under *home*, *a.*

homesick (hōm'sik), *a.* Ill or depressed from being absent from home; affected with homesickness.

The *home-sick* dreamer's brow is nightly fanned

By breezes whispering of his native land.

Whittier, *Bridal of Pennacook*, vi.

Homesick as death: was ever pang like this? . . .

Too old to let my watery grief appear—

And what so bitter as a swallowed tear!

O. W. Holmes, *The School-Boy*.

homesickness (hōm'sik'nes), *n.* A depressed state of mind in persons away from home; nostalgia. It is characterized by an intense longing for home and the society of absent friends; it may also involve profound interference with nutrition, and give rise to further mental disturbance marked by delirium, incoherence, hallucination, or suicidal attempts. Generally the word signifies only a temporary or occasional depression of spirits from a longing for the renewal of former associations, actual or severe illness from this cause being rare.

Home-sickness is a wasting pang;

This feel I hourly more and more;

There's healing only in thy wings,

Thou breeze that play'st on Albion's shore!

Coleridge, *Home-sick*.

homesocken (hōm'sok-n), *n.* Same as *hame-sucken*.

home-speaking (hōm'spē'king), *n.* Forceful and efficacious speaking.

Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to express his indocinating power in what sort him best seem'd: sometimes by a milde and familiar converse, sometimes with plaine and impartiall *home-speaking*. Milton, *Apology for Smectymnhus*.

homespun (hōm'spun), *a. and n.* [*<* *home* + *spun*, pp. of *spin*, *v.*] *I. a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture.

The cloth was *homespun*, but for colour and make

It might a becom'd our queen.

Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Those youths in *homespun* suits and ribboned queues,

Whose hearts are beating in the high-backed pews.

O. W. Holmes, *A Family Record*.

Hence—2. Of domestic origin; plain; familiar; commonplace.

These travellers

Shall find, before we have done, a *home-spun* wit,

A plain French understanding, may cope with 'em.

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, iv. 1.

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone.

Dryden.

Mr. Potter seemed to carry about with him a certain *homespun* certificate of authority which made it natural for lesser men to accept his conclusions.

Joshua Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 278.

II. n. 1. Cloth made at home; home-made clothing.

The dress of the girl was a well-worn but neat-checked *homespun*, and at the throat was a bit of faded ribbon.

The Century, XXXVI. 896.

2. A coarse and loosely woven woolen material, made in imitation of actual home-made cloth.—3. A coarse, unpolished, or rustic person. [Rare.]

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,

So near the cradle of the fairy queen?

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 1.

homestall (hōm'stāl), *n.* [*<* *home* + *stall*.] 1. A homestead; a dwelling-place. [Rare or local.]

And thou (Omai) hast found again

Thy coconas and bananas, palms and yams,

And homestall thatch'd with leaves.

Cropper, *Task*, I. 640.

2. One of the small inclosures for rearing young cattle usually placed near the center of an ancient English village community.

homestead (hōm'sted), *n.* [= D. *heemstede* = Dan. *hjemsted*; as *home* + *stead*.] 1. A family's dwelling-place, with the inclosure or ground immediately contiguous; an abode; a home.

The abuse of war, . . .

The smouldering *homestead*, and the household flower

Torn from the lintel.

Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

We cross the prairie as of old

The pilgrim crossed the sea,

To make the West, as they the East,

The *homestead* of the free!

Whittier, *Kansas Emigrants*.

When you think of the old *homestead*, if you ever do, your thoughts go straight to the wide chimney and its burning logs.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 3.

2. In law, real property owned by the head of a family and occupied by the family as a home.

The laws of the United States give to every citizen who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the right to a *homestead* of 160 acres, to be selected at will from any of the surveyed and otherwise unappropriated public lands, without cost, except entry fees.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 122.

3. Native seat; station or place of residence. [Rare.]

We can trace them back to a *homestead* on the rivers

Volga and Ural.

W. Tooke.

Homestead Act, a United States statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 392, U. S. Rev. St., § 2289 et seq.), by which a citizen, or an alien who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, may enter upon not more than 160 acres of the unappropriated public land, and, by complying with certain requirements, may after five years acquire title to it by patent.—**Homestead law.** (a) In the United States, a constitutional or statutory provision of a State exempting from seizure or forced sale for debt a limited amount of real estate owned and occupied by a family as a homestead. Provisions of this nature exist in nearly all the States, varying widely in their terms and limitations. (b) Same as *Homestead Act*.

homestead (hōm'sted), *v. t.* [*<* *homestead*, *n.*] To acquire as one's established homestead or residence. [Western U. S.]

An Indian who had been married Indian fashion, . . . but who had *homesteaded* a farm, thought it best to be married in a more civilized way.

American Missionary, Nov., 1879, p. 343.

The new farmers are settling into Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, where promising land can be *home-steaded* or preempted.

W. Shepherd, *Prairie Experiences*, p. 5.

homesteader (hōm'sted-ēr), *n.* One who settles upon the public land, or acquires a residence under the Homestead Act. [Western U. S.]

The *homesteaders* . . . are the pioneers of slender means, taking advantage of the beneficent law which gives a man (or woman if she be the head of a family) a home upon the public domain at the simple price of occupying

and cultivating it for a term of years; and meanwhile it cannot be taken from him for any outstanding debts.

H. King, *The Century*, XIX. 186.

homeward (hōm'wärd), *adv.* [*<* ME. *homward*, *hamward*, *<* AS. *hāmweard*, homeward, *<* *hām*, home, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] Toward home; toward one's habitation; toward one's native country. Also *homewards*.

And also we passyd by the gate of the Temple of the holy Sepulcre, and in ower wey *homeward* we cam to the Chirche that the Jacobyns hold.

Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 33.

homeward (hōm'wärd), *a.* [*<* *homeward*, *adv.*] Being in the direction of home: as, a *homeward* journey.

homeward-bound (hōm'wärd-bound), *a.* Bound or destined for home: said especially of vessels returning from a foreign country, or of persons returning home by sea.—**Homeward-bound pennant**, a long pennant reaching from the royal-mast-head to the water, set by a man-of-war on starting for home after a cruise.

homewardly (hōm'wärd-li), *adv.* [*<* *homeward* + *-ly*.] Homeward. [Rare.]

It was eve

When *homewardly* I went. Southey, *Hannah*.

homewards (hōm'wärdz), *adv.* [*<* ME. *homewards*, *hamewards*; *<* AS. *hāmweardes*, homewards, *<* *hāmweard*, homeward, + *-es*, adverbial gen. suffix.] Same as *homeward*.

Come, you look paler and paler; pray you, draw *homewards*.

Shak., *As you Like it*, iv. 3.

homewort (hōm'wört), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

homey, *a.* See *homy*.

homicidal (hom'i-si-dal), *a.* [*<* LL. *homicidalis*, also *homocidalis*, *<* L. *homicida*, a homicide, LL. *homicidium*, homicide: see *homicide*¹, *homicide*².] Characterized by homicide; leading to, resulting in, or tending toward homicide; murderous; bloody: as, a *homicidal* act; *homicidal* mania.

The troop, forth issuing from the dark recess,

With *homicidal* rage the king oppress.

Pope, *Odyssey*, iv.

homicidally (hom'i-si-dal-i), *adv.* In a homicidal manner; with homicidal intent.

A severe wound in the throat, which was *homicidally* inflicted.

A. S. Taylor, *Med. Jour.*, p. 213.

homicide¹ (hom'i-sid), *n.* [*<* ME. *homicide*, *<* OF. *homicide*, F. *homicide* = Pr. *homicida*, *omicida* = Sp. Pg. *homicida* = It. *omicida*, *<* L. *homicida*, a manslayer, homicide, murderer, *<* *homo*, man, + *cadere* (perf. *cidi*), kill, slay, + *-a*, suffix of agent. Cf. *homicide*². The two words, alike in F. and E., differ in other tongues and in the orig. L. in termination. So all similar words, *fratricide*, *parricide*, *suicide*, etc.] A person who kills another; a manslayer.

He that hateth his brother is an *homicide*.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

For what is he they follow? truly, gentlemen,

A bloody tyrant and a *homicide*.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3.

homicide² (hom'i-sid), *n.* [*<* ME. *homicide*, *homicide*, *homicidy*, *<* OF. *homicide*, F. *homicide* = Pr. *homicidi*, *omicidi* = Sp. Pg. *homicidio* = It. *omicidio*, *<* LL. *homicidium*, manslaughter, homicide, murder, *<* *homo*, man (see *Homo*), + *cadere* (*cid-*), kill, slay, + *-ium*, neut. suffix. See *homicide*¹.] The killing of a human being by a human being. *Homicide* in its largest sense is generic, embracing every mode by which the life of one man is taken by the act of another. Shaw, Ch. J. It includes suicide, and also death caused by culpable neglect. In law homicide is usually classed as *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*; *justifiable*, when it proceeds from necessity, as where the proper officer inflicts capital punishment, where an officer of justice kills an offender who assaults or resists him and who cannot otherwise be captured, or where persons are killed in the dispersion of rebellious or riotous assemblies, or for the prevention of some atrocious crime; *excusable*, when it happens from misadventure, as where a man in doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, kills another by accident, or in self-defense, or in defense of wife, children, parent, servant, etc. (also called *homicide by misadventure*); *felonious*, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion, or it may be by criminal neglect. *Felonious homicide* comprehends murder and manslaughter. In Scots law manslaughter is called *culpable homicide*.

Thou cruel didst it: therefore, *Homicide*,

Cowardly treason, cursed Parricide,

Vn-kind Rebelion, euer shall remain

Thy house-hold Guests.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., *The Trophies*.

homicidy, *n.* An obsolete variant of *homicide*².

Chaucer.

homiculture (hom'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [*<* L. *homo*, man, + *cultura*, culture.] The physical improvement of the human race by means analogous to those used in improving the breed of the lower animals. [Rare.]

homiculture

Indirectly, then, marriages are frequently made on bases which, if not those that the laws of *Homiculture* would lay down, are at least not diametrically opposed to them. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 391.

homiform (hom'i-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *homo*, man, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *homiform*. *Cudworth*.
homilete (hom'i-lēt), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμιλητής*, a companion, scholar, hearer, *<* *ὁμιλεῖν*, be in company, consort, converse: see *homiletic*. The E. sense is taken from *homiletic*, after the analogy of *exegete*, *exegetic*.] One who composes or delivers homilies or sermons; one versed in the art of preaching. [Rare.]

The pulpit wants above all else enthusiastic *homiletes*. *Presbyterian Quarterly*, January, 1875, p. 120.

homiletic (hom-i-lēt'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμιλητικός*, of conversation, affable, conversable, *<* *ὁμιλεῖν*, be in company, consort or converse, *<* *ὁμιλος*, an assembly, throng: see *homily*.] 1. Same as *homiletical*, 1.—2. In the style or of the nature of a homily or a sermon; hortatory; expository.

This [the Ormulum] is a metrical paraphrase of a part of the New Testament, in a *homiletic* form, and it probably belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century.

G. P. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, v.

The ecclesiastical literature is all historical, *homiletic*, or devotional. *D. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, p. 433.

3. Of or pertaining to sermons or to homilies; pertaining to preaching or the art of preaching. —*Homiletic theology*. Same as *homiletics*.

homiletical (hom-i-lēt'ik-al), *a.* [*<* *homiletic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; conversable; companionable.

His virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*, not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister.

Ep. Atterbury, *Character of Luther*.

2. Same as *homiletic*, 2.

The Sermon of Pentecost is made the basis of further *homiletical* hints. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 740.

homiletics (hom-i-lēt'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *homiletic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Gr. *ὁμιλητική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of conversation.] The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which treats of the composition and delivery of sermons and other religious discourses.

homiliarium (hom'i-li-ā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *homiliaria* (-ā). [ML., also *homiliarius* (sc. *liber*) and *homiliare*, *<* *homilia*, a homily: see *homily*.] A homiliary for the use of pastors.

homiliary (hom'i-li-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *homiliaries* (-riz). [*<* ML. *homiliarium*, *homiliarius*: see *homiliarium*.] A book containing a collection of homilies or sermons to be read on Sundays and other days.

homilist (hom'i-list), *n.* [*<* *homily* + *-ist*.] One who composes homilies; one who exhorts.

Novelists have enforced moral lessons more powerful than a wilderness of *homilists*.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 64.

homilistical (hom-i-lis'ti-kal), *a.* [*<* *homilist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a homilist.

These were the grand Divines in all Times and Places, not superficially armed with light armour, only for the preaching or *Homilistical* flourishes of a Pulpit, but with the . . . armour of veteran and valiant souldiers.

Ep. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 621.

homilite (hom'i-lit), *n.* [Irreg. *<* Gr. *ὁμιλεῖν*, be together (see *homily*), + *-ite*.] A borosilicate of iron and calcium, occurring in black or brownish-black monoclinic crystals near Brevig, Norway. It is closely allied to datolite in form and composition.

homily (hom'i-li), *n.*; pl. *homilies* (-liz). [*<* OF. *homelie*, F. *homélie* = Pr. *omelia* = Sp. *homilia* = Pg. *homilia* = It. *omelia*, *<* ML. *homilia*, a homily, sermon, *<* Gr. *ὁμιλία*, intercourse, instruction, a lecture, eccles. a homily, sermon, *<* *ὁμιλος*, an assembly, *<* *ὁμός*, same, like, *ὁμοῦ*, together, + *ὠλεῖν*, *εἰλεῖν*, a company, *<* *εἰλεῖν*, press or crowd together.] 1. In early Christian use, a colloquial and familiar discourse in exposition of Scripture; in modern use, an expository sermon, or one which interprets and applies a particular passage of Scripture rather than elucidates a particular doctrine or theme.

Homilies . . . were a third kind of readings usual in former times, a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 20.

The *homily* differs from the *λόγος*, or discourse, because the *homily* does not, like the oration or discourse, set forth and illustrate a single theme. It sacrifices artistic unity and simply follows the order of subjects in the passage of Scripture to be explained. On the other hand, a *homily* is distinct from mere exegesis or exposition, because the latter is addressed to the understanding, while the *homily* is meant to affect the heart also, and to persuade those who hear to apply the lessons of Scripture for the reformation of their lives. *Cath. Dict.*

2866

2. Any expository or hortatory discourse.

Unspoken *homilies* of peace
Her daily life is preaching.
Whittier, *Among the Hills*.

Book of homilies. (a) A collection of religious discourses; a homiliary. Specifically—(b) [*cap.*] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one of the two series of discourses called "The First" and "The Second Book of Homilies," the former of which appeared in 1547 and the latter in 1563, appointed to be read in the churches when the sermon was omitted. = *Syn. Exhortation*, etc. See *sermon*.

homine replegiando (hom'i-nē rē-plē-jī-an'dō). [Abbr. of ML. *de homine replegiando*, (a writ) of replevying a man; *de*, of; *replegiando*, abl. ger. of *replegiare*, replevy; L. *homine*, abl. of *homo*, man: see *Homo*.] A common-law writ, superseded in England by the writ of habeas corpus, but revived by statute in some of the United States, in the interest of liberty, to replevy a human being out of the custody of any private person, as chattels distrained may be replevied, on giving security. Also called *de homine replegiando*.

homing (hō'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *home*, *v.*] The act of going home.

The much discussed question of the *homing* of the pigeon, or, as the French call it, orientation, does not seem difficult to meet to one who has had much to do with the birds. *The Century*, XXXII. 375.

homing (hō'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *home*, *v.*] Coming home; characterized by an instinctive tendency to return home on being released from restraint: applied to the lower animals, especially to birds, such as carrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning from great distances to the place where they were reared, whence their usefulness in conveying written messages.

It is scarcely possible to regard such an instance of what has been called the "*homing* instinct" as a purely physiological, reflex act, nor to consider the crab a mere automaton. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I, Int., p. xxxv.

Cattle have extraordinary *homing* power; so have horses. *Nature*, XXX. 267.

hominid (hom'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Hominidæ*; a man.

Hominidæ (hō-min'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, represented by the single genus *Homo*, man, of the suborder *Anthropoidea* and order *Primates*; mankind. It is characterized by the complete withdrawal of the fore limbs from the office of locomotion, and consequently the habitually erect attitude except in infancy; the perfection of the hand as a prehensile organ, and the specialization of the foot as a locomotory organ; the regular curvature of the line of the teeth, which are of the same length and in uninterrupted series, without diastemata; the nakedness of most of the body; and the large facial angle. These are the principal zoological characters by which the *Hominidæ* are distinguished from the *Simiidae* or anthropoid apes. Physiologically, mankind is peculiar chiefly in the capacity of civilization, or ability to create progressive institutions (including the formation and use of speech). Psychologically, man is separated by a very wide interval from the nearest *Simiidae*. The family is the same as *Anthropidæ*; it is continuous with its single genus, *Homo*, with the order *Bimana*, and with the subclass *Archencephala*.

hominiform (hō-min'i-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of the family *Hominidæ* or genus *Homo*; anthropoid, in a strict sense; manlike; human.
hominine (hom'i-nin), *a.* [*<* L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the genus *Homo*, or man; manlike; hominiform. [Rare.]

The most distinctively simian, and consequently least *hominine*, characteristic. *The American*, V. 267.

hominisection (hom'i-ni-sek'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *sectio* (*-n-*), a cutting: see *section*.] Dissection of man; human anatomy; anthropotomy. [Rare.]

If the author is correct in identifying the muscle . . . with the myon of that name in *hominisection*.

Coues, *The Auk*, V. 106.

hominivorous (hom'i-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [*<* L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Man-eating; anthropophagous.

There are man-eaters among the hyenas, and these *hominivorous* animals are greatly dreaded.

J. G. Wood, *Illustrated Nat. Hist.*, p. 224.

hominy (hom'i-ni), *n.* [Formerly also written *homony*, *hommony*, *homminy*; *<* Amer. Ind. *auhuminec*, parched corn (Webster's Diet.).] Maize hulled and ground or broken more or less coarsely and prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

The English beat [the corn] in a mortar, and sift the flower out of it. The remainder they call *hominy*.

Quoted in *Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, IV. 187.

He was so ignorant of grain that our entertainer . . . made him own that a dish of *hominy* was the best rice-pudding he had ever tasted.

Snodgett, Humphrey Clinker, J. Melford to Sir W. Phillips, June 10.

homocercy

Succotash and *homony*
Were smoking on the board.
O. W. Holmes, *Centennial Song*.

homish (hō'mish), *a.* [*<* *home* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to home; resembling or suggesting home; homelike. [Colloq.]

The complexion of Anna's sentiments looked rather *homish*. *Ticknor*, *Prescott*, p. 108.

The very look of it is *homish*.

The Advance, Dec. 2, 1886.

homeliness, **homly**. Middle English forms of *homeliness*, *homely*.

hommet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *hum*¹. *Chaucer*.

hommock, *n.* Same as *hummock*.

hommony (hom'g-ni), *n.* An obsolete form of *hominy*.

Homo (hō'mō), *n.* [*<* L. *homo* (*homin-*), acc. *hominem*, OL. *hemo* (acc. *hemōnem*, *homōnem*, pl. *homōnes*), man, a human being, a person, body, fellow, = AS. *guma* (*guman-*), a man, E. *goom*², q. v.; usually connected with L. *humus*, earth, the ground, Gr. *χῆμα*, on the ground, *χθών*, the earth, the ground: see *humus*, *human*, *humile*³, etc., and *chameleon*, *chthonic*, *autochthon*, etc.] The typical and single genus of *Hominidæ*; mankind; the human race. It was formally instituted by Linnaeus in his "Systema Nature" in 1758, with *H. sapiens*, man, as its type and leading species; but it also then included the chimpanzee, *H. troglodytes*. Naturalists now restrict it to *H. sapiens*, it being generally conceded that mankind constitutes one zoological genus having one species with several geographical races or varieties.

homo-. [NL., etc., *homo-*, *<* Gr. *ὁμός*, one and the same, common, joint, akin to *ἁμα*, together, = E. *same*, q. v.] An element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'the same': opposed to *hetero-*.

homobaric (hō-mō-bar'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βάρος*, weight.] Of uniform weight or gravity.

Homoblasteæ (hō-mō-blas'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ, + *-æ*.] A division of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by A. de Jussieu, characterized by having the radicle facing the hilum. It embraces orders with the ovary free, as the *Juncaceæ* (*Juncaceæ*), *Pontederiaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Melanthaceæ*, etc., and orders with the ovary adherent, as the *Dioscoreæ* (*Dioscoreaceæ*), *Iridaceæ* (*Iridaceæ*), *Amaryllidaceæ* (*Amaryllidaceæ*), *Bromeliaceæ*, *Musaceæ*, etc.

homoblastic (hō-mō-blas'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] Having the same germinal origin; derived from like cells: opposed to *heteroblastic*.

This new cartilage is either *homoblastic* or *heteroblastic*. *Dr. H. Gadow*, *Nature*, XXXIX. 150.

Homobranchia (hō-mō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Latreille's classification, an order or higher series of crustaceans, containing the decapods: contrasted with *Heterobranchia*.

homocarpous (hō-mō-kār'pus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., having all the fruits of one kind.

homocategoric (hō-mō-kat-ē-gor'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κατηγορία*, category.] Belonging to the same category.

We may next consider whether two organisms compared are of the same category of individuality—are *homocategoric*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homocentric (hō-mō-sen'trik), *a.* [*<* *homo-* + Gr. *κέντρον*, center.] Concentric.

homocerc (hō'mō-sérk), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κέρκος*, the tail.] I. *a.* Same as *homocercal*.

II. *n.* A homocercal fish.

homocercal (hō-mō-sér'kal), *a.* [*<* *homocerc* + *-al*.] In ichth., having the caudal fin symmetrical as to its upper and under halves: opposed to *heterocercal*. See *heterocercal*, *diphycercal*, *hypural*.

The inferior fin-rays are now disposed in such a manner as to give the tail an appearance of symmetry with respect to the axis of the body, and such fishes have been called *homocercal*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 21.

homocercy (hō'mō-sér-si), *n.* [*<* *homocerc* + *-y*.] The state or character of being homocercal; equality or symmetry in the tail or caudal fin of a fish.



Homocercal Tail of Striped-bass.

Homochelæ (hō-mō-kē-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χῆλη*, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of crabs having the claws of equal size in both sexes: contrasted with *Heterochelæ*. It contained 6 tribes, *Quadrilatera*, *Arcuata*, *Pinnipedes*, *Cristimani*, *Cryptopoda*, and *Notopoda*.

Homochroma (hō-mō-kro-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A monotypic genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, the type of the subtribe *Homochromæ*, founded by De Candolle in 1836. The head is radiate, the involucre broad, the achenia flatly compressed, and the pappus plumose, in a single rigid series. They are half-shrubby, erect, branching herbs, with all the parts very rough with glandular bristles; the leaves alternate, narrow, entire; the flower-heads long-peduncled; and the rays always yellow. The single species, *H. Eklonia*, is a native of South Africa.

Homochromæ (hō-mō-kro-mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homochroma* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of asteroid *Compositæ*, founded by Bentham and Hooker in 1876, and typified by the genus *Homochroma*. It is characterized by having the disk wholly of hermaphrodite flowers, of the same color as the ray when that is present, mostly yellow; the corollas tubular, with more or less amplate throat and 4- or 5-lobed limb; the receptacle not chaffy; and the involucre closely imbricated in several rows.

homochromatic (hō-mō-kro-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color.] 1. In *bot.*, having, as a flower-head, all the florets of the same color.—2. In *zool.*, being all of one color; whole-colored.

homocinchonin (hō-mō-sin-kon-i-sin), *n.* [< *homo* + *cinchona* + *-in* + *-ic*.] An artificial alkaloid (C₁₉H₂₂N₂O) prepared from cinchona.

homocinchonidin (hō-mō-sin-kon-i-din), *n.* [< *homo* + *cinchona* + *-id* + *-in*.] A natural alkaloid (C₁₉H₂₂N₂O) found in cinchona.

homocinchonine (hō-mō-sin-kō-nin), *n.* [< *homo* + *cinchona* + *-ine*.] A natural alkaloid (C₁₉H₂₂N₂O) found in cinchona which is levo-rotatory.

Homoderma (hō-mō-dēr-mā), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] The typical genus of *Homodermidæ*. A species is named *H. sycandra*.

homodermic (hō-mō-dēr-mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*, the skin, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, homological with reference to derivation from one of the three primary blastoderms (endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm), as any organ or tissue of the body.

This correspondence, which is of high . . . importance in determining homologies, may be termed *homodermic*.
Encyc. Brit., XX, 421.

Homodermidæ (hō-mō-dēr-mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homoderma* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, in which the gastric cavity forms caecal outgrowths resembling the tubes of *Syconidæ*. The genera are *Homoderma* and *Ascalitis*.

homodont (hō-mō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὀδών* (ὀδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] Having teeth all alike, as a dolphin: opposed to *heterodont*.

The simplest dentition as a whole is that of many species of Dolphin. . . . Such a dentition is called *homodont*.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV, 352.

homodromal (hō-mod-rō-mal), *a.* [As *homodromous* + *-al*.] Same as *homodromous*.

homodromous (hō-mod-rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόδρομος*, running the same course, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *δρόμος*, a course, race, < *δραμῖν*, run.] 1. In *mech.*, having, as a lever, the power and weight on the same side of the fulcrum, so that both move up or down together. See *lever*.—2. In *bot.*, having a similar spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches; having the spires running in the same direction: opposed to *heterodromous*.

homodromy (hō-mod-rō-mi), *n.* [As *homodromous* + *-y*.] The state of being homodromous.

homodynamous (hō-mō-dī-nā-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δύναμις*, power.] Of or pertaining to the same dynamism; serially homologous.

The Metameres therefore are *homodynamous* parts; as are the segments of the Arthropoda, etc.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

Two plexuses may be *homodynamous*, although, strictly speaking, not homologous.
Nature, XXXIX, 151.

homodynamy (hō-mō-dī-nā-mi), *n.* [As *homodynamous* + *-y*.] In *biol.*, the relation subsisting between the segments (metameres or somites) of the body which are arranged along its long axis; serial homology, in the usual sense of that term.

Homodynamy is distinguished . . . by the fact that the parts in question are arranged along the long axis of the body and define its type.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

As regards *homodynamy*, another characteristic which appears to be universal among the Multituberculates is the fore-and-aft grinding motion between the alternating rows of tubercles upon the upper and lower molars.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII, 233.

homœo- [NL. *L. homæo-*, *E. homeo-*, or as *L.*, *homœo-*, etc., < Gr. *ὁμοιος*, or *ὁμοίος*, like, similar (L. *similis*), also the same, < *ὁμός*, the same; see *Homo*.] An element in English words from the Greek, meaning 'like, similar.' In words thoroughly Englished, as *homeopathy*, etc., the spelling *homœo-* is to be preferred.

homœodont (hō-mē-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *ὀδών* (ὀδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] In *odontog.*, simply conical, without crests or tubercles, as a molar tooth.

He divides the molar teeth of Mammalia into three categories, the simply conic, "*Homœodont*"; the vertically plicate, "*Elasmodont*"; and the cross-crested by junction of four tubercles, the "*Zygodont*."
Amer. Naturalist, XXII, 834.

homœoid, *n.* See *homeoid*.

homœomeria (hō-mē-om-ē-ri-a), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμομερής*, consisting of like parts: see *homœomerous*.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) Containing two similar systems or strophes. (b) Consisting of pericopes each of which contains two systems metrically similar: as, a *homœomeria* poem.

Homœomeri (hō-mē-ō-mē-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *μῆρ*, thigh.] In *ornith.*, in Garrod's and Forbes's arrangements, a division of mesomyodian passerines, embracing those forms which have the sciatic artery well developed, as is usual in birds: opposed to *Heteromeri*. The *Homœomeri* are divided into the *Tracheophona* and the *Haplophona*. Also spelled *Homeomeri*.

homœomeria (hō-mē-ō-mē-ri-ā), *n.; pl. homœomeriæ* (-ē). [L.] Same as *homœomeria*.

Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ (in Asia Minor), born about 500 B. C., reduced all origin and decay to a process of mingling and unmingling, but assumed as ultimate elements an unlimited number of primitive, qualitatively determinate substances, which were called by him seeds of things, by Aristotle elements consisting of homogeneous parts, and by later writers (employing a term framed from the Aristotelian phraseology) *Homœomeria*.
Überweg, Hist. Phil. (tr. by Morris), § 24.

homœomeria¹ (hō-mē-ō-mē-ri-ā), *a.* [< *homœomeria* + *-ia*.] Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts or homogeneity of structure; advocating or receiving the doctrine of homœomeria. Also *homeomeria*.

homœomeria² (hō-mē-ō-mē-ri-ā), *a.* [As *Homœomeri* + *-ia*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Homœomeri*; having the sciatic artery normally developed. Also *homeomeria*.

homœomerous (hō-mē-om-ē-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμομερής*, consisting of like parts, < *ὁμοιος*, like, + *μέρος*, part.] Having like parts; specifically, in *lichenol.*, having the gonidia and hyphæ distributed uniformly throughout the thallus, without evidence of stratification. Compare *heteromerous*. Also *homeomerous*, and improperly *homiomereous*.

homeomery (hō-mē-om-ē-ri), *n.* [< *L. homœomeria*, < Gr. *ὁμομερία*, the homogeneity of the elements or first principles, < *ὁμομερής*, consisting of like parts: see *homœomerous*.] The doctrine, attributed by Aristotle and others to Anaxagoras, that the elements or primitive substances are bodies whose parts are similar to the whole; also, one of these elementary substances. Also *homeomery*, *homœomeria*.

homœomorph (hō-mē-ō-mōrf), *n.* [< NL. *homœomorphus*: see *homœomorphous*.] A substance exhibiting homœomorphism. Also *homeomorph*.

homœomorphism (hō-mē-ō-mōrf-izm), *n.* [< *homœomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] 1. Similarity in crystalline form, but not necessarily in chemical composition.—2. Same as *isomorphism*.

Also *homeomorphism*.

homœomorphous (hō-mē-ō-mōrf-us), *a.* [< NL. *homœomorphus*, < Gr. *ὁμομόρφος*, of like form, < *ὁμοιος*, like, + *μόρφη*, form.] Having a like crystalline form, but not necessarily analogous composition. Thus, topaz and danburite are closely similar in form, but apparently not related in chemical composition. Also used as synonymous with *isomorphous*. Also *homeomorphous*.

Homeomyarii (hō-mē-ō-mi-ā-ri-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *μῆρ*, muscle, < *L. -arius*.] In *ornith.*, a division of birds proposed by Alix, founded upon the character of the flexor muscles of the back of the thigh. [Scarcely used.]

homœopath, **homœopathic**, etc. See *homeopath*, etc.

homœoplastic, *a.* See *homeoplastic*.

homœoprophoron (hō-mē-ō-prof-ō-rōn), *n.; pl. homœoprophora* (-rā). [< LL. *homœoprophoron*, < Gr. *ὁμοιοπρόφορον*, alliteration, neut. of *ὁμοιοπρόφορος*, < *ὁμοιος*, like, + *πρόφορά*, utterance, < *προφέρειν*, bring to, utter.] In *anc. rhet.*, alliteration, especially as a fault in composition. Also called *parhomæon*.

homœoptoton (hō-mē-ōp-tō-ton), *n.* [< LL. *homœoptoton*, < Gr. *ὁμοόπτωτος*, with a similar inflection, < *ὁμοιος*, like, + *πτῶσις*, case, inflection, < *πτῶς*, apt to fall, fallen, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *anc. rhet.*, the use of a series of nouns in the same case, of verbs with the same inflection, etc., especially at the close of successive clauses.

Homœosauria (hō-mē-ō-sā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homœosaurus*.] An extinct suborder of rhynchocephalian reptiles, comprising forms without a beak formed by the premaxilla, and without uncinate processes to the ribs. The *Homœosauriæ* form the principal family. Also *Homœosauria*.

homœosaurian (hō-mē-ō-sā-ri-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Homœosauria*.

Homœosaurus (hō-mē-ō-sā-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The typical genus of *Homœosauria*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen, Bavaria. F. Meyer, 1847.

homœosemant (hō-mē-ō-sē-mant), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοῖσμος*, of like signification, < *ὁμοιος*, like, + *σημα*, a mark, sign (> *σημαίνειν*, mark, signify, *σημαντός*, verbal adj.).] One of several words having nearly the same meaning. [Rare.]

What we have long and loosely called synonyms are now understood to be, with trifling exceptions, pseudo-synonyms, by which are meant vocabularies approximating in import, but not equipollent or interchangeable. . . . The exact technicality is *homœosemant*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 172.

homœoteleuton (hō-mē-ō-te-lū-ton), *n.; pl. homœoteleuta* (-tū). [< LL. *homœoteleuton*, < Gr. *ὁμοσιτέλευτον*, like ending, rime, neut. of *ὁμοσιτέλευτος*, having a like ending, < *ὁμοιος*, like, + *τελευτή*, ending, < *τελεῖν*, end.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in the use of a succession of words or clauses concluding with the same sounds. *Homœoteleuton* is a more comprehensive term than *rime*, including rime, some forms of assonance, and all other cases of similarity of termination in successive words, clauses, or lines.

homœozoic (hō-mē-ō-zō-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμοιος*, the same, similar, + *ζῷον*, life, + *-ic*.] Containing similar forms of life, as zones or belts of the ocean or of the surface of the earth. These zones are not parallel with lines of latitude, but undulate in subordination to climatic influences.

homofocal (hō-mō-fō-ka), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *E. focal*.] Confocal.

homogamous (hō-mō-gā-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόγαμος*, married to the same wife, or to sisters, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, having all the florets hermaphrodite, as certain grasses and composite plants; bearing one kind of flowers.

homogamy (hō-mō-gā-mi), *n.* [< *homogam-ous* + *-y*.] The state of being homogamous; fertilization in a plant when the stamens and pistil of a hermaphrodite flower mature simultaneously.

Homogangliata (hō-mō-gang-gli-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **homogangliatus*: see *homogangliate*.] A name proposed by Owen for the *Articulata* of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification based on the nervous system in animals.

homogangliate (hō-mō-gang-gli-āt), *a. and n.* [< NL. **homogangliatus*, < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion.] 1. *a.* In *zool.*, having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged on right and left sides, as the *Annulosa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Homogangliata*.

homogen (hō-mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμογενής*, of the same race, family, or kind: see *homogeneous*.] 1. *pl.* In *bot.*, in Lindley's classification, a group of exogenous plants characterized by the arrangement of the wood in the form of a series of wedges instead of in concentric circles, as in the stems of *Piperaceæ*, *Aristolochiæ*, *Menispermaceæ*, etc.—2. The offspring of the same or of specifically identical parents.

We can consider the different men as forming a relative *homogen*—a species, as M. de Quatrefages contends.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV, 179.

homogenet (hō-mō-jen), *a.* [< F. *homogène*: see *homogeneous*.] Same as *homogeneous*.

Know you the sapor pontick? sapor styptic? Or, what is *homogene*, or *heterogene*?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II, 5

Homogenea (hō-mō-jē-nē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *homogeneous*: see *homogeneous*.] 1. 1

Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Infusoria* or *Animalcula*: approximately equivalent to *Protozoa*, though including some *Infusoria* proper, as *Urcularia*, with *Cercaria* (*Spermatozoa*), *Vibrio*, *Proteus*, *Monas*, *Folior*, etc. It is thus a heterogeneous group, like the *Polygastrica* of Ehrenberg.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *homogeneous*.

homogeneous (hō-mō-jē'nē-ā), *a.* [As *homogeneous* + *-al*.] Homogeneous.

Things simply pure are inconsistent in the mass of nature, nor are the elements or humors in Mans Body exactly homogeneous. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

A homogeneous existence. *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, II. vi.

Homogeneity (hō-mō-jē'nē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *homogeneous*: see *homogeneous*.] An order of lichens proposed by Acharius (1810), including the genera *Lecidea*, *Opegrapha*, *Calicium*, etc., now referred to various orders.

homogeneity (hō-mō-jē'nē-i-ti), *n.* [= F. *homogénéité* = Sp. *homogeneidad* = Pg. *homogeneidade* = It. *omogeneità*; as *homogeneous* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being homogeneous; likeness or correspondence of parts or qualities; composition from like parts; agreement in elements or characteristics; congruity of constitution.

They appear, as they become more minute, to be reduced to a homogeneity and simplicity of composition which almost excludes them from the domain of animal life. *Whewell*.

Law of homogeneity, in *alg.*, the principle that only magnitudes of the same kind can be added together. This is laid down by Vieta, but is not admitted by modern mathematicians.—**Principle of homogeneity**, in *logic* and *metaph.*, the proposition that no two conceivable things can be without any similarity.

The three principles of Homogeneity, of Specification, and of Continuity or Affinity, as is now sufficiently evident, have a peculiar position in our intellectual constitution. *E. Caird*, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 668.

homogeneous (hō-mō-jē'nē-us), *a.* [*F. homogène*; = Sp. *homogéneo* = Pg. *homogeneo* = It. *omogeneo*, < NL. *homogeneous*, < Gr. *ὁμογενής*, of the same race, family, or kind, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *γενος*, race, family, kind: see *genus*.] 1. Of the same kind; essentially like; of the same nature: said especially of parts of one whole: opposed to *heterogeneous*.

Every concept contains other concepts under it; and therefore, when divided proximately, we descend always to other concepts, but never to individuals; in other words, things the most homogeneous—similar—must in certain respects be heterogeneous—dissimilar. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Logic* (1874), I. 210.

2. Having parts of only one kind; composed of similar parts or congruous elements. See *heterogeneous*.

If a series of rays of homogeneous light, travelling in homogeneous isotropic media, be at any place normal to a wave-front, they will possess the same property after any number of reflections and refractions. *Tait*, *Light*, § 216.

Homogeneous coordinates. See *coordinates*.—**Homogeneous equation**, function, light, number, product, strain, etc. See the nouns.—**Homogeneous steel**. Same as *cast-steel*.—*Syn.* Cognate, kindred, allied, akin, uniform; congenial.

homogeneously (hō-mō-jē'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a homogeneous manner; in the same or an accordant way; so as to be homogeneous.

homogeneousness (hō-mō-jē'nē-us-nēs), *n.* Same as *homogeneity*.

homogenesis (hō-mō-jē'nē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γενος*, birth: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, the ordinary course of generation, in which the offspring is like the parent and runs through the same cycle of development. It contrasts with certain special modes of generation, as *heterogenesis*, *xenogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc.

homogenetic (hō-mō-jē'nē-tik), *a.* [*homogenesis*: see *genesis*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homogenesis; passing through the same cycle of existence as the parent.—2. Having a common origin; derived from the same structure, however variously modified, as organs or parts of any two or more animals: synonymous with *homologous* in its biological sense, and distinguished from *homoplastic*.

On the use of the term homology in modern zoology and the distinction between homogenetic and homoplastic agreements. *E. R. Lankester*, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1870.

homogeneous (hō-mō-jē'nē-um), *n.*; pl. *homogenea* (-ā). [NL., neut. of *homogeneous*: see *homogeneous*.] Something homogeneous.—**Homogeneous affection**, in *alg.*, a term of an algebraic equation containing the unknown, but not to the highest power.—**Homogeneous comparison**, the negative of the absolute term of an algebraic equation.

homogenize (hō-mō-jē'nē-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *homogenized*, ppr. *homogenizing*. [*homogene*

+ *-ize*.] To make homogeneous; mix evenly, as several ingredients; reduce to an even standard.

The whole island would have become homogenized by the action of strong centripetal forces. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 201.

homogenous (hō-mō-jē'nus), *a.* [Var. of *homogeneous*.] Having the same origin; derived from the same source; homogenetic: distinguished from *homoplastic*.

homogeny (hō-mō-jē-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ὁμογενία*, community of origin, < *ὁμογενής*, of the same race or family: see *homogeneous*.] 1. Sameness of nature or kind.

The fifth [means] to induce and accelerate putrefaction, is, either by the exhaling, or by the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body; so that when their government is dissolved, every part returneth to his nature, or homogeny. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 333.

2. In *biol.*, descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship among animals. The term is used by Lankester in distinction from *homoplasia*, and as synonymous with *homology* in an ordinary sense.

homogonous (hō-mō-jē'nus), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμός*, similar, + *γενος*, offspring.] In *bot.*, having stamens and pistils of the same height in individuals of the same species, as some hermaphrodite flowers: same as *homostyled*, and opposed to *dimorphous*. Compare *heterogonous*. *Asa Gray*, 1877.

homogony (hō-mō-jē-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ὁμογονία*, + *-y*.] The condition or state of being homogonous.

homograph (hō-mō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. ὁμογράφος*, of the same letters (cf. *ὁμογραφέω*, write in the same manner), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *γραφία*, a writing, < *γράφω*, write.] In *philol.*, a word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification: thus, *base* the adjective and *base* the noun, *fair* the adjective and *fair* the noun, are homographs. See *homonym*.

homographic (hō-mō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμός*, the same, + *γραφία*, a writing (see *homograph*), + *-ic*.] 1. In *geom.*, having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios; capable of being brought into coincidence by a series of central projections upon planes; so related, as two figures, that to any point in one (without exception) only one point in the other corresponds, and vice versa, while to points situated in a line in either figure correspond collinear points in the other.—2. In *orthography*, relating to homography; employing the same character at all times and in all circumstances to represent the same sound: as, a *homographic* alphabet.—**Homographic transformation**, a transformation between homographic figures.

homography (hō-mō-grāf'i), *n.* [*Gr. ὁμογραφία*, + *-y*.] 1. In *orthography*, the representation of each sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound alone.—2. In *geom.*, the relation between homographic figures.

homohedral (hō-mō-hē'drāl), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμοέδρος*, having a like seat (base), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *ἔδρα*, a seat, base.] Having equal or like sides; holohedral.

Homohedral or *holohedral* forms are those which, like the cube and octahedron, possess the highest degree of symmetry of which the system admits. *W. A. Miller*, *Elem. of Chem.*, § 82.

homoiomerous (hō-moi-om'e-rus), *a.* See *homæomerous*.

homoioustan (hō-moi-ō'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Prop.*, according to the L. transliteration, "*homæusian*", but the accepted form rests directly upon the Gr.; < LGr. *ὁμοιοσταίος*, of like nature or substance, < *ὁμοίος*, like, similar, + *οἶστα*, being, < *ὦν*, fem. *οἶστα*, being, ppr. of *εἶναι* = L. *esse*, be: see *be*, *entity*, *ontology*. Cf. *homoioustan*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having a similar nature.—2. [*cap.*] Relating to the Homoioustan or their belief.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Semi-Arians, followers of Eusebius, who maintained that the nature of Christ is similar to, but not the same with, that of the Father: opposed to *Homoioustan*.

homozoic (hō-moi-ō-zō'ik), *a.* Same as *homæozoic*.

homolateral (hō-mō-lat'e-rāl), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμός*, the same, + *latus* (later-), side.] 1. Same as *homohedral*.—2. (Being on the same side.)

homologa, *n.* Plural of *homologon*.

homologal (hō-mol'ō-gāl), *a.* [As *homologous* + *-al*.] Agreeable, or like one another. *Bailey*, 1731.

homologate (hō-mol'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *homologated*, ppr. *homologating*. [*ML. homologatus*, pp. of *homologare* (> It. *omologare* = Sp. *Pg. homologar* = F. *homologuer*), < Gr. *ὁμολογέω*,

agree, admit, assent, < *ὁμολογός*, agreeing: see *homologous*.] To approve; allow; establish; ratify.

We may take the Doctor's facts without homologating his conclusions. *Dr. J. Brown*, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 227.

I do not, therefore, homologate everything which they have written both on the great Pyramid subject and anything else. *Piazza Smyth*, *Pyramid*, p. 178.

homologation (hō-mol'ō-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *homologation* = Sp. *homologacion* = Pg. *homologação* = It. *omologazione*, < ML. as if **homologatio*(n-), < *homologare*, homologate: see *homologate*.] The act of homologating; approval; ratification; confirmation. Specifically, in *Scots law*, a technical expression signifying an act by which a person approves a deed, the effect of which approbatory act is to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated.

homological (hō-mol'ō-j'i-kāl), *a.* [*homology* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by homology; having a structural affinity: distinguished from *analogical*, and opposed to *adaptive*. See *homology*.

I have . . . treated the metamorphoses at greater length than I should otherwise have done, on account of the great importance of arriving at a correct homological interpretation of the different parts of the mature animal. *Darwin*, *Cirripedia*, p. 25.

2. In *geom.*, being in homology or plane perspective, as two figures in one plane.

homologically (hō-mol'ō-j'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In a homological manner or sense; by means of homologies: distinguished from *analogically*.

homologize (hō-mol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *homologized*, ppr. *homologizing*. [*homologous* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To make homologous; make out or demonstrate the correspondence of. See *homologous*.

In the great class of mollusks, though we can homologize the parts of one species with those of another, we can indicate but few serial homologies. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 381.

The parts of the segments of the cranium may be now more or less completely parallelized or homologized with each other. *E. D. Cope*, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 181.

II. *intrans.* To be homologous; specifically, in *biol.*, to correspond in structural position, either in different bodies or in parts of the same body: as, the maxilla of insects homologize with the legs, the wings of a bird with the arms of a man, etc.

Two ventricles occur in the cerebrum of Scyllium, Rhina, and Acanthias which homologize with the lateral ventricles in the cerebrum of Mammalia. *Nature*, XXXIII. 333.

homologon (hō-mol'ō-gon), *n.*; pl. *homologons*, *homologa* (-gonz, -gā). [*Gr. ὁμολόγων*, neut. of *ὁμολογός*, agreeing: see *homologous*.] Something that corresponds to or agrees with another; a thing or an event that is essentially a repetition of another.

One of the curious homologons of history is this repetition in Europe of the course of events in Asia. *J. F. Clarke*, *Ten Great Religions*, I. 4.

homologous (hō-mol'ō-gus), *a.* [= F. *homologue* = Sp. *homólogo* = Pg. *homologo* = It. *omologo*, < NL. *homologus*, < Gr. *ὁμολογός*, agreeing, correspondent, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *λέγω*, speak, > *λόγος*, proportion, etc.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; having correspondence or likeness. Specifically—(a) In *geom.*, corresponding in relative position and proportion; also, homological or in homology. (b) In *alg.*, having the same relative proportion or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion. (c) In *chem.*, being of the same chemical type or series; differing by a multiple or an arithmetical ratio in certain constituents, while the physical qualities are analogous, with small differences, as if corresponding to a series of parallels: as, the species in the several groups of alcohols, fatty acids, and aromatic acids are homologous with the others in the same group. (d) In *zool.* and *bot.*, corresponding in type of structure; having like relations to a fundamental type. Thus, the human arm, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the swimming-paddle of a dolphin or whale, being all composed essentially of the same structural elements, are said to be homologous, though they are adapted for quite different functions.

All physiologists admit that the swim-bladder is homologous, or "ideally similar" in position and structure, with the lungs of the higher vertebrate animals. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 183.

The tissues themselves, in some cases of dissimilar structure, may be homologous, but they are homologous tissues, and not homologous parts of a system of tissues. *Hensley*, *Botany*, p. 120.

homolographic (hō-mol'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμός*, the same, + *ὅλος*, whole, + *γράφω*, write.] Maintaining or exhibiting the true proportions of parts; preserving true relative areas.—**Homolographic projection**, a method of laying down portions of the earth's surface on a map or chart so that equal areas on the sphere are represented by equal areas on the map.

homologue (hō-mō-log), *n.* [*F. homologue*, < Gr. *ὁμολογός*: see *homologous*.] That which is

homologous; something having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. Thus, the corresponding sides, etc., of similar geometrical figures are *homologues*; the members of a homologous series in chemistry are *homologues*; an organ agreeing in the plan of its structure with a corresponding organ in a different animal, though differing in function, is a *homologue* of this corresponding organ. See *analogue*, 4.

homologumena (hō-mō-lō-gū'me-nā), *n. pl.* [*Gr. ὁμολογούμενα* (se. βιβλία), neut. pl. of ὁμολογούμενος, ppr. pass. of ὁμολογεῖν, agree, admit, acknowledge: see *homologate*, *homologous*.] The books of the New Testament the authenticity and authority of which were generally acknowledged in the primitive church. The term is adopted from the church historian Eusebius (about A. D. 270-340), who classifies the books claiming authority as Christian Scriptures under three heads, according as they were received throughout the church, were disputed by some, or had never been recognized, calling these three classes homologumena, antilegomena, and spurious, respectively. He enumerates as homologumena the four Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles of Paul, the First Epistle of John, and the First Epistle of Peter; classes the Epistle of James, that of Jude, the Second of Peter, the Second and Third of John as antilegomena; and says that some reject the Apocalypse and the Gospel according to the Hebrews, while others regard them as homologumena. He mentions as spurious the Acts of Paul, the Pastor (of Hermas), the Apocalypse of Peter, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the book called the Teachings of the Apostles, as well as other writings purporting to be apostolic. Also written *homologoumena*.

homology (hō-mol'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl. homologies* (-jiz). [*Gr. ὁμολογία*, agreement, conformity, < ὁμολογος, agreeing: see *homologous*.] The state or character of being homologous; correspondence. Specifically—(a) In *biol.*, that relation between parts which results from their development from corresponding embryonic parts, either in different animals, as in the case of the arm of man, the fore leg of a quadruped, and the wing of a bird, or in the same animal, as in the case of the fore and hind legs in quadrupeds, or of the segments or rings and their appendages of which the body of a worm, a centipede, etc., is composed. Homology in this sense implies genetic relationship, and consequently morphological likeness or structural affinity; and it is distinguished from *analogy*, which usually results from physiological adaptation of unlike parts to like functions, and therefore implies a merely adaptive modification, which brings about a superficial resemblance between things quite unlike in structure, as between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly. Several kinds of homology are distinguished: (1) *general*, which is the relation of an organism, or of any of its parts, to the general type or plan of such organisms or parts; (2) *serial*, which is the correspondence of metamorphically multiplied parts in any organism, as of successive ribs, legs, vertebrae, etc., with one another; (3) *special*, which is the correspondence of a part or organ of one animal with the same part in another, as the homology between a horse's fore "knee" and the human wrist, etc. See *homologous*, *homologue*.

In the great class of mollusks, though it can easily be shown that the parts in distinct species are homologous, but few serial homologies can be indicated: that is, we are seldom enabled to say that one part is homologous with another part in the same individual.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 393.

(b) In *geom.*, the relation between two corresponding figures lying in the same plane which are such that corresponding points are collinear with a fixed point called the *center of homology*, while corresponding lines intersect on a fixed line called the *axis of homology*.—*Axis of homology*. See *axis* 1.—*Center of homology*. See *center* 1.—*Coefficient of homology*. See *coefficient*.

homomalous (hō-mom'ā-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμός*, the same, + ὅμαλος, even, level, equal, < ὁμός, the same.] In *bot.*, having the leaves or branches all bent or curved to one side: applied particularly to mosses.

homomeral (hō-mom'e-rāl), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμός*, the same, + μέρος, part, + -άλ.] Alike in all their parts: applied to two or more things.

Homomorpha (hō-mō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ὁμός*, the same, + μορφή, form.] The series of insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete, the larvæ resembling the imago to some extent, though wingless. The *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera* are of this series, which is also called *Hemimetabola*: opposed to *Heteromorpha*.

homomorphic (hō-mō-mōr'fik), *a.* [As *homomorphous* + -ic.] 1. Same as *homomorphous*.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Homomorpha*; hemimetabolic.

homomorphism (hō-mō-mōr'fizm), *n.* [As *homomorphous* + -ism.] Mimicry or imitation of one thing by another; adaptive or analogical resemblance, without true homological or morphological similarity; superficial likeness without structural affinity or relationship. Also *homomorphy*.

homomorphous (hō-mō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμός*, the same, + μορφή, form.] Analogous, not homologous, in form or aspect; superficially alike; exhibiting homomorphism. Also *homomorphic*.

Many examples occur, both among animals and among plants, in which families widely removed from one another as to their fundamental structure nevertheless present a singular, and sometimes extremely close, resemblance in their external characters. . . . *Homomorphous* forms are . . . found in different parts of the earth's surface. Thus, the place of the Cacti of South America is taken by the Euphorbia of Africa; or, to take a zoological illustration, many of the different orders of Mammalia are represented in the single order Marsupialia in Australia.

H. A. Nicholson, *Manual of Zool.*, Int., § 7.

homomorphy (hō-mō-mōr'fī), *n.* [As *homomorphous* + -y.] Same as *homomorphism*.

In his Kalkschwämme Haeckel proposed to term homomorphically the truly phylogenetic homology in opposition to homomorphy, to which genealogical basis is wanting.

Encyc. Brit., XVI, 845.

homonomous (hō-mon'ō-mus), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμόνομος*, under the same laws, < ὁμός, the same, + νόμος, law.] Of or pertaining to homonymy; having the quality of homonymy, or that kind of special homology.

The rays of the pectoral and pelvic fins of fishes, the individual fingers and toes of the higher Vertebrata, are *homonomous* parts. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 64.

homonymy (hō-mon'ō-mī), *n.* [As *homonomous* + -y.] 1. The morphological relation or special homology existing between parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body, or in one segment only of its long axis. See *homonomous*.—2. Lack of distinction of parts, as the absence of segmentation, or the equivalence of the divisions of the body, among annelids: contrasted with *heteronymy*. Encyc. Brit., II, 648. [Rare.]

homonymy (hōm'ō-nī), *n.* An obsolete form of *hominy*.

homonym (hōm'ō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also *homonymy*; = *F. homonyme* = *Sp. homónimo* = *Pg. homónimo* = *It. omonimo*, < *L. homonymus*, < *Gr. ὁμώνυμος*, having the same name, < ὁμός, the same, + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name: see *onym*, *name*.] 1. One word used to express distinct meanings, or applied as a name to different things: as, *Heteropus* is a *homonym* of eight different genera.—2. In *philol.*, a word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but is not the same in meaning; a homophone: as, *meet*, *meat*, and *mete*, or the verb *bear* and the noun *bear*. The term is also loosely extended to include words spelled alike but pronounced differently, as *bove*, *bend*, *boic*, a weapon; *lead*, *conduct*, *lead*, a metal, etc. The words so designated may be akin or even ultimately identical in origin, as *air*¹, *air*², *boir*¹, *boir*², *meet*¹, *meet*². See *homophone*, 2, *homograph*, 1.

Animal is a common name to man and beast, and yet not a *homonym*; for although one is the definition of man, another of beast, as they differ in names, yet convene they in one definition which answers to the common name of animal, and that is enough to hinder it here from being a *homonym*; but if animal be referred to a living animal and a painted, it is a *homonym*, because no definition is in common to a living animal and a painted that is accommodated to the common name of animal.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Arbitrary homonym, a name arbitrarily borrowed from one thing to be applied to another, as *brougham* for a kind of coach.—**Casual homonym**, a word accidentally having the same sound as another.—**Tropical homonym**, a word used by a figure of speech in an essentially changed meaning. Thus, the *horn* of a dilemma is a tropical homonym of the *horn* of an ox.

homonymic (hō-mō-nim'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμώνυμος* + -ic.] Having the same name or sound; of or pertaining to homonymy or homonyms.

The *homonymic* designation of a thing by something which called to mind the sounds of which its name was composed. Whitney, *Lang. and Study of Lang.*, p. 454.

homonymical (hō-mō-nim'ikāl), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμώνυμος* + -al.] Same as *homonymic*.

homonymous (hō-mon'ī-mus), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμώνυμος*, having the same name: see *homonym*.] 1. Of the same name; expressed or characterized by the same term. In optics, the double images of an object produced by the eyes under certain conditions are said to be *homonymous* if respectively on the same side as the eye in which they are produced—that is, when the right-hand image is that produced in the right eye, etc.; if the images are on opposite sides, they are called *heteronymous*.

The diplopia which exists when both eyes look down is *homonymous* (that is, the image formed by the affected eye is on the same side as that eye).

Quain, *Med. Dict.*, p. 518.

2. Having the same sound, but different significations or origins, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous; specifically, in *philol.*, of the character of homonyms. See *homonym*, 2.

It is a rule in art that words which are *homonymous*, of various and ambiguous significations, ought ever in the first place to be distinguished.

Abp. Bramhall, *Against Hobbes*, p. 19.

We can hardly doubt that it was Aristotle who first gave this peculiar distinctive meaning to the two words *homonymous* and *synonymous*, rendered in modern phraseology (through the Latin) equivocal and univocal.

Grote, *Aristotle*, p. 57.

Homonymous diplopia, diplopia in which the right-hand image is formed by the right eye: here the visual axes cross one another between the observer and the object. Also called *simple diplopia*, and contrasted with *crossed diplopia*.—**Homonymous genus**, *hemianopsia*, etc. See the nouns.

homonymously (hō-mon'ī-mus-lī), *adv.* In a homonymous manner.

As the eyes begin to converge, the images of both objects double *homonymously*. Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 109.

homonymy (hō-mon'ī-mī), *n.* [= *F. homonymie* = *Sp. homonimia* = *Pg. homonymia* = *It. omonimia*, < *Gr. ὁμωνυμία*, a having the same name, identity, ambiguity, < ὁμώνυμος: see *homonym*, *homonymous*.] Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation; specifically, in *philol.*, the character of homonyms.

There being in this age two Patricks, . . . and, that the *homonymy* be as well in place as in name, three Patricks.

Fuller.

Fallacy of homonymy. See *fallacy*.

homo-organ (hō-mō-ōr'gan), *n.* Same as *homorgan*.

Homoplasts or *homo-organs*. Encyc. Brit., XVI, 842.

homoousian (hō-mō-ō'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., according to the L. transliteration, *homoiousian*, but the accepted form rests directly on the Gr.; < *LGr. ὁμοούσιος*, consubstantial, neut. ὁμοούσιον, sameness of essence or of substance (prop. ὁμοούσιος, a form found, but marked dubious), < *Gr. ὁμός*, the same, + οὐσία, being, essence: cf. *homoiousian*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the same nature.—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Homoousians or their doctrines.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox party in the church during the great controversy upon the nature of Christ in the fourth century, who maintained that the essence of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the Homoiousians or Semi-Arians, who held that their natures are only similar, and to the Heteroousians or rigid Arians, who maintained that they are different.

On the one hand he [Origen] closely approaches the Nicene *Homoousian* by bringing the Son into union with the essence of the Father, and ascribing to him the attribute of eternity. Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 63.

homoousie (hō-mō-ō-sī), *n.* [*Gr. ὁμοούσιον*, sameness of essence or of substance: see *homoousian*.] Identity of substance or being. [Rare.]

So long (continues von Hartmann) as man considers God to be another than himself, or a being not identical with himself—I. e., to introduce a useful phrase, so long as he is in the stage of a heteroousian religious consciousness—he desires as a substitute for the absent *homoousie* or identity of being with God, a union as near, confident, and intimate as possible, through a personal relation of love.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI, 475.

homoousious (hō-mō-ō'si-us), *a.* *Eccles.*, essentially the same; of like essence or substance: in the Arian controversy, specifically noting the doctrine of those who held that the Son was similar in essence to the Father: opposed to *heteroousious*.

homopathy (hō-mop'ā-thī), *n.* [*Gr. ὁμοπάθεια*, sameness of feelings, sympathy, < ὁμοπαθής, of like feelings or affections, sympathetic, < ὁμός, the same, + πάθος, feeling. Cf. *homeopathy*.] Similarity of feeling; sympathy. [Rare.]

That sympathy, or *homopathy*, which is in all animals to the same purpose. Cudworth, *Intellectual System*.

homopetalous (hō-mō-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ὁμός*, the same, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike, as a composite flower.

homophone (hō-mō-fōn), *n.* [= *F. homophone*, etc., < *Gr. ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone, < ὁμός, the same, + φωνή, sound, voice.] 1. A letter or character expressing a like sound with another.—2. A word having the same sound as another, but differing in meaning and usually in derivation, and often in spelling; a homonym. Examples are *air*¹, *air*², *airs*, *ere*¹, *eyre*, *heir*; *bare*, *bear*¹, *bear*²; *floe*, *flow*; *no*¹, *no*², *know*¹; *so*, *son*¹, *sew*¹; *ruff*, *rough*; *to*, *too*, *two*; *wait*, *weight*.

We have in English the four homophones rite, write, right, and wright. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I, 29.*

3. Same as homophony.

homophonic (hō-mō-fon'ik), *a.* [As homophonous + -ic.] Same as homophonous.

homophonous (hō-mō-fō-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone: see homophone.]

1. Of the same pitch; of like sound. Specifically—(a) In *anc. music*, unisonous; in unison: opposed to *antiphonic*. (b) In *mod. music*, noting a passage or a style in which one part or melody greatly predominates in importance over all the others; monodic; monophonic: opposed to *polyphonic*.

2. In *philol.*: (a) Agreeing in sound but differing in sense. See homophone. 2. (b) Expressing the same sound or letter with another: as, a homophonous hieroglyphic.—**Homophonous words** or **syllables**, words or syllables having the same sound, although expressed in writing by various combinations of letters.

homophony (hō-mō-fō-ni), *n.* [= *F. homophonie*, *<* Gr. *ὁμοφωνία*, unison, *<* *ὁμός*, the same, *<* *φώνη*, sound or tone: see homophone.] 1. Sameness of sound.—2. In *music*: (a) In *anc. music*, unison, or music in unison: opposed to *antiphony*. (b) In *mod. music*, monody; monophony: opposed to *polyphony*.

Also homophony.

homophyadic (hō-mō-fī-ad'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *MGr. φύας* (*φύαδ-*), a shoot, sucker, *<* *φύω*, grow.] In *bot.*, characterized, as species of *Equisetum*, by the production of only one kind of stem, which bears both vegetative and fructifying portions. See heterophyadic.

homophylic (hō-mō-fīl'ik), *a.* [*<* homophily + -ic.] Characterized by or pertaining to homophily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 845.

homophily (hō-mō-fīl-i), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμοφιλία*, sameness of race, *<* *ὁμός*, the same, + *φίλη*, race, family.] Identity of genetic relationships: opposed to *homomorphism*.

homoplastic (hō-mō-plaz'mik), *a.* [*<* homoplasmy + -ic.] Same as homoplastic.

homoplasmy (hō-mō-plaz-mi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλάσμα*, a thing molded, *<* *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The quality or condition of being homoplastic; homomorphism. The term was used by Thelton Dyer with reference to that mimetic resemblance which may exist, for example, between certain cacti and euphorbias.

homoplast (hō-mō-plast), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, *<* *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] 1. An organ or part corresponding in external form to another, though of distinct nature.—2. That which is homoplastic, as any aggregate or fusion of plastids: opposed to *alloplast*. *Haeckel*.

homoplastic (hō-mō-plas'tik), *a.* [As homoplast + -ic.] In *biol.* and *bot.*, molded alike, or constructed in the same manner, but not having the same origin; analogical or adaptive, and not homological, in structure; homomorphous in texture: distinguished from *homogenous* or *homogenetic*. Also homoplastic.

Darwinian morphology has further rendered necessary the introduction of the terms *homoplasmy* and *homoplastic* to express that close agreement in form which may be attained in the course of evolutionary changes by organs or parts in two animals which have been subjected to similar moulding conditions of the environment, but have no genetic community of origin, to account for their close similarity in form and structure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 808.

homoplasmy (hō-mō-plas-i), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλάσις*, a forming, molding, *<* *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The quality of being homoplastic; agreement in form and structure without community of origin, as of organs or parts of two different organs: opposed to *homogeny*: correlated with *analogy* or *heterology* as distinguished from *homology* in biological senses. The conceptions expressed by the terms *homoplasmy* and *homogeny* are little different from those for which *analogy* and *homology* were earlier and more widely used, as in such a familiar instance as that of the wing of the bat being analogous to the wing of the butterfly and homologous with the fore leg of a horse. But the conceptions now rest upon evolutionary considerations, and are more precisely predicable, as when an organ of one animal may be similar in form as well as function to that of another, and hence *homoplastic*, though having a different origination, and hence not *homogenetic*. See extract under homoplastic.

The existence of these thread-cells is sufficiently remarkable, seeing that the Non-Palliate Opisthobranchs resemble in general form and habit the Planarian worms, many of which also possess thread-cells. But it is not conceivable that their presence is an indication of genetic affinity between the two groups, rather they are instances of homoplasmy. *E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 659.

homopolar (hō-mō-pō-lär), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πόλος*, pole, + -ar³.] In *morphology*, having equal poles: said of the figures called *stauraxonia* homopola. See stauraxonia.

homopole (hō-mō-pōl'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πόλος*, pole, + -ic.] Same as homopolar.

See extract under homaxonia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 845.

homoproral (hō-mō-prō'ral), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *L. prora*, prora: see proral.] Having equal or similar prora, as a pterocymba: opposed to *heteroproral*. See prora. *Sollas*.

homopter (hō-mop'tēr), *n.* A homopterous insect; one of the *Homoptera*. Also homopteran, homopteron.

Homoptera (hō-mop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of homopter, having like wings: see homopterous.] 1. One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille in 1817; a suborder of *Hemiptera*, contrasted with *Heteroptera*. It contains a very large number of bugs of the greatest diversity in form, normally with large wings, and hemelytra of like texture throughout (whence the name), which are usually folded in a slanting direction. They have a blunt face with inferior rostrum, eyes and ocelli usually present, antennae commonly inserted in a depression below the eyes, and legs adapted for either walking or leaping. The group is often elevated to the rank of an order. It is principally composed of the *Cicadariae*, of which the families are numerous, as *Cicadidae*, *Fulgoroidea*, *Membracidae*, *Cercopidae*, etc.; but it contains also the aphids or plant-lice, the coccids or scale-insects, the *Aleurodidae*, and *Peyliidae*, which are often grouped under the name *Phytophthoria*.

2. A group coextensive with the preceding, except that the *Phytophthoria* are excluded. *Auchenorhynchi* is a synonym of *Homoptera* in this sense.

homopteran (hō-mop'te-ran), *n.* Same as homopter.

homopteron (hō-mop'te-ron), *n.* Same as homopter.

homopterous (hō-mop'te-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. homopter, *<* Gr. *ὁμόπτερος*, of or with the same plumage (having like wings), *<* *ὁμός*, the same, + *πτερόν*, wing, feather.] Having wings of the same or like texture throughout; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Homoptera*.

homoquinine (hō-mō-ki-nēn'), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *E. quinine*, *q. v.*] A natural alkaloid found in cinchona.

Homoraphidae (hō-mō-rap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle, *<* *ῥάπτειν*, sew, + -idae.] A large family of marine sponges, of the suborder *Halichondrina* and the order *Cornacuspungia*. By Lendenfeld it is divided into numerous subfamilies and even lesser groups.

homorgan (hō-mōr-gan), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] In *morphology*, a similarly organized part; a homoplast: distinguished from *alloplast*. *Haeckel*. Also homo-organ.

homorganic (hō-mōr-gan'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄργανον*, organ, + -ic.] 1. Similarly organized.—2. Produced by the same organs.

It is maintained by some ancient grammarians that the hard aspirates are the hard letters k, t, p, together with the corresponding winds or homorganic winds. *Max Müller, Sci. of Lang.*, 2d ser., p. 161.

homoseismal (hō-mō-sīs'mäl), *n. and a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake: see seismic.] 1. *n.* The curve uniting points at which an earthquake-wave synchronously reaches the earth's surface: the equivalent of the German *homoseiste*, a term introduced into seismological science by K. von Seebach to replace the hybrid term *coseismal*, used by certain seismologists writing in English.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of such a curve.

homoseismic (hō-mō-sīs'mik), *a.* Same as homoseismal.

homosporous (hō-mōs-pō-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, similar, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Having only one kind of asexually produced spores. See heterosporous.

homostaura (hō-mō-stä'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *σταυρός*, a cross.] Homostaural figures, collectively considered.

The simpler group, the *Homostaura*, may have either an even or an odd number of sides. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 844.

homostaural (hō-mō-stä'ral), *a.* [As homostaura + -al.] In *morphology*, having a regular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called *stauraxonia* homopola: distinguished from *heterostaural*. See stauraxonia.

homostyled (hō-mō-stīld), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *στυλος*, pillar: see style².] In *bot.*, having styles of the same length and character: opposed to *heterostyled*. *Darwin*.

homotatic (hō-mō-tat'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τάσις* (*ταρ-*), strain, stress, *<* *τείνειν*, stretch.] In *mech.*, pertaining to a homogeneous stress.—**Homotatic coefficients**, fifteen coeffi-

cients of the equation of a certain biquadratic surface, upon which the axes of direct elasticity of a body depend.

homotaxeous (hō-mō-tak'sē-us), *a.* [*<* homotaxis + -eous.] Same as homotaxial.

homotaxial (hō-mō-tak'si-al), *a.* [*<* homotaxis + -al.] Of or pertaining to homotaxis; in *geol.*, similarly disposed or arranged with reference to the order of succession of the overlying and underlying groups of fossiliferous strata, but not necessarily contemporaneous. Also homotaxic, homotaxeous.

When . . . the [geological] formations of distant countries are compared, all that we can safely affirm regarding them is that those containing the same or a representative assemblage of organic remains belong to the same epoch in the history of biological progress in each area. They are *homotaxial*; but we cannot assert that they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include within that term a vague period of perhaps thousands of years. *Geikie, Encyc. Brit.*, X, 323.

homotaxially (hō-mō-tak'si-al-i), *adv.* In regard to or by homotaxis; with similar arrangement.

These Jurassic strata are evidently not homotaxially related to the other North American strata which have by some authors been referred to the Jurassic. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX, 322.

homotaxic (hō-mō-tak'sik), *a.* [The proper form would be **homotactic*, *<* homotaxis (-tact-) + -ic.] Same as homotaxial. *Huxley*.

homotaxis (hō-mō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] A term introduced into geology by Huxley, to express the idea of similarity of arrangement or of order in the fossiliferous deposits of various regions, while not necessarily including that of contemporaneity in the same: opposed to *heterotaxis*.

But the moment the geologist has to do with large areas or with completely separated deposits, then the mischief of confounding that "homotaxis" or "similarity of arrangement," which can be demonstrated, with "synchrony" or "identity of date," for which there is not a shadow of proof, under the one common term of "contemporaneity" becomes incalculable. *Huxley, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1862, No. 24, p. xlv.

homotaxy (hō-mō-tak-si), *n.* [*<* NL. homotaxis, *q. v.*] Same as homotaxis.

Homothalamæ (hō-mō-tha-lä'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θάλαμος*, a bed-chamber.] A division of lichens proposed by S. F. Gray, 1821, including his orders *Collematidæ*, *Usneadæ*, and *Ramalinidæ*. These with others are placed by Tuckerman in the *Parmeliacei*.

homothermous (hō-mō-thēr'mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θερμῖν*, heat.] Having the same bodily temperature; preserving the same degree of animal heat.

Such homothermous animals as whales, seals, walrus. *I. C. Rosae, Cruise of Corwin (1881)*, p. 12.

homothetic (hō-mō-thet'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τίθεμαι*, put, place: see thesis.] In *geom.*, similar and similarly placed; in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology.

homotonous (hō-mō-tō-nus), *a.* [*<* L. homotonus, of the same tension, *<* Gr. *ὁμότονος*, of the same tone, *<* *ὁμός*, the same, + *τόνος*, tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; equable: applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.

homotony (hō-mō-tō-ni), *n.* [*<* Gr. as if **ὁμοτονία*, *<* *ὁμότονος*, of the same tone: see homotonous.] The act of maintaining the same tone; monotony. [Rare.]

Thomson has often fallen into the homotony of the couplet. *Langhorne, Effusions of Friendship*.

homotropal (hō-mō-tō-päl), *a.* [As homotropous + -al.] Same as homotropous.

homotropous (hō-mō-tō-pus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὁμότροπος*, having the same turn, *<* *ὁμός*, the same, + *τροπή*, turn, direction, *<* *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turned in the same direction as some other body, or directed in the same way as the body to which it belongs; specifically, in *bot.*, curved or turned in one direction: applied also to the embryo of an anatropous or a campylotropous seed, in which the radicle is next the hilum. *Gray*. This term, which was early introduced by Richard, is synonymous with *orthotropous* as used by him: an unfortunate confusion, the ovule and the embryo being designated by the same term. It is, moreover, superfluous when the ovule or seed is stated to be anatropous or orthotropous.

homotypal (hō-mō-tī-päl), *a.* [*<* homotype + -al.] Same as homotypic.



Campylotropous Seed of Chickweed, with homotropous embryo.

It is the object of serial homology to determine *homotypal* parts.

homotype (hō'mō-tip), *n.* [*< Gr. *ὁμότυπος*, having the same form (implied in deriv. *ὁμοτυπία*, sameness of form), *< ὁμός*, the same, + *τύπος*, impression, type, form.] In *biol.*: (a) That which is constructed on the same plan or type, as metameres of the body; that which exhibits serial homology. See *homology*. This is the original sense of the term, in which a homotype is a serial homologue, not an antitype or reversed repetition of another part. But serial parts may also be regarded as antitype or symmetrical. Hence—(b) An organ or part of an organ symmetrical with or equivalent to another organ or part of an organ on the opposite side of the body; an antitype, correlative, or reversed repetition of a part across a given axis.

homotypic (hō-mō-tip'ik), *a.* [*< homotype* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a homotype; of the same type; symmetrical with or corresponding to something else on the opposite part of the same axis. Thus, the right hand is *homotypic* of the left; the right and left eyes are *homotypic*.

homotypical (hō-mō-tip'i-kal), *a.* [*< homotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *homotypic*.

homotypy (hō'mō-tī-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. ὁμοτυπία*, sameness of form: see *homotype*.] In *biol.*: (a) Serial homology; the structural correlation or correspondence between any two segments of the body. Thus, any vertebra compared with another, the shoulder compared with the hip, or the elbow with the knee, exhibits homotypy. But such parts may also be regarded as expressing symmetry, reversed repetition, or antitype. Hence—(b) That kind of general homology which may be observed between parts or organs which are symmetrical, or fellows of each other, as right and left; the homology of reversed repetition of parts on opposite halves or across a given axis.

homuncle (hō'mung-kl), *n.* [*< L. homunculus*: see *homunculus*.] Same as *homunculus*.

homuncular (hō-mung'kū-lār), *a.* [*< homuncule* + *-ar*.] Resembling or characteristic of a homunculus.

homuncule (hō-mung'kūl), *n.* [*< L. homunculus*: see *homunculus*.] Same as *homunculus*.

The giant saw the homuncule was frangible, and played upon him.
C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, vii.
homunculus (hō-mung'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *homunculi* (-lī). [*L.*, dim. of *homo* (*homin-*, *homon-*), a man: see *Homo*.] 1. A tiny human being that may be produced (according to a fancy of Paracelsus) artificially, without a natural mother. Being produced by art, it was supposed that art was incarnate in it and that it had innate knowledge of secret things.

2. A little man; a dwarf.
homy (hō'mi), *a.* [*< home* + *-y*.] Pertaining to or resembling home; homelike. Also spelled *homey*. [Colloq.]

I saw . . . plenty of our dear English "lady's smock" in the wet meadows near here, which looked very homy.
Kingsley, *Life* (1864), II. 168.

They [English drawing-rooms] have a homey look, which ours sometimes lack.
Christian Union, June 30, 1887.

Hon. An abbreviation of *honorable*, used as a title.

hondt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hand*. *Chaucer*.

Honduras bark. See *bark*².

hone¹ (hōn), *n.* [*< ME. hone, hoone, a hone, < AS. hān, a stone* (the dat. *hāne* is found twice in charters, in ref. to boundary-stones), = *Ice. hein*, a hone, = *Norw. hein*, *hen* = *Sw. hen*, dial. *hein*, a hone; perhaps = *L. cuneus*, a wedge (*> E. coin*¹, *coign*, *quoin*, *q. v.*), = *Gr. κῆνος*, a wedge, cone (*> E. cone*, *q. v.*), = *Skt. cāna*, a grindstone, *< √ cā*, *cā*, sharpen. The *L. cos* (*cat-*), a hone, is supposed to be from the same root.] 1. A stone used for sharpening instruments that require a delicate edge, and particularly for sharpening razors; an oilstone. A hone differs from a whetstone in being of finer grit and more compact texture. See *honestone*.

A Hone, a Bason, three Razors, and a Comb-case.
Steele, *Tender Husband*, v. 1.

2. A thin piece of dry and stale bread; also, an oil-cake. [Prov. Eng.]—German *hone*, a soft, smooth, yellow stone obtained from the slate mountains near Ratisbon, and used almost exclusively for razor-setting.

hone² (hōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honed*, ppr. *hon-ing*. [ME. not found (cf. ME. *hene*, *< AS. hānan*, stone, cast stones at); = *Norw. heina*, whet; from the noun.] To rub and sharpen on or as on a hone: as, to hone a razor.

Mr. Green . . . brought out a jack-knife, and commenced honing it on his shoe.

J. T. Troubridge, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 298.

hone², *v. i.* [*< ME. honen, hoynen*.] To linger; delay.

Good brother, let us weynd sone,
No longer here I rede we hone.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 11.

It may not helpe her for to hone . . .
Than is goode tyme that we begynne.
York Plays, p. 349.

hone², *n.* [ME., *< hone*², *v.*] Delay; lingering.

Tharfore Eraclius ful sone
Strake of his heuyd with-outen hone.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

hone³ (hōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *honed*, ppr. *hon-ing*. [Prob. *< F. hogner*, formerly also *hoigner*, grumble, mutter, murmur, repine, whine, as a child or a dog, dial. (Norm.) *honer*, sing or hum in a low tone, *houiner*, lament.] 1. *intrans.* To pine; long; yearn; moan. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

Some of the oxen in driving missed their fellows behind, and honing after them, bellowed, as their nature is.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 6.

Commending her, lamenting, honing, wishing himself anything for her sake.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 525.

He lies pitying himself, honing and moaning over himself.
Lamb, *The Convalescent*.

Sometimes . . . I git kotch wid emptiness in de pit er de stummuck, an' git ter fairly honin' arter sump'n w'at got substance in it.
J. C. Harris, *Uncle Remus*, p. 198.

II. *trans.* To long for; crave. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

hone⁴ (hōn), *n.* A kind of swelling in the cheek.

hone⁵ (hōn), *n.* A circular barrow or hill.

Districts abounding in circular barrows, or, as they are here (in Yorkshire, England) called from the Norse name, *hones*, and, redundantly, *hone-hills*.

Archæologia, XLII. 170.

hone⁶ (hōn), *n. pl.* A dialectal contraction of *hosen*, plural of *hose*.

hone⁷ (hōn), *interj.* See *och hone*.

honest (on'est), *a.* [*< ME. honest, onest, < OF. honeste, later honeste, F. honnête (> D. Dan. honnet = Sw. honnēt) = Pr. honest = Sp. Pg. honesto = It. onesto, < L. honestus, full of honor, honorable, worthy, virtuous, decent, < honor, honos, honor* (see *honor*), + suffix *-tu-s*. The initial *h* in *honest, honor*, etc., is merely etymological, the sound having already disappeared when the word came into ME. use. See remarks under *H*, I.] 1. Having a sense of honor; having honorable feelings, motives, or principles; free from deceit or hypocrisy; true, candid, upright, or just in speech and action; fair in dealing, or sincere in utterance; worthy to be trusted.

Be thou lowely and honest
To riche and pouere, in worde and dede,
And then thy name to worshipp shall sprede.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

Hee chides great men with most boldnesse, and is counted for it an honest fellow.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Blunt Man.

This it is to have to do
With honest hearts: they easily may err.
But in the main they wish well to the truth.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 271.

Specifically—(a) Having the virtue of chastity; chaste; virtuous: said of a woman.

Wives may be merry, and yet honest too.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2.

Shee may be an honest woman, but is not beleeu'd so in her Parish, and no man is a greater Infidel in it then her Husband.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Handsome Hostesse.

(b) Having no disposition to cheat, steal, or lie.

There's an honest conscionable fellow; he takes but ten shillings of a bellows-mender.
Middleton, *The Phoenix*, iv. 1.

An honest treasurer, like a black-plumed swan,
Not every day our eyes may look upon.
O. W. Holmes, *The School-Boy*.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from honorable motives or principles; marked by truth, justice, sincerity, fairness, etc.: as, an honest transaction; honest opinions or motives; an honest effort.

Therefore, whosoever maketh any promise, binding himself thereunto by an oath, let him foresee that the thing which he promisseth, be good, and honest, and not against the commandment of God.

Homilies, Against Swearing, II.

But yet an honest mind I bore
To helpless people that were poor.

Jane Shore (Child's Ballads, VII. 197).

Honest labor bears a lovely face.
Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton, *Patient Grissel*, i. 1.

3. Of honorable quality; creditable; reputable; proper; becoming: as, a man of honest report.

Glad povertie is an honeste thyng certeyn.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 327.

Vpon thi trencher no fylthe thou see,
It is not honest, as I telle the.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Therefore while we may (yea alwaies if it coude be) to reioyce and take our pleasures in vertuous and honest sort, it is not only allowable, but also necessary and very naturall to man.
Pottenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 36.

Provide things honest in the sight of all men.
Rom. xii. 17.

4. Excellent in quality; good.

And eke the londe is so honest
That it is pleyntous and plaine;
There is no idell ground in vaine.
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, vii.

5. Of honorable appearance; fair-seeming; having the semblance of truthfulness, fairness, etc.

I'll devise some honest slanders
To stain my cousin with.
Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 1.

Thy eye was ever chaste, thy countenance, too, honest,
And all thy wooings was like maidens' talk.
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, v. 1.

Bacchus . . . shows his honest face.
Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*.

6. Open; undisguised; boldly or frankly showing purpose, character, or quality, whether good or bad: as, the honest pursuit of pleasure or gain; an honest rogue.

But as soon as the door opened, and he beheld the honest swindling countenance of a hotel porter, he felt secure against anything but imposture.

Hovells, *Venetian Life*, II.

To make an honest woman of, to marry: used in reference to a woman whom a man marries after he has dishonored her, especially if under promise of marriage. [Colloq. and rustic.] = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Conscientious, trustworthy, frank.

honest¹ (on'est), *v. t.* [*< ME. honesten, < L. honestare, honor, adorn, grace, < honestus, honorable: see honest, a.*] To do honor to; grace; adorn. *Wyclif*.

You should please God, benefite your countrie, and honest your owne name, if you would take the paines to impart to others what you learned of such a Master.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 21.

For fear of men, for loss of life or goods, yea, some for advantage and gain, will honest it [the mass] with their presence, dissembling both with God and man.
J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 48.

Sir Amorous, you have very much honested my lodging with your presence.
B. Jonson, *Epicoene*, I. 1.

honestate¹ (on'es-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. honestatus, pp. of honestare, honor: see honest, v.*] To honor.

honestation¹ (on-es-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *honestatio(n-), < honestare, honor, adorn: see honestate, v.*] Adornment; grace.

By which virtuous qualities and honestations [prudence and sagacity] they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the mindes of men.
W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, I. x. 6.

honestet, *n.* A Middle English form of *honesty*.
honestetet, honesteteet, *n.* [ME. (mod. E. as if *honestity), *< OF. honestete, honestete, F. honnêteté = Pr. honestete, honestetet = Sp. honestidad = Pg. honestidade, < L. as if *honestita(t-), for which only honesta(t-), > ult. E. honesty: see honesty.*] Middle English variants of *honesty*.

Wedded with fortunat honestete.
Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 466.

honest-hearted (on'est-hār'ted), *a.* Of an honest heart; true; faithful.

A very honest-hearted fellow, and as poor as the king.
Shak., *Lear*, I. 4.

honestly (on'est-li), *adv.* [*< ME. honestly, onestly; < honest + -ly*².] 1. Honorably; in a manner to do honor to; properly.

In hir atire to the tempull tomly ho yode,
There onestly sho offert, honour hir goddes
With giftes of golde & of gode stones.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3001.

Wherefore brethren comet to prophesie, & forbid not to speake with tongues. And let all thynges be done honestlye and in order.
Bible of 1551, 1 Cor. xiv. 40.

2. In an honest manner; with honesty.

Either society [the Bank or the Athenæum] may pay its debts honestly, [or] either may try to defraud its creditors.
Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

honestone (hōn'stōn), *n.* A compact, fine-grained, homogeneous rock fit to be used for hones; a very silicious clay slate, having a conchoidal fracture across the grain of the rock. Also called *novaculite*.

honesty (on'es-ti), *n.* [*< ME. honeste, honestee, < OF. honeste, honeste, oneste, oneste, honestet = Pr. honestat = Sp. honestad = It. onestà, < L. honesta(t-), honor, reputation, character, worthiness, honesty, < honestus, honorable, honest: see honest. Cf. honestete.*] 1. The character or quality of being honest or honorable; upright disposition or conduct; sincerity; honor; virtue.

Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Shak., *Hen. VIII*, III. 2.

honesty

I cannot now, in *honesty*, but frankly tell you, that many of these flies I have named, at least so made as we make them here, will peradventure do you no great service in your southern rivers. *Cotton*, in *Walton's Angler*, ii. 263.

A lawyer's dealings should be just and fair.
Honesty shines with great advantage there.

Cowper, *Hope*, l. 402.

Specifically—(a) Chastity; virtuous reputation; honor.

And also thinketh on myn *honesty*
That flourisheth yet, how foule I sholde it shende.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1576.

She said her *honesty* was all her dowry.

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, iii. 3.

(b) The virtue of respecting the property rights of others; the absence of any disposition to cheat, steal, or lie.

Villon, who had not the courage to be poor with *honesty*, now whiningly implores our sympathy, now shows his teeth . . . with an ugly snarl.

R. L. Stevenson, *Villon*, Poet and Housebreaker.

2†. Decency; good manners.

For *honestee*

No vileyns word as yet to hym spak he.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Friar's Tale*, l. 3.

Alas, alas!

It is not *honesty* in me to speak
What I have seen and known.

Shak., *Othello*, iv. 1.

3†. Liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. . . . Every man has his fault, and *honesty* is his.

Shak., *T. of A.*, iii. 1.

4†. Credit; reputation.

When Sir Thos. More was at the place of execution, he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou shalt never have *honestie* in the stryking of my head, my necke is so short."

Hall, *Chron.*, p. 226.

I beseech you to remember me when you talk with your good God, that he may give me the strength of his Spirit, that I manfully yielding my life for his truth may do you some *honesty*, who have put me into his service.

J. Careless, in *Bradford's Works* (Parker Soc., 1858), II. 406.

5. In bot., a name of several plants, especially of a small cruciferous plant, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*): so called from the transparency of its dissepiments. The perennial honesty is *L. rediciva*; the maiden's-honesty is *Clematis Vitalba*.—*Syn.* 1. *Honesty*, *Honor*, *Integrity*, *Probity*, *Rectitude*, *Uprightness*; equity, trustworthiness, trustiness, fidelity, fairness, candor, veracity, plain-dealing; frankness. The first six words apply primarily to the spirit of the person, and by extension to conduct, etc. They may be negative or positive, expressing the spirit or the act of refraining or of doing. *Honesty* belongs to the absolute principle of right; *honor*, on the other hand, belongs to accepted standards of what is due to others or to one's self. Conformity to an exalted standard of *honor* is more creditable and illustrious than simple *honesty*. In earlier usage *honest* and *honesty* retained much of their Latin significance of *honorable* and *honorableness* in the objective sense. (See *Rom.* xii. 17.) *Integrity* means soundness, and is used with especial reference to trusts (as, a man of strict business integrity), but it may consider a person as inspected and found whole by others or by himself. *Probity* is tested *honesty*, tried and proved integrity. *Rectitude* and *uprightness* draw their meanings from the idea of standing up straight, and hence matching the standard of right, but *uprightness* is more manifestly connected with this idea, and hence, as well as on account of its native origin, is much the more vigorous of the two. See *justice*.

"*Honesty* is the best policy," but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man. *Whately*.

The sense of *honour* is of so fine and delicate a nature that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great examples, or a refined education.

Addison, *Guardian*, No. 161.

He [Savage] had not sufficient resolution to sacrifice the pleasure of affluence to that of integrity. *Johnson*.

Of commercial fame, but more

Famed for thy *probity* from shore to shore.

Cowper, in *Memory of John Thornton*.

The command of the political ruler is at first obeyed, not because of its perceived rectitude, but simply because it is his command, which there will be a penalty for disobeying. *H. Spencer*, *Data of Ethics*, § 44.

I know also, my God, that thou . . . hast pleasure in uprightness. *1 Chron.* xxix. 17.

honewort (hōn'wört), *n.* [*< hone* + *wort*.] A name applied to several umbelliferous plants, as *Sison Amomum*, the stone-parsley, *Trinia vulgaris*, and *Cryptotania Canadensis*: so named because formerly used to cure the swelling called a hone.

honey (hun'i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *hony*, *honie*; *< ME.* *hony*, *huny*, *huni*, *hunig*, *< AS.* *hunig* = *OS.* *honey*, *hanig* = *OFries.* *hunig* = *MD.* *honig*, *honing*, *D.* *honig* = *MLG.* *honnich*, *LG.* *honig* = *OHG.* *honag*, *honang*, *MHG.* *honey*, *hünic*, *G.* *honig* = *Icel.* *hunang* = *Sw.* *honung*, *honing* = *Dan.* *honning*, *honey*; root unknown. The Goth. word is different, *milith* = *Gr.* *μέλι* (*melē*) = *L.* *mel*, etc.: see *mildew*, *melt*.] *I.* *n.* 1. A sweet viscid fluid collected from the nectaries of flowers and elaborated for food by several kinds of insects, especially by the honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*. It is deposited by the honey-bee in the cells of the honeycomb. Honey, when pure, is of a whitish

color tinged with yellow, of a spicy sweetness and an agreeable smell; it is soluble in water, and becomes viscous by fermentation. It is essentially a solution of dextrose and levulose with volatile oils and occasionally cane-sugar. Bees often fill their cells with other substances than the nectar of flowers, as molasses, honeydew, or the juices of fruits, but the product is not true honey.

Thy mete shall be mylk, *honye*, & wyne;

Now, dere soule, latt us go dyne.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 157.

The yellow-banded bees . . .

Fed thee, a child, lying alone,

With whitest honey in fairy gardens cull'd.

Tennyson, *Eleonore*.

2. Figuratively, sweetness or charm.

I, of ladies most defect and wretched,

That suck'd the honey of his music vows.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Come, Henley's oratory, Osborne's wit!

The honey dropping from Favonio's tongue.

Pope, *Epil.* to *Satires*, l. 67.

3. Sweet one; darling: a trivial word of endearment.

My *hony*, mi hert, af hol thon me makest

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1656.

O she was fair, O dear! she was bonnie,

A ship's captain courted her to be his *honey*.

Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 47).

"Come to ole Candace! . . . *Honey*, darlin', ye a'n't right—dar's a dreful mistake somewhar."

H. B. Stowe, *Minister's Wooing*, xxiii.

Clarified honey, honey melted in a water-bath and freed from scum.—**Honey of borax**, clarified honey and borax, applied to the mouth as a remedy in aphthous affections.—**Unripe honey**, honey from which the water has not been sufficiently evaporated. *Phin*, *Dict. Apiculture*, p. 73.—**Virgin honey**, honey that flows spontaneously from the comb when the cells are uncapped.—**Wild honey**, honey made by wild bees, or bees not kept by man.

John was clothed with camel's hair; . . . and he did eat locusts and *wild honey*. *Mark* i. 6.

II. a. Having the nature of honey; sweet; luscious.

Prin. He speaks not like a man of God's making.
Arm. That's all one, my fair, sweet, *honey* monarch.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

honey (hun'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *honeyed* (also *honed*), ppr. *honeying*. [*< honey*, *n.*] *I. trans.*

1. To cover with or as with honey; sweeten; make delicious: as, "*honeyed* lines of rhyme," *Byron*.—2. To talk sweetly to; coax; flatter.

Can'st thou not *honey* me with fluent speech,

And even adore my topless vilany?

Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, iv.

II. intrans. To become sweet; be or become complimentary or tender; use endearments; talk fondly. [Rare.]

Honeying and making love. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

honey-ant (hun'i-ant), *n.* An ant of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, as *M. mexicanus* or *M. melliger*, of southwestern North America. The latter is found at an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,500 feet. In one form of the workers the abdomen is found in summer distended with honey to the size of a pea or a small grape, and appears pellucid. Later in the season, when food is scarce, these animated stores of honey are devoured by the other ants, and they are also dug up and eaten by the inhabitants of the country. See *honey-bearer*.

The *honey-ants* are a nocturnal species.

R. A. Proctor, *Nature Studies*, p. 24.

honey-badger (hun'i-baj'ér), *n.* The ratel, *Mellivora ratellus*: so called from its fondness for honey.

honey-bag (hun'i-bag), *n.* An enlargement of the alimentary canal of the bee in which it carries its load of honey. This enlargement is in the esophagus or gullet, and corresponds to the sucking-stomach or crop of other *Hymenoptera* and of *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*. In it the bee stores the honey gathered from flowers, which it disgorges into the cells of the honeycomb. Also called *honey-stomach*.

And, good monsieur, have a care the *honey-bag* break not; I would be loth to have you over-flown with a *honey-bag*, signior.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, iv. 1.

honey-balm (hun'i-bām), *n.* A European labiate plant, *Melittis melissophyllum*.

honey-basket (hun'i-bās'ket), *n.* In entom., the corbiculum or structure on the legs of bees in which pollen mingled with honey is conveyed to the hive. See cut under *corbiculum*.

honey-bear (hun'i-bär), *n.* 1. An East Indian bear, *Mellurus* or *Prochilus labiatus*; the sloth-bear or aswail. See cut under *aswail*.—2. The kinkajou, *Cerculeptes caudivolvulus*. See cut under *kinkajou*.

honey-bearer (hun'i-bär'ér), *n.* One of the honey-ants whose office it is to receive and carry in its abdomen the honey which has been gathered by the workers.

The workers take it [the honey] home with them and give it to the *honey-bearers*, who swallow . . . it. . . . keep it in their crops ready for use, exactly as bees keep it in cells. . . . The *honey-bearers*, in short, have been con-

honeycomb



Honey-bearer (*Myrmecocystus melliger*), with distended abdomen. (Line shows natural size.)

verted into living honey-jars. When the workers are hungry they caress a *honey-bearer* and . . . sip it [the honey] from her throat.

R. A. Proctor, *Nature Studies*, p. 24.

honey-bee (hun'i-bē), *n.* A bee that collects and stores honey; specifically, the hive-bee, *Apis mellifica*. See cuts under *bee*.

So work the *honey-bees*;

Creatures that, by a rule in nature, teach

The art of order to a peopled kingdom.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, i. 2.

honeyberry (hun'i-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *honeyberries* (-iz). 1. The berry of *Celtis australis*.—2. The berry of *Melicocca bijuga*.

honey-bird (hun'i-bērd), *n.* 1. A bird which feeds on the sweets of flowers; one of the *Nectariniidae* or *Meliphagidae*; a honey-sucker.—2. Same as *honey-guide*.—3. A bee. *Davies*. [Rare.]

The world have but one God, Heav'n but one Sun,

Quails but one Chief, the *Honey-birds* but one,

One Master-Bee.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii. The Captains.

honey-blob (hun'i-blob), *n.* The gooseberry. [Scotch.]

He saw out of the coach-window a woman selling the sweet yellow gooseberries, . . . and he cried, "Gie me a ha'porth of *honeyblobs*."

E. B. Ramsay, *Scottish Life and Character*, p. 254.

honey-bloom (hun'i-blōm), *n.* The spreading dog's-bane or Indian hemp, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*, a common American plant.

honey-bread (hun'i-bred), *n.* A small leguminous tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*, a native of the Mediterranean region. Also called *St. John's bread*. See cut under *Ceratonia*.

honey-brown (hun'i-broun), *n.* In entom., a pale-yellowish and generally somewhat translucent brown.

honey-buzzard (hun'i-buz'ārd), *n.* A bird of prey of the genus *Pernis*, subfamily *Buteonina*, and family *Falconidae*; a perin. The common European species, *P. apivorus*, is also found in Africa. It does not eat honey, but breaks into the nests of bees and wasps to get at their larvae.

honey-cell (hun'i-sel), *n.* A cell in a honeycomb.

His [Emerson's] laconic phrases are the *honey-cells* of thought.

E. C. Stedman, *Poets of America*, p. 172.

honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), *n.* [*< ME.* *honycomb*, *hunycomb*, *honycoom*, *huny-camb*, *< AS.* *hunig-camb*, *< hunig*, *honey*, + *camb*, *comb*.] The name is not found outside of *E.*; other words for 'honeycomb' are *D.* *honigkeem* = *Icel.* *hunningskeimr*, lit. 'honey-string'; *Sw.* *hunningskaka* = *Dan.* *hunningkage*, lit. 'honey-cake'; *G.* *honigscheibe*, lit. 'honey-shive,' or *honig-wabe*, lit. 'honey-cake,' *bienen-wabe*, lit. 'bee-cake,' or simply *wabe*, lit. 'cake' or 'wafer,' or 'waffle': see *wafer*, *waffle*. The *L.* term was *favus* (see *favus*); the *Gr.*, *μελισσομήνη* or *μελισσομήνη*.] 1. A structure of wax of a firm texture, consisting of hexagonal cells with concave bottoms ranged side by side, formed by bees for the reception of honey and of their eggs.

And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish, and of an *honeycomb*. *Luke* xxiv. 42.

I have eaten my *honeycomb* with my honey. *Cant.* v. 1.

And well his words became him: was he not

A full-cell'd *honeycomb* of eloquence

Stored from all flowers? *Tennyson*, *Edwin Morris*.

2†. Sweet one; darling: a trivial term of endearment. Compare *honey*, 3.

What do ye, *hony comb*, sweete Alison?

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 512.

3. Any substance, as a casting of iron, etc., having cells like those of a honeycomb.

A scratch or spot of *honey-comb* in the grooves renders the rifle completely useless for match-shooting.

W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 146.

Specifically—4. In mammal., the reticulum or second stomach of a ruminant. See cut under *ruminant*.—**Honeycomb bottom**, same as *honey-pipe bottom* (which see, under *honey-pipe*).—**Honeycomb decoration**, in ceram., a name given to the Mayflower decoration, from the resemblance of the crowded blossoms to a honeycomb.—**Honeycomb moth**, a tiny moth of the genus *Galeria*, which infests beehives, depositing its eggs in the comb, where the larvae are developed and undergo their transformations. *G. ceranea* or *mellonella*,

about an inch long, and *G. alcearia*, about half an inch, are perhaps the worst enemies of the bee. See cut under *bee-moth*.—**Honeycomb sponge**, the grass-sponge.—**Honeycomb stitch**, a stitch used in producing gathers, as in the stiff material used for smock-frocks and the like, the result being a pattern of lozenges covering the whole surface, held at their intersections by loops of thread, usually of a different color from that of the material.—**Honeycomb tripe**, the part of tripe which is honeycombed or divided into numerous small cells. It is the second stomach of a ruminant, or second part of the cardiac division of the whole stomach, next to the paunch proper or rumen, and is technically called the *reticulum*. See cut under *ruminant*.—**Honeycomb work**, a name given to ancient representations of armor of a flexible character, as the hauberk or brougne. They show a series of open hexagons, separated by a slender bar or ridge, or sometimes openings more nearly approaching the form of circles. They may be assumed to represent indifferently chain-mail or a garment of fence made by sewing rings or small plates of metal on leather or linen.

honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), *v. t.* [*< honeycomb, n.*] To fill with cells or holes, as wood or earth, by perforation or excavation, in the manner of a honeycomb.

The rock itself over which the fort was raised is honey-combed with excavated passages for infantry and cavalry. *J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 180.*

There is the insignificant-looking worm, the "jengen," which insidiously honeycombs the poles. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 7.*

honeycombed (hun'i-kōmd), *a.* 1. Perforated or excavated like a honeycomb; specifically, having little cells, as cast metal when not solid.

This geyser presents a shallow basin, with rather ill-defined margin, formed of thin plates of honeycombed geyserite. *Science, IV. 22.*

2. Decorated with a honeycomb pattern—either the Mayflower pattern or one of hexagons.

honeycombing (hun'i-kō-ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *honeycomb, v.*] An ornamental pattern produced in thin material by running stitches diagonally across the fabric, and drawing up these threads so that the lozenge-shaped spaces between them shall be puffed and in relief; smocking.

honey-creeper (hun'i-krē'pēr), *n.* Any bird of the American family *Carebidae* or *Dacnidae*; a gaitquit. The species are quite numerous; one, *Certhiola bahamensis*, occurs in the United States. See cut under *Carebidae*.

honey-crock (hun'i-krok), *n.* A crock or pot of honey.

Like foolish flies about an *hony-crock*. *Spenser, F. Q., V. II. 33.*

honeydew (hun'i-dū), *n.* [= *D. honigdauw* = *G. honigthau* = *Dan. honningdug* (cf. *Sw. honningsdagg*); as *honey + dew*. Cf. *honey-rore* and *mildew*.] 1. A saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. There are two kinds, one secreted from the plants, and the other by plant-lice, bark-lice, and leaf-hoppers. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honeydew. The name is properly applied to the sugary secretion from the leaves of plants, occurring most frequently in hot weather. It usually appears as small glistening drops, but if particularly abundant may drip from the leaves in considerable quantity, when it has been called *manna*. The manna-ash, *Fraxinus ornus*, exhibits this phenomenon, as does *Carduus arctioides*.

For he on *honey-dew* hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise. *Coleridge, Kubla Khan.*

Although further and thorough investigation is necessary to establish the fact, this will be the final solution—that the *honey-dew* is largely the product of the *Pulvinaria*, the sap being by it extracted from the tree, and elaborated by the insect organism into this sweet substance, as is a similar or perhaps identical substance by some of the Aphides, and honey by the honey-bee. *Science, III. 737.*

2. A kind of chewing-tobacco prepared with molasses. [Trade-name.]

honeydewed (hun'i-dūd), *a.* [*< honeydew + -ed*.] Covered with honeydew.

Three accounts have been published in Eastern Prussia of white and white-spotted horses being greatly injured by eating mildewed and *honeydewed* vetches. *Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 331.*

honey-eater (hun'i-ē'tēr), *n.* One who or that which eats honey. Specifically—(a) Any bird of the family *Meliphagidae*; a honey-sucker. (b) A honey-bear. **honeyed** (hun'id), *p. a.* [*Also honeyed; < honey + -ed*.] 1. Covered with, abounding in, or as sweet as honey.

Fair was the day, the *honeyed* beanfield's scent
The west wind bore unto him. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.*

Hence—2. Sweet; dulcet; soothing; mollifying; as, *honeyed* words.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honey'd* sentences. *Shak., Hen. V., I. 1.*

The *honeyed* breath of praise, *O. W. Holmes, Agnes.*

honeyedness (hun'id-nes), *n.* Sweetness; allurements.

honey-flower (hun'i-flou'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Melanthus*, ornamental shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope, the flowers of which yield much honey.

honey-fly, *n.* A honey-bee.

Up, up, ye princes! prince and people, rise,
And run to schools among the *hony-flies*. *Du Bartas (trans.).*

honeyfugle (hun'i-fū'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honeyfugled*, ppr. *honeyfugling*. [*< honey + fuggle, of no appar. origin, and prob. a mere addition.*] To cajole; wheedle. [Slang, southern and western U. S.]

honey-garlic (hun'i-gār'lik), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nectaroscordum*, natural order *Liliaceae*, placed by Bentham and Hooker under *Allium*. *N. siculum* (the *Allium siculum* of authors) is a native of Sicily. It has a slender flower-stem 3 or 4 feet high, with a cluster of long, pendulous green or purplish flowers having honey-pores.

honey-guide (hun'i-gid), *n.* A non-passerine African bird of the family *Indicatoridae*, supposed to guide the honey-hunters to their spoil; an indicator. Also called *honey-bird*.

honeyless (hun'i-les), *a.* [*< honey + -less*.] Destitute of honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyless*. *Shak., J. C., v. 1.*

honey-locust (hun'i-lō'kust), *n.* An ornamental North American tree, *Gleditsia triacanthos*. The water honey-locust is *G. monosperma*, also an American tree, growing from Illinois southward. The name is sometimes given to the mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a native of the southwestern United States.

At sunset he stood under the *honey-locust* tree on the levee, where he was wont to find his father waiting for him. *G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 550.*

honey-lotus (hun'i-lō'tus), *n.* A name sometimes given to *Melilotus alba*, the white melilot or sweet clover, a widely distributed European plant thoroughly naturalized in America.

honey-mesquit (hun'i-mes-kēt'), *n.* The algaroba or mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a small tree of the southwestern United States. Also called *honey-pod* and sometimes *honey-locust*.

honeymonth (hun'i-munth), *n.* Same as *honey-moon*. [Rare.]

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very *honey-month*. *Tatler, No. 192.*

honeymoon (hun'i-mōn), *n.* [*< honey + moon, 'month.'* Cf. *honeymouth*.] 1. The first month after marriage; the interval, of whatever length, commonly spent by a newly married couple in traveling, visiting, or other recreation, before settling down to their ordinary occupations.

I was more than once nearly choked with gall during the *honeymoon*, and had lost all comfort in life before my friends had done wishing me joy. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 2.*

Hence—2. A time of prosperity or enjoyment; an occasion of advantage.

I was there entertained as well by the great friends my father made, as by mine own forwardness, where, it being now but *honey-moon*, I endeavored to court it. *Lyly, Euphues.*

honeymoon (hun'i-mōn), *v. i.* [*< honeymoon, n.*] To keep one's honeymoon; take a wedding-trip.

So do not I, dear, till I have found some decent sort of body to *honeymoon* along with me. *Trollope, Dr. Thorne, IV.*

As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done *honeymooning*, we shall start. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.*

honey-moth (hun'i-mōth), *n.* A European pyralid moth, *Achraea grisella*, which lives in the hives of the honey-bee.

honey-mouthed (hun'i-moutht), *a.* Soft or sweet in speech.

If I prove *honey-mouth'd*, let my tongue blister. *Shak., W. T., II. 2.*

honey-pod (hun'i-pod), *n.* Same as *honey-mesquit*.

honey-pot (hun'i-pot), *n.* A receptacle of various kinds, made of wax or other substance, and often of considerable size, in which many species of wild bees store their honey.

honey-pots (hun'i-pots), *n. pl.* A boys' game in which the players roll themselves up and are then pretended to be carried to market by others as honey, the amusement consisting in the difficulty of continuing in the required position. *Halliwel.*

honey-ratel (hun'i-rā'tel), *n.* Same as *honey-badger*. *J. G. Wood.*

honey-roret, *n.* Honeydew. *Nares.*

He on a sudden felt loves *honey-rors*
Soak in, and wonted flames to heat his heart,
And to o'respread his bones and every part. *Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).*

honey-stalk (hun'i-stāk), *n.* A sweet species of clover, upon which cattle are apt to overfeed.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to sheep. *Shak., Tit. And., IV. 4.*

honey-stomach (hun'i-stum'uk), *n.* Same as *honey-bag*.

honeystone (hun'i-stōn), *n.* Same as *mellite*.

honey-strainer (hun'i-strā'nēr), *n.* A machine in which honeycomb, after a thin slice has been cut off to open the cells, is placed, and revolved rapidly, to extract the honey by centrifugal force. The empty comb is replaced in the hive to be refilled.

honey-sucker (hun'i-suk'ēr), *n.* A bird that sucks the sweets of flowers; a honey-eater or honey-bird; a nectar-bird; specifically applied



Honey-sucker (*Correba corulea*).

to the *Meliphagidae*, and less technically to sundry other small, chiefly slender-billed, birds, as the *Nectariniidae*, *Carebidae*, etc.

honeysuckle (hun'i-suk'ul), *n.* [*< ME. hony-socle, hunisucle* (the alleged AS. **hunigsucle* is due to a mistake), a dim. form of the more common ME. *honysouke*, *< AS. hunisucc, hunisuge, hunigsuge, < hunig, honey, + sūcan, sūgan, suck*; see *honey* and *suck*. The name was applied to various plants, the ME. forms being variously glossed *ligustrum* (privet), *locusta* (for *ligustrum*?), *cerifolium* (chervil), *serpillum* (wild thyme), *apiago* (which elsewhere glosses AS. *beowyr*, 'bee-wort,' and MHG. *binsuge, binsaug*, as if 'bee-suck'); the AS. forms are always glossed *ligustrum* (privet). The name means 'a plant from which honey is sucked,' namely by bees, as the name *apiago* (*< L. apis, a bee*) and the MHG. *binsuge*, above mentioned, indicate. Other names are E. *woodbine*, ML. *caprifolium* (glossing ME. *wodebynde, woodbine*), D. *kamperfoelie*, F. *chèvrefeuille*, etc. (see *caprifole, caprifolium*), G. *geissblatt*, lit. 'goat-leaf,' etc.] 1. A name of upright or climbing shrubs of the genus *Lonicera*, natural order *Caprifoliaceae*, natives of the temperate parts of both hemispheres. They have entire opposite leaves, and axillary, often fragrant, white, red, or yellow flowers, which are succeeded by sweetish red or purple berries. The common honeysuckle, *L. Periclymenum*, a native of central and western Europe, cultivated in the United States, is also known by the name of *woodbine*, and is probably the 'twisted eglantine' of Milton. *L. Caprifolium*, which is frequent in gardens, and is characterized by the upper pairs of leaves being united into a cup, and *L. Xylosteum*, the fly-honeysuckle, are also found in England, the latter only being probably native. *L. sempervirens* (trumpet or coral honeysuckle), a native of North America, is cultivated on account of the beauty of its large flowers, which are red on the outside and yellowish within. *L. ciliata* is the American fly-honeysuckle; it has a honey-yellow corolla slightly tinged with purple. *L. flexuosa* is the Chinese honeysuckle, and *L. Tartarica* the Tatarian honeysuckle. The bark of *L. corymbosa* is used for dyeing black in Chili, and the berries of *L. corulea* are a favorite food of the Kamtchadales.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

honeysuckle

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwine. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.
I left this place, and saw a brother of the angle sit under
that honeysuckle hedge, one that will prove worth your
acquaintance. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 111.
I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle.
Milton, Comus, l. 545.

2. A plant of some other genus. The name *honeysuckle* is very generally applied in northern New England to the genus *Aquilegia*, of the natural order *Ranunculaceae*, and particularly to the native wild columbine, *A. canadensis*. The African fly-honeysuckle is *Halleria lucida*, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*; the Australian honeysuckles belong to the genus *Banksia*, natural order *Proteaceae*, as *B. serrata* and *B. integrifolia*. The bush-honeysuckles, of the genus *Dierilla* (a near relative of *Lonicera*, the true honeysuckle), are low shrubs of North America, China, and Japan, extensively cultivated for their profuse, mostly rose-colored flowers. The dwarf honeysuckle is *Cornus suecica*, of the natural order *Cornaceae*, a native of north temperate or arctic countries; the French honeysuckle is *Hedysarum coronarium*, of the natural order *Leguminosae*; the ground-honeysuckle is *Lotus corniculatus*, of the natural order *Leguminosae*; the New Zealand honeysuckle is *Knightsia excoelata*, of the natural order *Proteaceae*; the Tasmanian honeysuckle is *Banksia australis*; the West Indian honeysuckle is *Tecoma capensis*; the purple honeysuckle or azalea is *Rhododendron nudiflorum*; the white honeysuckle is *Rhododendron viscosum*, of the natural order *Ericaceae*. Various species of *Desmodium* are also so called. See *Banksia*, *Dierilla*, *Lonicera*, *Cornus*, *Hedysarum*, *Desmodium*, *Halleria*, *Tecoma*, *Rhododendron*.

According to Culpepper, the white honeysuckle and red honeysuckle were names of the white and red sorts of meadow trefoil. In the West of England the red clover is still called honeysuckle. *Hallivell*.

3. The flower of any of the above plants.

Woodbine that beareth the honeysuckle.

Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

honeysuckle-apple (hun'i-suk-l-ap'l), *n.* A fungus, *Ecobasidium Azaleae*, occurring on the branches of *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *nudiflorum*. It is eaten by children. Also called *swamp-apple*. [New Eng.]

honeysuckle-clover (hun'i-suk-l-klō'vēr), *n.* The common white clover, *Trifolium repens*.

honeysuckled (hun'i-suk'ld), *a.* [*< honeysuckle* + -ed.] Covered with honeysuckles.

honeysuckle-tree (hun'i-suk-l-trē), *n.* A plant of the genus *Banksia*, natural order *Proteaceae*, of several species, particularly *B. marginata* (*B. australis*), *B. collina*, *B. latifolia*, and *B. ericifolia*. They are large shrubs or small trees, natives of Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania, the flowers of which yield an abundance of honey.

honey-sugar (hun'i-shūg'ŕ), *n.* The solid constituent of honey after granulation. It is said to be chiefly glucose.

honey-sweet (hun'i-swēt), *n.* The meadow-weed, *Spiraea ulmaria*.

honey-sweet (hun'i-swēt), *a.* [*< ME. hony-sweete* = *D. honigsoet*, etc.] Sweet as honey.

For which this Januarie of whom I tolde,
Considered hath inwith his dayes olde,
The lusty lyf, the vertuous quyete,
That is in marriage hony-sweete.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 152.

Prithce, honey-sweet husband, let me bring thee to
Staines. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

honey-tongued (hun'i-tungd), *a.* Speaking sweetly, softly, or winningly.

Consciences, that will not die in debt,
Pay him the due of honey-tongued Boyet.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

honey-tube (hun'i-tūb), *n.* In entom., one of the siphonets or small tubular projections on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphid: so called because a sweet fluid called *honey-dew* is extruded from them.

honeyware (hun'i-wär), *n.* Same as *badderlocks*.

honeywort (hun'i-wért), *n.* 1. The crosswort, *Galium cruciata*.—2. A plant of the genus *Cerinth*, of the natural order *Boraginaceae*. *C. major* is a small European annual. The rough honeywort is *C. aspera*. It grows about a foot high, and has oval, stem-clasping, bluish-green leaves, with white rough dots, and racemes of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey.

hong¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *hang*.

hong² (hong), *n.* [Chin. *hang*, in Canton *hong*, a row or series.] 1. A Chinese warehouse, consisting of a succession of rooms or store-houses.—2. Formerly, as used by the Chinese, one of the foreign factories maintained at Canton in the early days of trade with China; now, any foreign mercantile establishment in China, Japan, etc.—**Hong merchants**, a body of from eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the sole privilege of trading with Europeans, and were responsible for the conduct of the foreigners with whom they dealt and for their payment of customs-duties. By the treaty of 1842 their peculiar functions ceased.

honiet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *honey*.

honied, *p. a.* See *honeyed*.

2874

honiset, **honisht**, *v. t.* [ME. *honisen*, *hunyschen*, *< OF. honis-*, stem of certain parts of *honir*, *hounir* = Pr. *avuir* = It. *onire*, *< OHG. hōnjan* (= Goth. *haunjan* = AS. *hýnan*), disgrace, degrade, shame.] To destroy; ruin.

He [God] fyndeth al fayre a freke with-inne
That hert honest and hol, that hathel he honourez, . . .
And harde honyssez thise other and of his erde flemez [banishes from his abode].

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 590.

honi soit qui mal y pense. See *Order of the Garter*, under *garter*.

Honiton lace. See *lace*.

honk (hongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose.

I heard the tread of a flock of geese, or else ducks, on the dry leaves in the woods by a pondhole behind my dwelling, where they had come up to feed, and the faint honk, or quack, of their leader as they hurried off.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 267.

honk (hongk), *v. i.* [*< honk, n.*] To emit the cry of the wild goose.

As the air grows colder, the long wedges of geese flying south, with their commodore in advance, and honking as they fly, are seen high up in the heavens.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 169.

The sound of the heavy wing strokes [of geese] and the honking seemed directly overhead.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 61.

honker (hong'kér), *n.* That which honks, as a goose; specifically, the common wild goose of America, the Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. See *cut* under *Bernicla*. [U. S.]

My first Honker. Well do I remember the morning on which he measured his length on the grass and flopped his life out in vain attempts to rise.

Forest and Stream, May 22, 1884.

Pretty soon a big flock [of wild geese], led by an old honker, comes sailin' along, sees our decoys, an' lights.

New York Evening Post, Aug. 28, 1885.

honor, **honour** (on'or), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *honor*, *honour*, *< ME. honour*, *honor*, *honur*, pronounced and sometimes written without the aspirate, *onour*, *onur* (earliest form in -ur), *< AF. honur*, later *honor*, *honour*, *OF. honur*, *hunur*, *honor*, *hounor*, *hounour*, *onor*, *ounor*, *ounour*, even *henor*, *enor*, *enur*, *annor* (the accent being on the last syllable), later *honeur*, *honneur*, *F. honneur* = Pr. *honor*, *onor* = Sp. Pg. *honor* = It. *onore*, *< L. honor*, *honos* (*honōr-*) (the form *honos* being the older, and that which is used almost exclusively in Cicero), *honor*, *repute*, etc.; root unknown. Hence ult. *honest*, etc.] 1. Respect blended with some degree of reverence; esteem due to worth or exalted merit of any kind; deferential approbation or admiration.

For men sould hald that haly tre
In honore als it aw to be.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Thou art clothed with honour and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.
A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country. Mat. xiii. 57.

But what is this honour, I mean honour indeed, and that which ought to be so dear unto us, other than a kind of history, or fame following actions of virtue?

Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iii. § 2.

Fortune placed him [James I.] in a situation in which his weaknesses covered him with disgrace, and in which his accomplishments brought him no honour.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; elevation of character; a controlling sense of what is right, true, and due; probity of feeling and conduct: often applied specifically to loyalty and high courage in men and chastity in women, as virtues of the highest consideration.

To extort and take away the right of the poor is against the honor of the king. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Heaven so comfort me
As I am free from foul pollution
With any man! my honour ta'en away,
I am no woman.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 2.

From the field of Pavia, where France suffered one of the greatest reverses in her annals, Francis writes to his mother: "All is lost except honor." *Sumner*, Orations, l. 60.

A man of a nice sense of honor is one who is punctilious in doing things which he could not be punished for neglecting, and whose neglect would arouse but little disapprobation.

C. Mercier, Mind, X. 13.

3. A state, condition, circumstance, or character which confers or attracts high consideration and respect; hence, a person of such condition or character; a source or ground of esteem, respect, or consideration, as elevated rank, dignity, conduct, etc.: as, a post of honor; I have not the honor of his acquaintance; he is an honor to his country.

He preide god yewe hem good a-uenture and grace to do so that it myght be savacion to their soules, and honour to their soules, and honour to their bodies.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 530.

honor

Erasmus, the honour of learning of all oore time, saide wiselye that experience is the common scholehouse of folke, and ill men. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her, night and morn,
With the burthen of an honour
Unto which she was not born.

Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

Hence—4. That which attracts respect or admiration; distinction; adornment.

Therefore he bids thee stand, thou proud man,
Whilst, with the whisking of my sword about,
I take thy honours off.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

The grateful tree was pleas'd with what he said,
And shook the shady honours of her head.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 769.

He spoke, and speaking in proud triumph spread
The long-contented honours of her head.

Pope, R. of the L., iv. 140.

5. A manifestation or token of esteem; a mark of respect, distinction, or high consideration: as, to do one honor; the honor of knighthood; the honors of war; military honors.

That it myght you please me do such honoure
That ye the Armes wold fouchesafe to here
Off Luxembourg.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2041.

Others . . . came, and were healed: who also honoured us with many honours.

Acts xxviii. 9, 10.

She may help you to many fair preferences, . . .
And lay these honours on your high desert.

Shak., Rich. III., l. 3.

We will do him

No customary honour: since the knight
Came not to us, of us to claim the prize,
Ourselves will send it after.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. With a possessive personal pronoun, a deferential title of address or denotation formerly used for men of superior condition generally, but now (except as a mark of servility) restricted in England to the holders of certain offices, particularly judges, including those of the county courts, and in the United States to mayors, judges, and magistrates: as, *your honor*; *his honor* the judge.

Your honours shall perceive how I will work
To bring this matter to the wished end.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

My master (said I) . . . is come to Bath to recruit. . . . I told Thomas that *your Honour* had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen.

Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Judge—*your honor*—" said Mr. Bender, "I am entered here, so to speak, as a defendant."

W. A. Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle, ix.

7. In Eng. law, a seigniorship of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount. Although it was not a distinct organization, but an aggregate of several manors, one court-baron was often held for the whole, but regarded as the court of each several manor. The name seems also to have been sometimes applied to a single great manor, escheating to the king, and farmed out for him, or granted by him anew.

A Man possessed of five Earldoms, Lancaster, Leicester, Ferrers, Lincoln, and Salisbury, besides the Liberties of Pickering, and the Honour of Cockermore.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 106.

The island of Ireland and the honour of Aumale were distinctly territorial lordships. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

8. In *whist*, one of the four highest trump-cards. See *whist*.

Honours—1. *e. ace*, king, queen, and knave of trumps—are thus reckoned: if a player and his partner, either separately or conjointly, hold—(i) the four honours, they score four points; (ii) any three honours, they score two points; (iii) only two honours, they do not score.

Club Code, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 546.

9. *pl.* Civilities paid; hospitalities or courtesies rendered, as at an entertainment.

As I was introduced [to the Greek patriarch] by the dragoman, or interpreter from the consul, I had all the honours done me that are usual at an eastern visit.

Poocke, Description of the East, I. 15.

Then hire a slave, or (if you will) a lord,
To do the honours, and to give the word.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vi. 100.

Neither is it slight praise to say of a woman that she does well the honours of her house in the way of hospitality.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 202.

A very old man (a fragment, like the castle itself) emerged from some crumbling corner to do me the honours.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 159.

10. Special rank or distinction conferred by a university, college, or school upon a student for eminence in scholarship or success in some particular subject: usually in the plural.

I very early in the Sophomore year gave up all thoughts of obtaining high honours.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 6.

The son, after bearing away all the best honours of Cambridge, was ordained.

J. C. Jeaffreson, Live It Down, I. 155.

Act of honor. See *act*.—**An affair of honor**, a duel.—**Code of honor**. See *code*, and *laws of honor*, below.—**Court of honor**, a body of persons sitting as a court to de-

termine questions concerning honor or honorable conduct as affecting individuals or a community. Specifically—(a) One of a class of courts which formerly existed in Europe for regulating and settling matters relating to the laws of honor, and for correcting encroachments in matters of coat-armour, precedence, etc. They were courts of chivalry. (b) In several European armies, a court composed of officers authorized to inquire into and punish all breaches of the principles of honor on the part of officers.—*Debt of honor*. See *debt*.—*Honor bright!* a protestation or appeal to honor. [Colloq.]—*Honors are easy*. See *easy*.—*Honors of war*, formal military manifestations of respect; specifically, the privileges granted to a capitulating force at the discretion of a victorious commander. Permission to march out with all the honors of war is the right accorded to a surrendering garrison of marching out of their camp or intrenchments with all their arms, and with colors flying, drums beating, etc.—*Last honor*, usually *last honors*, a ceremony of respect paid to the dead; funeral rites; obsequies.

As soon as the prince Facildas had paid the last honors to his father, he set about composing those disorders which had so long distracted the kingdom by reason of the difference of religion. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 401.

Laws of honor, the laws or established rules of honorable conduct; especially, the regulations concerning the occasions for fighting duels and the methods of conducting them in an honorable manner. Such laws were formerly generally recognized and rigidly enforced by public opinion.—*Maid of honor*, a lady in the service of a queen, whose duty it is to attend the queen when she appears in public.

Poor soul! I had a maid of honour once;
She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,
A rogue of canzonets and serenades.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

On or upon my honor, words accompanying a declaration, and pledging one's honor or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the British House of Lords, in their judicial capacity, give their verdict on their honor.

Look, the good man weeps!
He's honest, on mine honour.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1.

York, Upon thine honour, is he prisoner?
Buck. Upon mine honour, he is prisoner.

Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

Point of honor. (a) A scruple arising from sense of duty or delicacy of feeling, which determines the action of a man on a particular occasion: as, he hesitated on a point of honor. (b) Under the code or laws of honor, the obligation to demand or grant satisfaction for a wrong or an insult, especially by means of a duel.

The point of honor has been deem'd of use
To teach good manners and to curb abuse. . . .
'Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will defend
Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end.

Cowper, *Conversation*, I. 163.

To do honor to. (a) To treat with special or marked respect; manifest approbation of; confer honor upon: as, to do honor to a man or to his actions. (b) To gain respect for by honorable or laudable action; do something that brings honor or credit to: as, to do honor to one's self, or to one's profession or country.—**To make one's honors**, to make obeisance; do reverence.

They paced once about, in their ring, every pair making their honours, as they came before the state.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

Caroline arose from her seat, made her curtsy awkwardly enough, with the air of a boarding-school miss, her hands before her. My father let her make her honours, and go to the door. *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, II. 190.

Word of honor, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without disgrace. = *Syn.* 1. *Fame*, *Reputation*, etc. (see *glory*); *n.*; *repute*, *consideration*, *esteem*, *credit*, *respect*, *homage*, *civility*, *deference*, *high-mindedness*, *nobleness*.—2. *Integrity*, *Probity*, etc. See *honesty*.

honor, honour (on'or), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *honor*, *honour*; < ME. *honouren*, *honuren*, rarely *honoren*, *honren*, sometimes without the aspirate, *onouren*, < AF. *honurer*, OF. *honurer*, *honorer*, *honouner*, *onorer*, etc., F. *honorer* = Pr. *honorar*, *honrar*, *onrar* = Sp. Pg. *honrar* = It. *onorare*, < L. *honorare*, honor, < *honor*, *honos*, honor, pay respect to, grace: see *honor*, *n.*] 1. To hold in honor; regard with honor; treat with deference; respect; revere; when said of the Supreme Being, to reverence; adore; worship.

That man that schal the wedde bifor god with a ryng,
Loue thou him & honoure.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father.

John v. 23.

Hee [Bacchus] taught them the vse of Wine, Oyle, and Sacrificing: in memorie whereof, Posteritie honored him for a god.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 452.

2. To bestow honor upon; do or bring honor to; distinguish honorably or respectfully; favor (with) as an honor: as, to honor one with a title.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour.

Ester vi. 9.

I may not evermore acknowledge thee,
Nor thou with public kindness honour me.

Shak., *Sonnets*, xxxvi.

A custom

More honour'd in the breach than in the observance.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 4.

To whom to nod, whom take into your coach,
Whom honour with your hand.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, I. vi. 103.

3. To perform some duty of respect or credit toward: as, to honor an invitation or an intro-

duction; specifically, in *com.*, to accept and pay when due: as, to honor a bill of exchange.

"With great pleasure"—and Saffron honoured a challenge to wine.

D. Jerrold, *Men of Character*, I. 69.

honorable, honourable (on'gr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *honorable*, *onorable*, < OF. *honorable*, *onorable*, F. *honorable* = Sp. *honorable* = It. *onorabile*, < L. *honabilis* (rare), that procures honor or esteem, < *honorare*, honor: see *honor*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Worthy of being honored; entitled to deference or respect on account of character or rank; eminent; illustrious.

Too the Courte of the Kyng till hee comme were,

Too looke on Olympias the onorable Queene.

Alisander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 577.

Many of them believed; and of honourable women which were Greeks . . . not a few.

Acts xvii. 12.

2. Actuated by principles of honor or a scrupulous regard to rectitude or reputation; acting justly or in good faith.

Thou a wretch, whom, foll'wing her old plan,
The world accounts an honorable man,
Because forsooth thy courage has been tried,
And stood the test perhaps on the wrong side.

Cowper, *Tirocinium*, I. 738.

3. Conferring or suitable for honor or distinction; creditable; reputable.

I'll to the court in the morning: we must all to the wars,
and thy place shall be honourable.

Shak., I *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

Nought is more honourable to a knight,
Ne better doth beseme brave chevalry,
Then to defend the feeble in their right.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. ii. 1.

Honourable wounds from battle brought.

Dryden.

4. Consistent with or conformable to honor or reputation; honest; sincere; marked by probity or good faith: as, honorable intentions or motives; an honorable character.

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.

Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 2.

All great & honourable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 26.

God send us an honourable Peace.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 27.

The dissensions between the Roman orders are on the whole honourable to both parties. It is possible to understand both sides, to enter into the feelings of both sides.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 297.

5. Held in honor; worthy of respect; free from shame or disgrace; respectable: as, honorable poverty.

I acknowledge that Marriage is an honourable condition.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 60.

Seven happy years of health and competence,
And mutual love and honourable toll.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor or with testimonial of esteem: as, an honorable burial.

An honourable conduct let him have.

Shak., *K. John*, I. 1.

I kept my seat on the sofa, and when the person got up at the right hand of the Cashif, the Cashif call'd to me to take his place, and shew'd me great civility; which was more honourable than if I had placed myself lower at the table.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 57.

7. Of respectable quality or amount; adequate to requirement; sufficient: as, an honorable salary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Dined with Lord Cornebury, now made I. Chamberlain to the Queene; who kept a very honorable table.

Evelyn, *Diary*, May 24, 1666.

8. An epithet put before a person's name as a conventional title of respect or distinction. In Great Britain this title is bestowed upon the younger sons of earls and the children of viscounts and barons, and upon persons occupying official places of trust and honor; also upon the House of Commons as a body, as formerly upon the East India Company. In the United States it is commonly given to persons who hold or have held any considerable office under the national or State government, particularly to members and ex-members of Congress and of State legislatures, to judges, justices, and some other judicial officers, as well as to certain executive officers. Abbreviated *Hon.*—**Honorable discharge**. See *discharge*.—**Honorable ordinary**, in *her.* See *ordinary*.—**Right Honorable**, in Great Britain, a title given to all peers and peeresses of the United Kingdom, to the eldest sons and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount, to all privy councillors, and to some civic functionaries, as the mayors of London and Dublin.

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts.

Sheridan, *Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas*.

=*Syn.* 1. *Honorary*, *Honorable*. See *honorary*.—2. Just, upright, conscientious, high-minded, magnanimous. See *comparison under honesty*.

II. *n.* 1. An honored or distinguished person.

Ector full onestly that onorable thanket:

And yet the batell on bent was breme to behold!

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6709.

2. One who bears the formal or official title of honorable. [Colloq.]

honorableness, honourableness (on'gr-a-bl-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being honorable; dignity; distinction; eminence: as, honorableness of rank.

Honorableness is a noble ordering of weightie matters, with a lustie heart, and a liberrall vauing of his wealth, to encrease of honour. *Sir T. Wilson*, *Art of Rhetoric*, p. 35.

2. Honorable conduct, character, or quality; reputableness; respectability.

The wages of labour vary with the ease or hardship, the cleanliness or dirtiness, the honorableness or dishonorableness, of the employment.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, I. 10.

The Fijians, believing in the honorableness of murder, are regarded by us with astonishment.

H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 260.

honorably, honourably (on'gr-a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *honourably*; < *honorable* + *-ly*.] In an honorable manner; in a manner conferring or consistent with honor.

When I am dead, speak honourably of me.

Fletcher, *Valentinian*, iv. 4.

honorance, honourance, *n.* [< ME. *honorance*, *honuraunce*, < OF. *honorance*, *onorance*, < *honorare*, honor: see *honor*, *v.*] An honoring; the act of paying homage, respect, or worship.

In ye honuraunce of Ihesu crist of heuene, and of his der woryl moder seynt marie, and of ale halowene, and special-like of yt blisful corsant seynt Nicholas, yis fraterneite is bygunnen.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

As honour is in *honourance*, in him that honours rather than him that is honoured, so disgrace is in him that casts it, not in him that endures it.

South, *Works*, VIII. ix.

honorarium (on-ō-rā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *honoraria* (-ā). [< L. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*), a present made on being admitted to a post of honor, neut. of *honorarius*, honorary: see *honorary*.] A fee for services rendered, especially by a physician or other professional person. In England, when used of the fee of a barrister, it has reference to the fact that at common law barristers had no legal right to recover compensation for their services. Also *honorary*.

Each of the directors must hold at least ten shares, and be elected by ballot of stockholders. While fixing the salaries of employes, they receive no honorarium themselves.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 930.

honorary (on'gr-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *honoraire* = Sp. Pg. *honorario* = It. *onorario*, < L. *honorarius*, of or relating to honor, conferring honor, < *honor*, honor: see *honor*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Done or made in token of honor; honoring.

Beside their real tombs, many have found honorary and empty sepulchres.

Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, iii.

I have near a hundred honorary letters from several parts of Europe.

Swift, *Bickerstaff Papers*.

2. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor, without customary requirements or obligations: as, an honorary degree or title.

—3. Holding a title or place conferred as an honor. An honorary member of a society or an institution may or may not take an active part in its proceedings or the promotion of its objects, but has no share in its management. An honorary officer, as distinguished from the regular officers of the same body, renders services without compensation, or without the full power or obligations of the office.

To the justices in active service the Russian law adjoins others called honorary, who are also elected, and in the same way, but who can sit only in civil cases, and then only when requested to do so by the parties to the suit, or as assistants to the acting magistrates.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 924.

Honorary feud. See *feud*.—**Honorary service**, in *Eng. law*, a service incident to grand serjeanty and commonly annexed to some honor. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Honorary, Honorable*. *Honorary* refers to that which exists or is done for the sake of conferring honor: as, an honorary degree, honorary membership; *honorable*, to that which is worthy of honor, confers honor, or is consistent with the sentiment of honor: as, an honorable man (in two senses); an honorable alliance; an honorable motive.

II. *n.*; pl. *honories* (-riz). Same as *honorarium*.

In some universities, the salary makes but a part . . . of the emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from *honories* or fees of his pupils.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, v. 1.

honor-court (on'gr-kōrt), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a court held within an honor or seigniory.

honored, honoured (on'ord), *a.* In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

honorer, honourer (on'gr-ēr), *n.* [< *honor*, *honour*, + *-er*.] One who honors.

Let us study dayly and diligently to shew our selues to be the true honourers and lovers of God.

Homilies, *Sermon against the Feare of Death*, iii.

I now have cancell'd all

The thoughts of her, and offer thee myself,

Myself thy perfect honourer.

Shirley, *Love in a Maze*, iii. 3.

honorific (on-ō-rif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *honorifique* = Sp. Pg. *honorifico* = It. *onorifico*, < L.

honorificus, that does honor, honorable, < *honor*, honor, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, do, make.] I. a. Con-
ferring honor; importing respect or deference.

Mr. Freeman (in his *Comparative Politics*, pp. 72, 73) has
given a long list of *honorific* names belonging to classes
or institutions, which indicate the value once set by ad-
vancing societies on the judgment of the old.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 23.
A very eminent professor wrote a highly courteous and
honorific letter to the papers.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 61.
II. n. A word or syllable used as a mere
honorific term: as, for example, in the lan-
guages of China and Japan, *kwei*, honorable,
kao, eminent, *lao*, venerable, *go*, imperial, *o*,
great or august, used for the second and third
personal pronouns when speaking to or of an-
other: as, *kwei kuooh*, your (honorable) coun-
try; *go sei mei*, your (imperial) name, etc.

Bailey remarks of the Veddas that in addressing others
"they use none of the *honorifics* so profusely common in
Sinhalese."

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 398.
The absolutely necessary personal references are intro-
duced by *honorifics*: that is, by honorary or humble ex-
pressions.

The Atlantic, LX. 517.
honorify (ō-nor'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *honorif-
ied*, ppr. *honorifying*. [*< OF. honorifier, < ML.
honorificare, < L. honorificus, that does honor:*
see *honorific*.] To do honor to; confer honor
upon. [Rare.]

Making large statues to *honorify*
Thy name, memorial's rites to glorify.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

honorless, honourless (on'or-less), a. [*< honor*,
honour, + *-less*.] Without honor; not honored.
The residue, and the huge heape of such as there lay
slayne,
Both numbrelesse and *honourlesse* they burne.

Phaer, Æneid, II.
And so, reciprocally, will an *honourless* king promote the
worship of a fearless God. Warburton, Works, IX. xiv.

honor-man (on'or-man), n. One who takes hon-
ors on graduation from a college or university.
The anxious classical *honour-man* could not scribble
down a whole ode of Pindar without becoming aware of
what he was doing. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 223.

honoroust, honouroust, a. [*< OF. honoros*,
onoros, < L. as if **honorosus*, honorable, < *honor*,
honor: see *honor*.] Honorable.

The Kyng armed was with fair Ermynee,
Hys swet daughter ful maydenly to vew,
Hys *honorous* fader with harnois new.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1321.

honor-point (on'or-point), n. In *her.*, the point
just above the center of the escutcheon or fesse-
point.

hontet, v. and n. A Middle English form of
hunt. Chaucer.

honved (hon'ved), n. [Hung., lit. 'defenders
of the fatherland.'] The landwehr of Hun-
gary, exclusive of artillery. The name was
used in 1848-9 to denote, first the volunteers,
and then the entire revolutionary army.

hony, n. An obsolete spelling of *honey*.
hoo (hō), interj. [A sonorous syllable, a var.
of *ho, ha*, etc.: see *ho*.] Also redupl. *hoo-hoo*, q. v.]
An exclamation variously used to express ex-
citement, delight, contempt, etc., according to
the mode of utterance.

Take my cap, Jupiter, and I thank thee:—*Hoo!* Mar-
cius coming home! Shak., Cor., II. 1.

hoo², n. An obsolete form of *how*².
hoo³ (hō), pron. A dialectal form of *he*¹, A and B.
hoobut, n. An obsolete spelling of *hubbub*.

hood (hūd), n. [*< ME. hood, hod, < AS. hōd*, a
hood, = *OFries. hōd* = *D. hoed* = *MLG. hōt*, LG.
hood, a hat, =
OHG. *huot*, *hōt*,
MHG. *huot*, a
hat, hood, hel-
met, G. *hut*, a
hat; akin to *heed*,
and more re-
motely to *hat*:
see *heed*¹, *hat*¹.]
1. A covering
for the head, of
soft or flexi-
ble material, as
cloth, leather, or
chain-mail (in a
suit of armor),
usually extend-
ing over the back
of the neck and
sometimes the
shoulders, and
often attached to a garment worn about the
body: as, the *hood* of a monk; the *hood* of an
academic gown. See also cut under *camail*.



A, hood of the middle ages; B, hood like
A, but worn by fitting the face-opening
around the head and twisting the cape of
the hood into a wreath; C, hawk's hood
with long tail, or tirole; D, hawk's hood
without the tail. (From Viollet-le-Duc's
"Dict. du Mobilier français.")

His cote wad of a cloute that cary was y-called,
His *hod* was full of holes & his beer oute.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 422.

On bad me by a *hood* to cover my head;
But for want of money, I myght not be sped.
Lydgate, London Lackpenny.

They should be good men; their affairs as righteous:
But all *hoods* make not monks. Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 1.

2. In *falconry*, a covering for the entire head
of a hawk. It is usually adorned with a plume of
feathers, and sometimes with small bells. Its especial
purpose is to blind the hawk, and it is removed when
the quarry is to be pursued.

3. A cover of a carriage for the protection of
its occupants, made so that it can be folded or
turned back, or removed.—4. Something that
resembles a hood in form, position, or use, as
the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers, a
chimney-cowl, etc.; specifically, in *zool.*, a con-
formation of parts or an arrangement of color
on or about the head, like or likened to a hood.
See phrases under *hooded*.

A pair of very conspicuous white, black-edged spectacle-
like marks on the expandible portion of the neck, called
the *hood*. Günther, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 196.

As the quadrants or *hoods* dip under the water, they
close one end of a division [of a gas-meter].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 351.

5. The hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*. [New-
foundland.]—6. In *ship-building*, the foremost
and aftermost planks of a ship's bottom, both
inside and outside.—**French hood**, a head-dress
worn by women in the sixteenth century, of which the
front band was depressed over the forehead and raised in
folds or loops over the temples.

For these loose times, when a strict sparing food
More's out of fashion than an old French hood.
Herbert, Hygiasticon.

To fly out of the hood. See *fly*¹, v. t.—To glaze one's
hood. See *glaze*.—To put a bone in any one's hood.
See *bone*¹.—To put an ape in one's hood. See *ape*.

hood (hūd), v. t. [*< ME. hooden, hoden*, cover
with a hood, cover; from the noun.] 1. To
cover the head of with a hood; furnish with a
hood: as, to *hood* a falcon; to *hood* a chimney.

When he [Scipio] was at Alexandria and disembarked,
as he came first to land, he went *hooded*, as it were, with his
robe cast over his head. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 358.

I will assure you, he can sleep no more
Than a *hooded* hawk.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd.
Pope, Essay on Man, IV. 198.

Some young shepherdess, in the linen cap and long white
hooded cloak of Barbizon. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 430.
Hence—2. To cover; hide; blind.

I would to God that I were *hooded*, that I saw less; or
that I could perform more. Bacon, Letters, II.

While grace is saying, *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say amen.
Shak., M. of V., II. 2.

The Spirit of intolerance, no longer *hooded* in the dark-
ness of the cloister, now stalked abroad in all his terrors.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 7.

-hood. [*< ME. -hōde, -hod* (also, with mutation
of vowel, *-hed, -hede*, > E. *-head*), < AS. *hād*,
prop. state, condition, quality, also a per-
son, sex; in comp., condition, quality (as in
cild-hād, childhood, *werhād*, manhood, *preost-
hād*, priesthood, *mādenhād*, ME. *maidenhood*,
maidenhed, E. *maidenhood*, *maidenhead*, etc.);
= OS. *hēd*, condition, honor, = OHG. *heit*, con-
dition, quality, sex, rank, MHG. *heit*, way, man-
ner, = Icel. *heidhr* = Dan. *heder* = Sw. *heder*,
honor, = Goth. *haidus*, way, manner; as a suf-
fix, = OS. *-hēd* = *OFries. -hēd* = *D. -heid* =
MLG. *-heit*, LG. *-hed* = OHG. *-heit*, MHG. G.
-heit and (after adjectives in *-lich* and *-ig*)
-keit (Sw. *-het*, Dan. *-hed*, prob. after LG.);
= Skt. *ketu*, brightness, appearance, < √ *kit*,
perceive, know.] A suffix denoting 'state,
quality, character,' as in *childhood*, *boyhood*,
manhood, *maidenhood*, *fatherhood*, *brotherhood*,
sisterhood, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *Godhood*, etc.
Such compounds, which are properly abstract, are some-
times used concretely with a collective sense, as *brother-
hood*, *sisterhood*, *priesthood*, etc., meaning a body or an
association of brothers, sisters, priests, etc. It is equiv-
alent to *-head*, as in *maidenhead*, *Godhead*, the form
Godhead being now usual in the concrete sense. The suf-
fix, originally attachable to nouns only, is in Middle Eng-
lish and modern use sometimes found with adjectives, as
in *falsehood*, and in pseudo-archaic forms like *dreamhead*,
dreamhead, *lusthead* (*-hed*), etc., used by Spenser and his
imitators (Thomson, etc.).

hood-cap (hūd'kap), n. 1. The hooded or blad-
der-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*. See cut under
Cystophorinae.—2. A close head-dress worn
by women in the reign of Henry VIII. It was a
close cap or bonnet covering the sides of the face.

The Versailles portrait of Katherine of Arragon is re-
markable for the *hood-cap* of five corners.
W. Thornbury, Art Jour., N. S., XV. 137.

hood-cover (hūd'kuv'ēr), n. Same as *hood*, 3.

hooded (hūd'ed), p. a. 1. Wearing, or covered
or furnished with, a hood.—2. Specifically, in
zool., having on the head any formation of
parts or arrangement of colors like or likened
to a hood, as in mammals, birds, etc.; cucul-
late; capistrate.—3. In *bot.*, cucullate; hav-
ing the apex or sides curved upward or arched
over so as to resemble the point of a slipper or
a hood, as the spathe of the Indian turnip or
the lip of *Cypripedium* and *Calypso*. See cut
under *Cypripedium*.—**Hooded crow**, *Corvus cornix*.
See *crow*². Also called *hoodie-crow*, *Danish crow*, *Kent-
ish crow*, *market-Jew crow*, *Northern or Norway crow*,
scald crow, *Seremerston crow*.—**Hooded merganser**, an
anserine bird of the family *Anatidae*, the *Lophodytes cucul-
latus*.—**Hooded oriole**, a bird of the family *Icteridae*, the
Icterus cucullatus.—**Hooded seal**, the bladder-nosed seal,
Cystophora cristata. See cut under *seal*.—**Hooded snake**,
a snake in which the elastic skin of the neck is distended
over elongated and very movable ribs, suggesting a hood
or cowl, as in the cobra. These serpents belong to the
family *Elapidae* or *Najidae*, and especially to the genus
Naja, as the Indian cobra, *N. tripudians*, or the Egyptian
asp, *Naja haje*. The hamadryad, *Ophiophagus elaps*, is also
a hooded snake. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Hooded
warbler**, an American bird of the family *Sylviolidae*, the
Myiodiodes mitratus.

hood-end, hooding-end (hūd'end, hūd'ing-
end), n. In *ship-building*, the end of a plank
which fits into the rebate of the stem-postor
the stern-post.

hood-gastrula
(hūd'gas' trō-
lā), n. An am-
phigastrula.

hoodie (hūd'i),
n. Same as
hoodie-crow.
[Scotch.]

hoodie-crow, hoodie-craw (hūd'i-krō, -krā), n.
[Sc., also *huddy-craw*, *huddil-craw*, *hoodit-craw*,
i. e. hooded crow; also simply *hoodie*, *huddy*,
huddy: see *huddy*.] The hooded crow, *Corvus
cornix*. [Scotch.]

They are sitting down yonder like *hoodie-craws* in a mist.
Scott, Antiquary, VIII.

On the rabbit burrows on the shore there gathered
hundreds and hundreds of *hoodie-crows*, such as you see in
Cambridgeshire. Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 237.

hooding (hūd'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *hood*, v.]
1. A covering.—2. The strip of leather that
connects the two parts of a flail.

hooding-end, n. See *hood-end*.

hood-jelly (hūd'jel'i), n. A name of the *Hy-
dromedusæ* or *aealephs* proper, such as jelly-
fish and sea-nettles. Haeckel.

hoodless (hūd'les), a. [*< ME. hodies*; < *hood*
+ *-less*.] Having no hood.

hoodlum (hūd'lum), n. [A word of no definite
derivation, appar. originating in California in
the slang of the ruffians of whom it has become
the designation.] A young hectoring street
rowdy; one of a gang of ruffians; a lounging,
good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow; a rough.
[Slang, western U. S.]

You at the East have but little idea of the *hoodlums* of
this city [San Francisco]. They compose a class of crim-
inals of both sexes, far more dangerous than are to be
found in the Eastern cities. They travel in gangs, and
are ready at any moment for the perpetration of any crime.
Boston Journal, August, 1877.

hoodman (hūd'man), n. [*< hood* + *man*.] The
person blindfolded in the game of hoodman-
blind, now called *blindman's-buff*.

Re-enter Soldiers with Parolles.
Ber. A plague upon him! muffled. . . .
1 Lord. Hoodman comes. Shak., All's Well, IV. 3.

hoodman-blind (hūd'man-blind'), n. A play in
which a person blinded is to catch one of the
others and tell his name; *blindman's-buff*.

What devil was't
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman-blind*?
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.

Here [at Bracebridge Hall] were kept up the old games
of *hoodman-blind*, shoe the wild mare, hot cockles, steal
the white loaf, bob apple, and snap dragon.
Irving, Christmas Eve.

hood-mold, hood-molding (hūd'mōld, -mōl'-
ding), n. In *arch.*, the projecting molding of
the arch over a medieval door or window, etc.,
whether inside or outside. Also called *label*,
drip, *dripstone*, or *weather-molding*. See cuts
under *dripstone*.

hoodock (hūd'ok), a. [Origin obscure.] Mi-
serly. [Scotch.]

My hand-waled curse keep hard in chase
The harpy, *hoodock*, purse-proud race.
Burns, To Major Logan.

hoodoo (hūd'dō), n. [An irreg. var. of *voodoo*, or
so regarded.] 1. Same as *voodoo*.

The prospect of pleasing his party and at the same time escaping a hoodoo must be irresistibly attractive.
New York Sun, March 20, 1889.

2. [From the verb.] A bewitchment; an occult cause of bad luck; hence, a person supposed to bring bad luck; opposed to *mascot*. [Colloq.] — 3. A name given in the northwestern United States to certain grotesque columns, the products of volcanic action and erosion, left standing on the slopes of mountains and in deep gulches.

hoodoo (hū'dō), *v. t.* 1. Same as *voodoo*. — 2. To bring or cause bad luck to, as a person or an enterprise. [Colloq.]

hood-sheaf (hūd'shēf), *n.* A sheaf used to cover other sheaves when set up in shocks.

hood-shy (hūd'shī), *a.* In *falconry*, afraid of the hood; unwilling to have the hood put on: said of a hawk.

hood-top (hūd'top), *n.* The hood or cover of a carriage. See *hood*, *n.*, 3.

hoodwink (hūd'wink), *v. t.* [*< hood + wink*; prob. orig. in ref. to hooding a hawk: see *hood*, *n.*, 2.] 1. To blind by covering the eyes; blindfold.

We'll have no Cupid hoodwink'd with a scarf,
Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath.
Shak., *R. and J.*, i. 4.

When the hawk was not flying at her game, she was usually hood-winked, with a cap or hood provided for that purpose, and fitted to her head.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 91.

2. To cover; hide.

Had it pleased him not to hoodwink his own knowledge,
I nothing doubt but he fully saw how to answer himself.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vi. 6.

For the prize I'll bring thee to
Shall hoodwink this mischance.
Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. To blind mentally; deceive by disguise; impose upon.

He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew
who struck him.
Sir P. Sidney.

Some to the fascination of a name
Surrender judgment hood-wink'd.
Cooper, *Task*, vi. 102.

=Syn. 3. See *deceive*.

hoodwink, *n.* [*< hoodwink*, *v.*] Disguise; concealment. *Davies*.

No more dooth she labour too mask her Phansye with
hoodwink.
Stanihurst, *Eneld*, iv. 176.

hoodwort (hūd'wért), *n.* A small American plant, *Scutellaria lateriflora*, with axillary blue flowers.

hoody (hūd'i), *n.* Same as *hoodie-crow*. *Montagu*.

hoer (hō'ér), *n.* Same as *huer*.

hoof (hōf), *n.*; pl. *hoofs* (hōfs), rarely *hooves* (hōvz). [*< ME. hoof, hof*, pl. *hoves, hovys*, *< AS. hōf = OS. OFries. hōf = D. hōf = LG. hōf = OHG. MHG. huof*, *G. huf = Icel. hōfr = Sw. hof = Dan. hof*, *hoof*. Cf. *OBulg. Bohem. Pol. Russ. kopyto*, *hoof*, referred to *kopati*, *Russ. kopate*, etc., dig; cf. *Skt. çapha*, a hoof, esp. a horse's hoof.] 1.

The casing of hard horny substance which sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot in many animals. A hoof differs from a nail or claw only in being blunt and large enough to inclose the end of the limb; and almost every gradation is to be found between such structures as the human nails, or the claws of a cat, and the hoofs of a horse or an ox. The substance is the same in any case, and the same as horn, being modified and greatly thickened cuticle or epidermis. See *hoofed*.

With the *hoofs* of his horses
shall he tread down all thy
streets.
Ezek. xxvi. 11.

Whatsoever parteth the
hoof, and is clovenfooted,
... that shall ye eat.
Lev. xi. 3.

On burnish'd *hooves* his war-
horse trode.
Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*,
[iii].

2. A hoofed animal; a beast.

Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not an *hoof*
be left behind.
Ex. x. 26.

He had not a single *hoof* of any kind to slaughter.

Washington.

3. In *geom.*, an ungula or part of a cylinder or cone cut off by a plane cutting both the base and the curved surface. — 4. In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, one of the smaller plates of translucent shell forming the head. — **Cleft hoof, cloven hoof**, the pair of hoofs of cloven-footed ungulates, as the ruminants. Each half of the supposed hoof is a complete hoof for its own digit. — **False hoof**, the hoof of a functionless digit, on which an animal does not walk, as one of the pair behind and above the other hoofs of the ox, deer, pig, etc. — **On the hoof**, alive; not butchered: used by cattle-men and butchers. — **To show the cloven hoof**. See *cloven*. **hoof** (hōf), *v. t.* [*< hoof*, *n.*] 1. To walk, as cattle; foot: with an indefinite *it*. [Colloq. or slang.]

To hoof it o'er as many weary miles . . .

As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.

Scott, *Ethwald*, from *Notes to L. of the L.*

2. To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground. [Colloq., southern U. S.]

hoof-bound (hōf'bound), *a.* In *farriery*, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof which occasions pain and lameness.

hoof-cushion (hōf'kūsh'ən), *n.* Same as *hoof-pad*.

hoofed (hōft), *a.* [*< hoof + -ed*.] Having a hoof or hoofs; ungulate, whether artiodactyl or perissodactyl: distinguished from *clawed*. — **Hoofed quadrupeds**, the mammalian order *Ungulata*.

hoofing-place (hōf'ing-plās), *n.* The place where a flock is herded. [Prov. Eng.]

Wherever he herds the lord's sheep, the several other
shepherds are to give way to him, and give up their *hoof-
ing-place*.
Hone's Every-day Book, II. 22.

hoofless (hōf'les), *a.* [*< hoof + -less*.] Having no hoof or hoofs.

hoof-mark (hōf'märk), *n.* The mark or trace left by an animal's hoof in stepping.

hoof-pad (hōf'pad), *n.* A protecting cushion fastened to a horseshoe or fixed to a horse's foot to prevent interference or injury, or to correct malformation.

hoof-pick (hōf'pik), *n.* A curved hook or hooked knife-blade used to remove stones, balls of snow, etc., from the bottom of a horse's hoof.

hoof-shaped (hōf'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a horse's hoof.

hoof-spreader (hōf'spred'ér), *n.* A device fitted to the foot of a horse to correct narrowness or malformation.

hoofy (hō'fi), *a.* [*< hoof + -y*.] Belonging to a hoof. In the quotation there is an allusion to Hippocrene, a fountain near Helicon, said to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus.

Then parts in name of peace, and softly on
With numerous feet to *Hoofy* Helicon.
Herrick, *Appendix*, p. 441.

hoo-hoo (hō'hō'), *interj.* [A redupl. of *hoo*.] An exclamation of excitement or delight, used to express approval or assent.

hoo-hoo (hō'hō'), *v. t.* [*< hoo-hoo*, *interj.*] To say "Hoo-hoo" to; approve by saying "Hoo-hoo": with reference to mobs or savages.

He was heartily hoo-hooed.

Assoc. Press Despatch, Sept. 1, 1887.

hook (hūk), *n.* [*< ME. hok*, *< AS. hōc*, sometimes spelled (to show the long vowel) *hooc* = MD. *hoek*, *hoek*, a hook, D. *hoek*, a hook, angle, corner, quarter, cape (> Dan. Sw. *huk*, a cape) = LG. *huk*, a hook, edge, corner; the kindred forms have a different vowel, and agree with AS. *haca*, a bolt or bar of a door, ME. **hake*, E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake*¹, *hake*², *hatch*¹.] 1. A curved or angular piece of metal or other firm substance, either separate or forming part of another object, adapted to catch, hold, pull down, or sustain something: as, a fish-hook; the hook of a gate-hinge; a pothook; a crochet-hook; a cotton-hook; a car-hook; the hooks of the teasel.

I will put my hook in thy nose, and my bridle in thy lips.

Isa. xxxvii. 29.

His buckler prov'd his chiefest fence;
For still the shepherd's hook
Was that which King Alfred could
In no good manner brook.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

2. A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle, especially one with a broad blade and a smooth edge; an instrument for cutting or lopping.

Make redie nowe iche nedeful instrument, . . .

The *hakes* that the fern awale shall bite,

And billes all thees brerers [read *breres*] up to smyte.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Great Kings and Consuls, who haue off for blades

And glistering Scepters handled *hooks* and spades.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 3.

3. A projecting point or spit of land on the sea- or lake-coast, which ends with a recurved or hook-shaped form: as, *Sandy Hook*, near New York.

Hooks are of the highest importance, being sometimes the only natural harbor along low flat coasts.

Poster and Whitney's Lake Superior Report, II. 260.

4. In *musical notation*, a pennant attached to the stem of eighth-notes, sixteenth-notes, etc.: as,

hook. Also called *flag*. — 5. One of the projecting points of the thigh-bones of cattle. Also called *hook-bone*. — 6. In *ship-building*, same as *breast-hook*. — 7. That which catches; a snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for; besides, that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

Mak sure the nooks

Of Maky's-muir crooks;

For the wily Scot takes by nooks, *hooks*, and crooks.

Pray of Support (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

8. A catch; an advantage. [Vulgar.] — 9. In *agri.*, a field sown two years in succession. [Local, Eng.] — **Barbless hook**, a fishing-hook with no barb; a needle-point hook. Such hooks have been used by the Japanese for centuries, and have recently been introduced into America. They are much used by fish-breeders, in order to avoid injuring fish taken to be kept for spawning.

— **Blunt hook**, a surgical instrument for seizing without piercing or tearing. — **By hook or by crook**. See *crook*. — **Calvarian hook**. See *calvarian*. — **Cross-eyed hook**, a hook used on trawl-lines, having the eye at the upper end of the shank at right angles to the direction of the point from the shank. — **Extension hook**, a kind of fish-hook; a trap-hook. — **Hook and butt**, a method of placing the ends of timbers so that they resist the tendency of tensile strain to part them. See *hook-scarf*. — **Hook and eye**, a metallic fastening for garments, consisting of a hook, commonly of flattened wire bent to the required shape, and an eye, usually of the same material, into which the hook fits. Under the name of *crochet* and *loop*, this form of fastening was in use as early as the fourteenth century.

The machinery of the frocks reminds one of the wedding morning in "Pickwick," when all the girls were crying out to be "done up," for they had *hooks and eyes* (on the back of their dresses), and the girls were helpless by themselves.

W. Besant, *Fifty Years Ago* (1887), p. 106.

Hook-and-ladder company, a company of firemen provided with a carriage containing ladders and large hooked instruments for tearing down buildings. — **Hook of nets**. Same as *gang of nets* (which see, under *gang*). — **Kirby hook**, a kind of fish-hook having the point bent to one side of the axis of the shank. It is the form most used in the United States. There are two sorts, *long-shank* and *short-shank*. — **Limerick hook**, a fish-hook first made at Limerick, Ireland, better adapted for artificial flies than for use with bait. — **Needle-point hook**, a barbless hook. — **Off the hooks**. (a) Out of adjustment; unhooked.

He lives condemned to his share at Brussels,

And there sits filing certain politic hinges,

To hang the states on he has heaved off the *hooks*.

B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, III. 1.

(b) Disordered; disturbed; sick. [Slang.]

In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily off the *hooks* that the ships are not gone out of the river.

Feyys, *Diary*.

(c) Out of existence; dead. [Slang.]

The attack was so sharp that Matilda was very near off the *hooks*.

Thackeray.

And Achilles cried, "Odzooks!"

I fear, by his looks,

Our friend, François Xavier, has popped off the *hooks*!"

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 32.

On one's own hook, on one's own account or responsibility; by or for one's self. [Colloq.] — **Pulley-suspension hook**, an S-hook (a double hook in the form of the letter S) which can be caught above a beam or rafter to afford a hold for a pulley, as for the block of a hay-fork. — **Sponge-hook**, a hooked two-pronged iron tool at the end of a wooden pole, with which sponges are gathered from the bottom. [Florida, U. S.] — **Standing part of a hook**, that part of a hook which is attached to a block or chain by means of which power is applied to it. The opposite end is called the *point*.

hook (hūk), *v.* [*< ME. hoken*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To fasten with a hook or hooks; catch or seize with or as if with a hook: as, to hook a trout.

The harlot king

Is quite beyond mine arm, . . . but she

I can hook to me.

Shak., *W. T.*, II. 3.

At last I hook'd my ankle in a vine.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

2. To attack with the horns; catch on the horns: as, to be hooked by a cow. — 3. To catch by artifice; entrap; insnare.

Hook him, my poor dear, hook him at any sacrifice.

W. Collins, *Armada*.

4. To steal by grasping; catch up and make off with. [Colloq. or slang.]

Is not this braver than sneak all night in danger,

Picking of locks, or *hooking* cloths at windows?

T. Tomkis (?), *Albumazar*, III. 3.

I hooked the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 219.

5. To attach by means of a hook, literally or figuratively.

The larboard galley, crippled but not daunted, swung round across his stern, and hooked herself venomously on to him.

II. intrans. 1. To bend; be in or take the form of a hook.

Her bill *hooks* and bends downwards.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 383.

2. To become attached by means of a hook; or something resembling a hook: as, a chain that *hooks* on to the watch.

Fal. Go, with her, with her; [to Bardsolph] hook on, hook on.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

3. To have a habit of attacking with the horns: said of a cow or other horned animal.—4. To turn away; depart; decamp: now (transitively) with an indefinite *it*, as a slang phrase.

Hokit out of havyn all the hepe somyn,

Hade hir at hor bake.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4621.

[That is, 'All the heap (fleet) together hooked out of haven, had the wind at their back.']

Every school-boy knows that the lion has a claw at the end of his tail, with which he lashes himself into fury. When the experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, *hooks it*.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, ix.

hooka, hookah (hō'kă), *n.* [E. spelling of Hind. and Pers. *huqqa*, a pipe for smoking, Pers. also a casket, < Ar. *huqqa*, a pipe for smoking, a casket, a box for pomatum; cf. Ar. *huqq*, a hollow place.] In India, the water-pipe for smoking. The smoke is drawn through water by means of a long flexible tube. The apparatus is commonly made of expensive materials and elaborately ornamented. Also spelled *hukah*. See *narghile, hubble-bubble*.

Sublime tobacco!

Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe.

When tipped with amber, mellow, rich, and ripe.

Byron, The Island, ii. 19.

The good old hookah days are past; cheroots and pipes have now usurped the place of the aristocratic silver bowl, the cut-glass goblets, and the twisted glistening snake with silver or amber mouth-piece.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 187.

hook-and-eye, n. See *hook and eye*, under *hook*.
hooka-stand (hō'kă-stand), *n.* A stand for supporting the bowl of the hooka at a convenient height from the ground.

hook-beaked (hūk'bēkt), *a.* Having a curved beak or bill; curvirostral.

hookbill (hūk'bīl), *n.* [*< hook + bill*]. 1. A curved or hooked bill or beak of a bird.—2. A spent male salmon whose jaws have become hooked.

hook-bill (hūk'bīl), *n.* [*< hook + bill*]. A bill-hook with a curved end.

hook-billed (hūk'bīld), *a.* Having a curved bill; hook-beaked.

hook-block (hūk'blok), *n.* A pulley-block fitted with a hook at one end.

hook-bolt (hūk'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having one end in the form of a hook.

hook-bone (hūk'bōn), *n.* Same as *hook*, 5.

hook-climber (hūk'klīmēr), *n.* A plant that climbs by the aid of hooks, as those developed on *Galium*, *Rubus*, *Rosa*, *Uncaria*, etc. These hooks, according to Darwin, do not curl as do tendrils, but act by hooking over the supports upon which they climb.

hooked (hūkt or hūk'ed), *a.* [*< ME. hoked; < hook + -ed*]. 1. Bent like a hook; hook-shaped.

The bill is short, strong, and very much hooked.

Pennant, British Zool., The Peregrine Falcon.

He clasps the crag with hooked hands.

Tennyson, The Eagle.

2. Having a hook or hooks; furnished with hooks: as, a *hooked* stick; a *hooked* chariot (one having sharp hooks projecting outward for offensive purposes, as used in ancient war).

The hooked chariot stood,

Unstain'd with hostile blood.

Milton, Nativity, l. 56.

Hooked gearing. See *gearing*.—**Hooked tool.** (a) A tool with one end bent to form three sides of a square, one side being prolonged to serve as a handle. (b) A chisel with the end bent at an angle, used in marble-cutting where the square chisel cannot conveniently be employed. (c) A tool similar to a scoper, used in wood-turning. (d) A bent knife for paring hoofs.



Hooka (a simple form).

hookedness (hūk'ed-nes), *n.* [*< hooked + -ness*]. The state of being bent like a hook; incurvation.

hooker¹ (hūk'ēr), *n.* [*< hook + -er*]. 1. One who or that which hooks. Specifically—(a) One who fishes with hook and line; also, a fishing-vessel engaged in fishing with the hook: distinguished from *netter*. (b) In the *sponge-fishery*, one who hooks up sponges. [Florida, U. S.] (c) An iron rod bent more or less like a hook at one end, used to hook up or pull out racoon-oysters, or knock the bunches of them to pieces. [Georgia, U. S.]

2. [Formerly *hoker*.] A thief; a filcher; a shoplifter.

A cunning filcher, a craftie hooker.

Florio.

These sly theeves and night-hookers . . . committed such felonious outrages.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

hooker² (hūk'ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *houker* (= G. Dan. *huker*), < D. *hoeker*, < *hook*, a hook. It was also called in D. *hookboot*, MD. *hookboot*, a fishing-boat, < *hook*, = E. *hook*, + *boot* = E. *boat*.] A two-masted Dutch vessel; also, a small fishing-smack used on the Irish coasts.

(*Hooker* or *Howler*).—A coast or fishing vessel—a small hoy-built craft with one mast, intended for fishing. *Hookers* are common on our coasts, and greatly used by pilots, especially off Irish ports. See Smyth's "Sailor's Word-Book."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 420.

(Sometimes used in contempt for any ill-conditioned or disorderly vessel.

I was overjoyed to find that the old hooker actually made two and a half knots.

The Century, XXVI. 945.

Something to set the old hooker creaking.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxviii.]

Hookeria (hū-kē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., after the English botanist Sir W. J. Hooker (1785–1865).] A genus of pluricarpous mosses, the type of the tribe *Hookerieae*.

Hookerieae (hūk-ē-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hookeria* + *-ae*.] A tribe of pluricarpous mosses, typified by the genus *Hookeria*. They are characterized by having the calyptra conical or mitrate, and nearly entire at the base; the capsule suberect, horizontal, or pendulous, and usually long-pedicled; and the peristome double, of 16, usually lanceolate, teeth. The same as *Hookeriaceae* of Muller and *Hookeries* of other authors.

Hooker's green. See *green* 1.

Hooker's gearing. See *gearing*.

hooky¹ (hūk'i), *n.* Same as *hockey*¹.

hooky², *n.* See *hooky*².

hookheal (hūk'hēl), *n.* The common labiate plant *Brunella* (or *Prunella*) *vulgaris*, the heal-all. Also called *hookweed*.

hooking-frame (hūk'ing-frām), *n.* A wooden frame fitted with hooks, on which fabrics may be hung for convenience in folding and measuring.

hook-ladder (hūk'lad'ēr), *n.* A ladder with a hook or hooks at the top for holding.

hook-land (hūk'land), *n.* Land plowed and sowed every year. [Eng.]

hooklet (hūk'let), *n.* [*< hook + -let*]. A small hook or hook-shaped process. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, a hamulus. (b) In *entom.*, one of the minute hook-shaped bristles found on the front edge of the posterior wings of many insects, and serving to hold the two wings of a side together during flight.

hook-money (hūk'mun'ē), *n.* A currency of Ceylon in the seventeenth century, consisting of pieces of pure silver twisted into the form of fish-hooks. Similar "coins" of silver wire were made in Lar, Persia, and were called *larins*; specimens also circulated in the Maldivé Islands. Some of the larins bear a brief inscription in Arabic letters.

hook-motion (hūk'mō'shon), *n.* In the steam-engine, a valve-gear which is reversed by V-hooks.

hook-nebbed, *a.* [ME. *huke-nebbyde*; < *hook* + *neb* + *-ed*]. Having a hooked beak.

[He was] *huke-nebbyde* as a hawke, and [had] a hore berde.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1082.

hook-net (hūk'net), *n.* A fishing-net having a kind of pocket formed by an L-shaped continuation. *E. H. Knight.*

hook-nose (hūk'nōz), *n.* A nose with a pronounced curve, suggesting the beak of a hawk; an aquiline nose.

Mr. Barton was immediately accosted by a person well-stricken in years, tall, and raw-boned, with a *hook-nose*, and an arch leer, that indicated at least as much cunning as sagacity.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

He had a *hook nose*, handsome after its kind, but too high between the eyes.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, l. 1.

hook-nosed (hūk'nōzd), *a.* Having a curved or aquiline nose.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and overcame.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

hook-pin (hūk'pin), *n.* A tapering iron pin with a hooked head, used for pinning the frame of a floor or roof together.

hook-rope (hūk'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope six or eight fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end, and whipped at the other, used in dragging chain cables out of the lockers, etc.

hook-scarf (hūk'skārft), *n.* A method of uniting timbers endwise so that they lock into each other. See *scarf*. *E. H. Knight.*

hook-squid (hūk'skwīd), *n.* One of the decapodous cephalopod mollusks of the family *Onychoteuthidae* (allied to the common squids or calamaries), remarkable for the length of their tentacles, the clubbed extremities of which are armed with hooks having their bases furnished with suckers, which the animals employ to seize their prey. They are often of large size, some attaining the length of 6 feet, and are much dreaded by bathers. They occur in most seas.

hook-sucker (hūk'suk'ēr), *n.* A fish which takes a hook or bait by a sucking motion.

hook-swivel (hūk'swiv'el), *n.* The swivel of a gorge-hook, used by anglers to enable them to put on or take off the bait.

hook-tip (hūk'tip), *n.* One of certain moths, particularly those of the genus *Platypteryx*, of which the wings are tipped with hooks. The scalloped hook-tip is *P. lacertula*; the pebble hook-tip is *P. falcata*.

hook-tool (hūk'tōl), *n.* 1. A hand-tool used in metal-turning, which is hook-shaped, and extends beyond the rest that supports it; a hanging-tool.—2. A bent tool for wood-turning, used in bottoming boxes, lids, or other hollow work.

hookum (hō'kum), *n.* [Hind. *hukm*, a command, order, decree: see *hakim*.] In India, an order or instruction from a person in authority. Compare *hakim*.

We had no *hookum* from the commissioner or deputy, but Hay's chuprassie worked very hard in and about the valleys and high-road.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 226.

hookumpake (hūk'um-pāk), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. *G. Trumbull, 1888.* [Worcester county, Maryland, U. S.]

hookweed (hūk'wēd), *n.* Same as *hookheal*.

hook-wrench (hūk'rench), *n.* A spanner having a curved or hooked end for grasping a nut or coupling-piece on a hose.

hooky¹ (hūk'i), *a.* [*< hook + -y*]. 1. Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.—2. Given to hooking; as, a *hooky* cow. [Colloq.]—3. Hooked. *Darvies.*

A miniature sketch of his hooky nose.

Hood, Miss Kilmanshock, Her Courtship.

hooky² (hūk'i), *n.* [In allusion to *hook*, *v. i.*, 4.] A pupil absent from school without leave; a truant: only in the phrase to *play hooky*, equivalent to to *play truant*. Also *hooky*. [School slang.]

He moped to school gloomy and sad, and took his flogging along with Joe Harper for *playing hooky* the day before.

S. L. Clemens, Tom Sawyer, p. 100.

hool¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *whole*. *Chaucer.*

hool² (hōl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *hull*.

Poor Leezie's heart maist lap the hool.

Burns, Hallowe'en.

hoolie (hō'lē), *n.* [Also *hooly*, *hoolie*, *huli*, prop. *holi*; < Hind. *holī*.] The great festival or carnival of the Hindus, held in the spring in honor of Krishna. The occasion is one of boisterous merry-making and fooling. Friends and strangers are pelted with red powder, or drenched with a yellow liquid from squirts. There is continual singing and dancing, more or less obscene, and tricks are played closely resembling the April-fooling of the English.

hoolock (hō'lok), *n.* [Also *hulock*, *yulock*, *yo-lock*; from a native name.] A species of *Hylobates* or gibbon, *H. hoolock*, inhabiting Assam in British India.

hooly (hū'lē), *a.* [See, also *huly*, in *Aberdeen heerie*, perhaps orig. **huvely*, < **huve*, *huve*, *hove*, *tarry*, *delay*: see *hore* 1.] Slow; cautious; careful.

hooly (hū'lē), *adv.* [See, < *hooly*, *a.*] Slowly; cautiously; softly; carefully; moderately. Also *hoolie*.

Deal hooly wi' my head, maidens,

Deal hooly wi' my hair.

For it was washen late yestreen,

And it is wonder sair.

Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 96).

hooly

O hooly, hooly gaed she back,
As the day began to peep.
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 102).
Hooly and fairly, softly and smoothly; cautiously and moderately.

Hooly and fairly nun ride far jounies.
Ferguson's Scottish Proverbs, p. 13.

Hoon (hōn), *n.* Same as *Hun*¹. *Sir W. Jones*.
hoondee (hōn'dē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *hundā*, a bill of exchange.] An East Indian draft or bill of exchange drawn by or upon a native banker or shroff.

hoop¹ (hōp or hūp), *n.* [*ME. hoope, hope*, a hoop, < AS. **hōp*, not found in the same sense of 'hoop,' but what seems to be essentially the same word is found in comp., *fen-hōp, mōr-hōp* (poet.), a hollow or pool, or a mound or hummock, or more prob. a recess, in a fen or moor; *hōp-gehuāst* (poet.), the dashing of the waves (against the shore of a bay?), deriv. *hōpig* (poet.), in hills and hollows (of the waves); also in compound place-names, as *East-hōp*, *E. East-hope*, *Bethlinghōp*, etc. (see *hope*², 2); further in comp. *hōp-pāda*, in a gloss, i. e. a 'hoop-tunie,' or circular cloak (?); = OFries. *hōp*, a hoop, band, = North Fries. *hop*, a hoop, band, ring, = D. *hoep* (also dim. *hoepel*), a hoop, = Icel. *hōp*, a small landlocked bay or inlet (named appar. from its circular form), > E. *hope*³, a bay or inlet: see *hope*² and *hope*³. Root unknown.] 1. A circular band or flattened ring of wood, metal, or other material; especially, a band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, etc., or for any similar purpose; also, that part of a finger-ring which surrounds the finger, as distinguished from the chaton.

A hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, v. 1.
The performance of leaping through barrels without heads, and through hoops, especially the latter, is an exploit of long standing. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 317.

2. A large ring of wood or iron for a child to trundle.

The boy . . .
Had tost his ball and flown his kite, and roll'd
His hoop to pleasure Edith.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. A circular band of stiff material serving to expand the skirt of a woman's dress: often used, either in the singular or in the plural, for the skirt itself so expanded. The hoop or hoop-skirt was evolved from the farthingale of the sixteenth century. (See *farthingale*.) The time of its greatest extravagance was the middle of the eighteenth century, when the bell-shaped skirt was expanded to enormous dimensions by hoops. At a later time the hoop consisted of two separate structures, one over each hip, the two being held together by a girdle. The use of hoops continued with some intermissions till about 1820. About 1852 skirts began to be expanded again by the use of crinoline petticoats (see *crinoline*), for which were afterward substituted underskirts (called *hoop-skirts*) with a series of hoops, at first of raton and whalebone and afterward of flat flexible steel, which at times were nearly as large as those of a century earlier. They went out of use again about 1870.

Th' important charge, the petticoat, . . .
Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, II. 120.

But from the hoop's bewitching round,
Her very shoe has power to wound.
E. Moore, *Spider and Bee*, *Fable x*.

It may be noticed that by the end of 1787 hoops had almost entirely gone out of fashion.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

4. Something resembling a hoop; anything circular: technically applied in botany to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the *Diatomacea*.

Hast thou forgot
The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy,
Was grown into a hoop? *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2.

Each organism forms a small box, the silicious walls of which completely enclose a space; these walls in many, if not in all, species are formed by two distinct plates or valves, each possessing its own hoop, one of which embraces or slides over the other like the lid of a box. This hoop, connecting zone or belt, may be single, double, or of complex structure. *Challenger Reports*, II. 3.

5†. A certain quantity of drink, up to the first hoop on a quart pot (which was formerly bound with hoops like a barrel).

I believe *hoopes* in quart pots were invented that every man should take his *hoope*, and no more.
Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*.

6†. An old English measure of capacity, variously estimated at from 1 to 4 pecks.
Half a hoop of corn.
Tullie, *Siege of Carlisle*, p. 22. (*Hallivell*.)

7. The casing inclosing a pair of millstones; also, a reinforcing band about one of the stones. — **Provisory hoop**, in *cask-making*, a device for straining up and holding the staves. It consists of a chain and double screws for tightening it. See cut in next column. — **To set the cock on hoop**. See *cock*¹.

2879



Provisory Hoop.

hoop¹ (hōp or hūp), *v. t.* [*ME. hooopen*; from the noun.] 1. To bind or fasten with a hoop or with hoops; provide with a hoop: as, to hoop a barrel or puncheon.

Good son, loke thy bagges be *hoopid* at the mothe a-bove,
The surer mayst thou put in thy wyne vn-to thy behoue.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

2. To clasp; encircle; surround.
Off with these robes of peace and clemency,
And let us hoop our aged limbs with steel,
And study tortures for this tyranny!
Beau. and Fl. (I), *Faithful Friends*, v. 2.

I hoop the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiac. *Cleaveland*.

hoop² (hōp), *v. and n.* Same as *whoop*.

hoop³ (hōp), *n.* [Also *whoop*, *houpe*, *hoope*; < F. *huppe*, OF. *huppe*, *hupe* = It. *upupa*, formerly also *upegā*, < L. *upupa* = Gr. *εποψ*, a hoopoe; prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry; hence the variation of forms. Cf. OHG. *wituhopfo*, -*hoffo*, MHG. *witchoffe*, G. *wiedehopf*, > appar. MD. *weedhoppe*, *wedehoppe* (also simply *weede*, *wede*, and *hoppe*, D. *hop*), a hoopoe, lit. 'wood-hopper,' < OHG. *witu*, = AS. *widu*, *wudu*, E. *wood*¹, + OHG. **hopfōn*, MHG. G. *hopfen* = AS. *hoppian*, E. *hop*¹; but the second element may have been suggested by the imitative name. Cf. Servian *hupak*, *hupac*, hoopoe; the general Slavic name is also imitative, in another form, OBulg. *vūdodū*, *vūdūdū*, Bohem. *dud*, Pol. *dudek*, Russ. *udodū*, Little Russ. *vdod*, *vdvud*, *udod*, *odud*, *udul*, etc. See *hoopoe*, the form now in use.] Same as *hoopoe*.

hoop⁴ (hōp), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *hoop*³.] A bullfinch. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hoop-ash (hōp'ash), *n.* 1. A species of ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, so called from the use of its flexible wood in making hoops. Also called *black ash*, *ground-ash*. — 2. The American nettle-tree, *Celtis occidentalis*. See *hackberry*.

hoop-bee (hōp'bē), *n.* A fossorial bee of the genus *Eucera*.

hoop-cramp (hōp'kramp), *n.* In *coopering*, a clutch for claspings and holding in position the lapped ends of a barrel-hoop.

hoop-driver (hōp'drī'vēr), *n.* A hand-tool used in driving the hoops over a barrel; also, a power-machine for doing the same work.

hooper¹ (hō'pēr or hūp'ēr), *n.* [*ME. hōop*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hooper² (hō'pēr), *n.* [*ME. hōop*² + *-er*; its cry is said to resemble the syllable *hoop*.] The European whooping swan, *Cygnus musicus*; so called from its cry. It is one of several swans which have the windpipe peculiarly coiled in a cavity of the breast-bone, and the bill not tuberculate. The adult is snow-white, with black feet, and a black bill blotched with yellow.

hooper³ (hō'pēr), *n.* Same as *hoopoe*.

hooper's-hidet, *n.* The game of blindman's-buff.

But Robbin finding him silly,
Most friendly took him aside,
The while that his wife with Willy
Was playing at *hooper's hide*.
The Winchester Wedding (old ballad).

hooping (hō'ping or hūp'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hoop*¹, *v.*] 1. Hoops in general, or the materials used for hoops. — 2. The hoops used in building or strengthening any article, as the hoops shrunk on a built-up gun.

For the whole length of the breech-screw, *hooping* is of no avail for only longitudinal strains are here developed.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's *Krupp* and *De Bange*, p. 77.

hooping-cough (hō'ping-kōf'), *n.* See *whooping-cough*.

hoop-iron (hōp'ī'ēr), *n.* Strap-iron or thin ribbon-iron from which hoops are made for baling cotton, securing packing-boxes, etc.

hoopkoop-plant (hōp'kōp-plant), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A low, spreading leguminous plant, *Lespedeza striata*, originally from China or Japan, but introduced (about 1850) into the southern Atlantic States, where it is rapidly spreading in old fields and waste places. It is greedily eaten by cattle.

hoopie (hō'pī), *n.* [Dim. of *hoop*¹, after D. *hoepel*, dim. of *hoep*.] A child's hoop, usually

hoop-snake

trundled with a wand called a *hoopie-stick*. [New York, U. S.]

hoop-lock (hōp'lok), *n.* A fastening formed by interlocking notches in the ends of a barrel-hoop.

hoop-net (hōp'net), *n.* A net the mouth of which is stretched upon a hoop, as a handle-net, dip-net, scoop-net, etc. A hoop-net with a rectangular or circular opening is often used to capture fish under the ice.

hoopoe, **hoopoo** (hō'pō, -pō), *n.* [The form *hoopoe* was doubtless orig. pron. like *hoopoo*, which, with *hoopoop*, first appears about 1667-78; an imitative var. or clipped reduplication of the earlier *hoop*, appar. after L. *upupa*: see *hoop*³.] A tenuirostral non-passerine bird of the family *Upipidae*. The best-known species is *Upupa epops*, the common hoopoe of Europe, a bird about 12 inches long,



Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

with a slender, sharp, decurved bill about 2½ inches long, and a large, thin, compressed, and semicircular crest, erectile at will, on the head. The general color is buff of some shade, varied with black and white on the wings and tail. The bird is insectivorous and migratory, and is widely diffused in Europe, Asia, and Africa. There are several other species of *Upupa*. The birds of the neighboring family *Irrisoridae* are known as *wood-hoopoes*. Also *hooper*.

"Vannellus" (the lapwing) is a new-made name of the French "vanneau": which bird, by a great mistake, hath been generally taken to be the upupa of the ancients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *hoopoe*.

Ray, *Dictionarium Trilingue*, p. 22.

You know the holy birds who run up and down on the Prado at Seville among the ladies' pretty feet — eh? with hooked noses and cinnamon crests? Of course. *Hoopoes* — *Upupa*, as the classics have it.

Kingsley, *Westward Ho*, xxvi.

hoopoopt, *n.* Same as *hoopoe*. *Charleton*.

hoop-petticoat (hōp'pet'i-kōt), *n.* 1. Same as *hoop-skirt*.

Must we accept the costume of to-day, and carve, for example, a Venus in a *hoop-petticoat*?
Hawthorne, *Marble Faun*, xiv.

2. A plant, *Narcissus Bulbocodium*, a native of heaths in France, so called from the shape of its flowers. See *narcissus*.

The daffodil, the "pheasant-eye," and the *hoop-petticoat* are all narcissuses, and bloom freely in-doors.

J. Habberton, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 367.

hoop-pine (hōp'pīn), *n.* A large coniferous tree, *Araucaria Cunninghamii*, a native of eastern Australia, where it attains a height of 200 feet and a diameter of 6 feet. Also called the *Moreton Bay pine*.

hoop-pole (hōp'pōl), *n.* A smooth, straight shoot of green wood, usually a sapling of small diameter, for making hoops for casks. [U. S.]

hoop-ring¹, *n.* [*ME. hope-ring*; < *hoop*¹ + *ring*¹.] A finger-ring.

A gret ring of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand, like a wedding ringe, a *hope-ringe*.
M.S. Ashmole, 802, fol. 56. (*Hallivell*.)

Hoop-rings and childrens whistles, and some forty or fifty dozen of gilt-spoons, that's all.
W. Cartwright, *Lady Errant* (1851).

hoop-shell (hōp'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Trochus*; a top-shell.

hoop-skirt (hōp'skért'), *n.* A petticoat stiffened and expanded by means of hoops of raton, whalebone, or steel. Also *hoop-petticoat*.

The *hoop-skirts* now in vogue typify the conceit, the empty pride and vanity, which, beginning with the upper circles, is mimicked and caricatured by all the orders of society, from the family of the millionaire down to that of the humble grocer and fruit-dealer.

W. Matheue, *Getting on in the World*, p. 315.

hoop-snake (hōp'snāk), *n.* A snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop; specifically, *Abastor erythrogrammus*, a harmless species of the family *Colubridae*, abundant in the southern United States.

hoop-tree (hōp'trē), *n.* A shrub or low tree, *Melia sempervirens*, a native of the warm parts of both hemispheres.

hoort, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hoar*. *Chaucer*.

hoose, hoose (hōs, hōz), *n.* [A dial. var. of *hoarse* (ME. *hose*, etc.): see *hoarse*; prob. confused in part with *hoast*, *haust*, *whoost*, etc.] A disease incident to cattle, especially to calves, characterized by a husky cough, loss of appetite, dry muzzle, coat rough and staring, quickened respiration, the horns hot, but the ears, nose, and legs cold, and the bowels frequently constipated. It is caused by the filling of the bronchial tubes and air-passages with hair-like white worms, the eggs of which are found on the grass in damp pastures.

Hoosier (hō'zhēr), *n.* [A name of homely form, doubtless of some forgotten local origin. Various stories are told to account for it, but none are authenticated by evidence.] An inhabitant of the State of Indiana: a nickname: also used adjectively. [U. S.]

It has been in my mind since I was a Hoosier boy to do something toward describing life in the back-country districts of the Western States.

E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 5.

hoot (hōt), *v.* [*<* ME. *houten*, *huten*, *huten*, prob. of Scand. origin, *<* OSw. *huta*, in the phrase *hut ut en*, cast out with contempt, as one would a dog, lit. 'hoot out one,' Sw. *huta ut*, take one up sharply, lit. 'hoot out.' Cf. MHG. *hiuzen*, *hūzen*, call to the pursuit; imitative words, in so far as they rest upon the exclamatory syllables, Sw. *hut*, begone, Sc. *hoot*, *hout*, *q. v.* (cf. W. *hut*, off, away, Ir. *ut*, out, pshaw, Gael. *ut ut*, interj. of dislike), D. *huit*, Dan. *huj*, ho, halloo. The reg. form repr. ME. *houten* would be *hout* (riming with *shout*, so reg. *houp* for *hoop*); but the imitation preserves the more sonorous sound.] *I. intrans.* 1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

And thow, Astrot, *hot* out and haue oute oure knaues, Coltyng and al hus kynne oure catel to saue.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 289.

The people poynted at her for a murthurer, yonge children *houted* at her.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

I am wretched!
Open'd, discover'd, lost to my wishes!
I shall be *houted* at.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

The agitators harangued, the mobs *houted*. *Disraeli*.

2. To cry as some owls: distinguished from *screech*.

The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders
At our quaint spirits. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3.

II. trans. To drive or pursue with cries or shouts uttered in contempt; utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

Away, and let me shift; I shall be *houted* else.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

His play had not been *houted* from the boards.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arbly.

hoot (hōt), *n.* [*<* *hoot*, *v.*] A cry or shout in contempt.

hoot (hōt), *interj.* [See *hoot*, *v.*] An exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief: equivalent to *fie*, *tut*, *tush*, *pshaw*, etc. Also *hoot-toot*, *hout*, *hout-tout*. [Scotch.]

hooting-owl (hō'ting-oul), *n.* Same as *hoot-owl*.

hoot-owl (hōt'oul), *n.* An owl that hoots: distinguished from *screech-owl*.

He could hear the . . . quail, *hoot-owl*, and screech-owl sing to perfection. *Connecticut Courant*, June 9, 1887.

hoot-toot (hōt'tōt'), *interj.* Same as *hoot*.

hoove, *v. i.* Same as *hoove*.

hoove, **hooven** (hōv, hō'vn), *n.* [*<* *hooven*, *a.*] A disease of cattle in which the stomach is inflated with gas, caused generally by eating too much green food. Also *hore*.

hooven, hooven (hō'vn, hō'vn), *a.* [Orig. pp. (dial. *hooven*) of *heave*, *q. v.*] Affected with the disease called *hoove*: as, *hooven* cattle.

hop (hop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hopped*, ppr. *hopping*. [*<* ME. *hoppen*, *hop*, leap, dance, *<* AS. *hoppian* (found only once, in the sense of 'hop, leap,' but the sense of 'dance' is proved by the deriv. *hoppestre*, a female dancer), also *hoppetan* = MD. *hoppen*, *hobben*, freq. *hoppelen*, leap, dance, D. *hoppen*, *hop*, = OHG. **hopfōn*, MHG. *G. hopfen* (also *hoppēn*, freq. *hoppeln*, of L.G. origin) = Icel. *hoppa*, *hop*, skip, = Sw. *hoppa*, *hop*, leap, jump, = Dan. *hoppe*, *hop*, skip, jump. Other forms are AS. **hyppan*, ME. *hyppen*, *huppen*, *hippen*, E. dial. *hip*, *hop*, skip, etc.

(see *hip*), and AS. *hoppetan*, ME. **hoppeten*, E. dial. *hoppet*, *hop* (see *hoppet*); not found in Goth. Hence *hopper*, *hopple*, *hobble*, etc.] *I. intrans.* 1. To leap, or move by successive leaps or sudden starts; skip, as birds; frisk or dance about; spring; specifically, as applied to persons, to spring or leap with one foot.

He cam *hopping* on as foot,
And winking wi' ae ee.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 396).

Every elf, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

The painted birds, companions of the spring,
Hopping from spray to spray, were heard to sing.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 46.

2. To limp; halt; walk lame.

The limping smith observ'd the sudden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden, Iliad*, l.

A diminutive old hag, who, with crutches, *hopped* forward to Abudah.
Sir C. Morell, tr. of Tales of the Genii, p. 25.

3†. To dance.

We olde men, I drede, so fare we,
Till we be roten, can we nat be rype:
We *hoppēn* away, while the world wot pype.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Reeve's Tale, l. 22.

Where woovers *hoppe* in and out, long time may bring
Him that *hoppeth* beat at last to have the ring.
J. Heywood, Proverbs.

Hopping mad, so mad as to hop or jump about in rage; violently angry. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Miss Fustick said Liddy Ann was too old to wear plumes.
Old Miss C— went straight and told her;
which made Liddy Ann *hoppin' mad*.
Mrs. Whitcher, Widow Bedott, p. 275.

= Syn. *Leap*, *Trip*, etc. See *skip*.

II. trans. 1. To jump over. [Colloq.]—2. In cutting rasps, to carry (the punch) with a skipping movement the required distance between the teeth: as, to *hop* the punch.—To *hop* the twig. (a) To escape one's creditors. (b) To die. [Slang in both senses. The latter is more common.] = Syn. See *skip*, *v. i.*

hop (hop), *n.* [= Dan. *hop* = Sw. *hopp*, a leap on one foot; from the verb.] 1. A leap, especially on one foot; a light spring.—2. A dance; a dancing-party. [Prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

Dancings are here [north of England, 1776] vulgarly called *Hops*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 302, note.

I remember last Christmas, at a little *hop* at the Park, he danced from eight o'clock till four.

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, ix.

The visitors lived in huge hotels, at one or other of which there was a ball every night—a *hop* was the charming Saratoga expression.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 166.

Hop, skip, and jump, the act of taking in succession a leap with one foot, a skip, and a jump with both feet.

hop (hop), *n.* [*<* ME. *hoppe* ('*hoppe*, sede for beyre [var. *bere*], humulus, secundum extraneos"—Prompt. Parv., A. D. 1440—the earliest instance in E.), *<* MD. *hoppe*, D. *hop* = MLG. LG. *hoppe* = OHG. *hopfo*, MHG. *hopfe*, G. *hopfen*, the hop. The ML. *hupa*, F. *houblon*, *houblon*, Walloon *hubillon*, *hop*, OF. *hoppe*, *houppe*, beer, are of D. origin. The MD. *hommel*, Icel. *humall*, Sw. Dan. *humle*, ML. *humulus*, *humulus*, NL. *humulus*, the hop, may be ult. connected with *hop*²; but evidence is lacking.] 1. A plant, *Humulus Lupulus*, of the natural order



Male Flowering Branch (1) and Fruiting Branch (2) of Hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).
a, male flower; b, female flower; c, single fruit; d, embryo.

Urticaceae, with long twining stems and abundant 3- to 5-lobed leaves. The female flowers, which grow in strobiles or catkins, are used to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors, and to preserve them from fermentation, their active properties depending on the presence of an aromatic and mildly narcotic resin, called *upulin*, secreted by the scales and fruit. The hop-plant is a dioecious perennial, indigenous in temperate Europe, Asia, and North America. It is trained upon poles, and requires to be cultivated with great care; a full crop is not produced till the fourth or fifth year after planting. The hops when ripe are plucked by hand, dried in a kiln called an *oast*, and packed into bags or pockets. They can be kept several years by tight packing. In medicine hops are used as a tonic and soporific, in tincture and infusion, and in some cases in bulk.

A land of hops and poppy-mingled corn.

Tennyson, Almer's Field.

There are makers of beer who substitute for the clean bitter of the hops some deleterious drug.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 141.

2. *pl.* The flowers of this plant, as used in brewing, medicine, etc.—3. Wood fit for hop-poles. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hop (hop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hopped*, ppr. *hopping*. [*<* *hop*², *n.*] *I. trans.* To treat with hops: as, to *hop* ale.

The worts [in operations of brewing beer] are then boiled and *hopped* in the copper.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 140.

The beers are very strongly *hopped*.

Thauring, Beer (trans.), p. 229.

II. intrans. To pick or gather hops.

After that, I was a-hopping, and made my 15s. regular at it, and a-haymaking.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 104.

hop-back (hop'bak), *n.* The vessel beneath the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops, and the perforated bottom of which strains off the hops from the unfermented beer.

hopbind (hop'bind), *n.* [*<* *hop*² + *bind*.] Same as *hopbine*.

It is . . . made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

hopbine (hop'bin), *n.* [Prop. *hopbind*, *q. v.* Cf. *woodbine*, *woodbind*.] The climbing or twining stem of the hop-plant.

hop-bush (hop'bus), *n.* A shrub, *Dodonaea triquetra*, of the natural order *Sapindaceae*, a native of Australia, where the capsules are used as a substitute for hops.

hop-clover (hop'klō'vēr), *n.* Same as *hop-trefoil*, 1.

hop-cushion (hop'kūsh'on), *n.* Same as *hop-pillow*.

hop-dog (hop'dog), *n.* A tool used for drawing hop-poles out of the ground. [Prov. Eng.]

hop-drier (hop'dri'er), *n.* A heated room or inclosure fitted with trays, etc., for drying hops; a hop-kiln.

hope (hōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoped*, ppr. *hoping*. [*<* ME. *hopen*, hope, sometimes merely expect, think, guess, without implication of desire; *<* AS. *hopian* (pret. *hopode*), hope, look for (followed by prep. *tō*, to, or by a clause with *that*, that), = D. *hopen*, *hoopen* = MLG. LG. *hopen*, *hopen* = MHG. *hoffen*, G. *hoffen* = Icel. *hopask*, refl., = Sw. *hoppas*, refl., = Dan. *haabe*, hope. Root unknown; the L. *cupere*, desire, does not agree phonetically: see *cupidity*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To entertain or indulge an expectation of something desired.

But if we *hope* for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it. *Rom.* viii. 25.

Are we to *hope* for more rewards or greatness,
Or any thing but death, now he is dead?

Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

2. To have confidence; trust with earnest expectation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? *hope* thou in God. *Ps.* xlii. 11.

And I can weep, can *hope*, and can despond,
Feel wrath and pity, when I think on thee!

Cowper, Task, iii. 841.

Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 91.

To *hope against hope*, to hope without hopeful prospect or encouragement; hope in the absence of all the conditions which justify hope.

II. trans. 1. To desire with expectation; look forward to as desirable, with the expectation of obtaining: with a clause (with or without *that*), or, less commonly, a noun as object.

My father dead, my fortune lives for me;
And I do *hope* good days, and long, to see.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

Now am I feeble grown; my end draws nigh;
I *hope* my end draws nigh.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

[*Hope* is also loosely used as synonymous with *desire*, *long for*, or *wish*.]

2†. To expect; regard as likely to happen; not implying desire: with a clause as object.

There ere many maners of thynkynges, whilke ere beste to the I cane noghte say, bot I *hope* the whilke thou fells maste sauour in and maste riste for the tyme it es beste for the. *Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Oure manciple, I *hope* he will be deed.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 109.

In his bosom he hid his hand
And said he hurt it on a brand.
"Thar-on," he said, "I haue slike pine [pain]
That I *hope* my hand to tye [lose]."

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

3. To imagine; have an impression; think: with an effect of irony: as, I *hope* I know what I am talking about. [Colloq.]

Why, very well; I *hope* here be truths.

Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 1.

hope¹ (hōp), *n.* [*ME.* *hope*, *hope*, expectation, ground or object of hope, < *AS.* *hōpa* (also in comp. *tō-hōpa*) = *D.* *hoop* = *MHG.* *hoffe* = *Sw.* *hopp* = *Dan.* *haab*, hope; from the verb.] 1. Expectation of something desired; desire accompanied by expectation.

Captain Swan . . . and his Men being now agreed, and they encouraged with the *hope* of gain, which works its way thro' all Difficulties, we set out from Cape Corrientes, March the 31st, 1686. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 280.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing which is apt to delight him.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xx. 9.

It was natural that the rage of their disappointment should be proportioned to the extravagance of their *hopes*.
Macaulay, *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future disposition or conduct of some person; trust, especially a high or holy trust.

Who [Abraham] against *hope* believed in *hope*, that he might become the father of many nations. *Rom.* iv. 18.

We have receiv'd a comfortable *hope*
That all will speed well.

Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, I. 1.

Just so much *hope* I have of thee
As on this dry staff fruit and flowers to see!
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 387.

3. That which gives hope; one who or that which furnishes ground of expectation or promise of desired good; promise.

When their brave *hope*, bold Hector, march'd to field,
Stood many Trojan mothers sharing joy.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 1430.

I was my parents' only *hope*,
They ne'er had one but me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

Then they [the nobles] enacted, that Edw. Brother of Edmund, a Prince of great *hope*, should be banish'd the Realm.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

4. The object of hope; the thing hoped for.

For we are saved by hope; but *hope* that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for?
Rom. viii. 24.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*.
Shak., 3 *Hen.* VI., v. 6.

5†. Expectation, without reference to desire; prognostication. [Rare.]

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's *hopes*.
Shak., 1 *Hen.* IV., i. 2.

Forlorn hope. See *forlorn*. = *Syn.* 3. Reliance, dependence.

hope² (hōp), *n.* [*ME.* *hope*, a valley, < *AS.* **hōp*, prob. in the same sense, but it is not found except in comp., with indeterminate sense: see *hoop*.] 1. A hollow; a valley; especially, the upper end of a narrow mountain valley when it is nearly encircled by smooth green slopes: nearly equivalent to *comb*³. [*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch*.]

Now ferkes to the fyrthe thees fresche mene of armes, . . .
Thorowe *hopes* and hymlande hillys and other.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2503.

Descending by a path towards a well-known ford, Dimple crossed the small river, . . . and approached . . . the farm-stead of Charlie's *hope*.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxiii.

The survey of 1542 describes the Redesdale men as living in sheels during the summer months, and pasturing their cattle in the grains and *hopes* of the country on the south side of the Coquet, about Wilkwood and Riddlees.

Hodgson, *Northumberland* (1827), quoted in *Ribbles* (Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86).

2. A mound; a hill. [*Prov. Eng.*] This word occurs in several place-names, as *Easthope*, *Kirkhope*, *Stanhope*, etc.

hope³ (hōp), *n.* [*ME.* *hōpr*, a small land-locked bay or inlet, named appar. from its circular form, the word being prob. identical with *hōp*, a recess or inlet, = *AS.* **hōp*, *E.* *hoop*¹, a

circular band: see *hoop*¹, and cf. *hope*², a valley.] An inlet; a small bay; a haven.

To the north is St. Margaret's *Hope*, a very safe harbour for ships.
Wallace, *Orkney*, p. 8.

It was a little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea. . . . It was called Wolf's-*hope* (i. e. Wolf's haven).
Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xii.

Hopea (hō'pē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, after John *Hope*, professor of botany in Edinburgh (1725-86).] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Dipterocarpaceae*. It is characterized by a short calyx-tube of five parts, two of which are extended into wings, a 5-cleft convolute corolla, 15 or 10 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary. They are resinous trees, with entire coriaceous leaves and flowers, often secured along the ramifications of the panicle. Ten species are known, natives of tropical Asia. *H. odorata* is an evergreen tree, 50 feet or more in height, a native of British Burma and the Andaman Islands. The wood is yellow or yellowish-brown, hard, and close-grained. It is the chief timber-tree of southern Tenasserim, being used for house-building, cart-wheels, etc. The tree yields a yellow resin, used by the natives, when mixed with beeswax and red ochre, to make a wax used to fasten their arrows and spear-heads.

hopeful (hōp'fūl), *a.* and *n.* [*< hope*¹ + *-ful*.] 1. *a.* 1. Full of hope; having desire with expectation of its fulfilment.

If ever he have child, abortive be it, . . .
Whose ugly and unnatural aspect
May fright the *hopeful* mother at the view.

Shak., *Rich.* III., I. 2.

For the air of youth,
In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 543.

2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising advantage or success: as, a *hopeful* prospect: often used ironically.

Horse could never passe;
Much lesse their chariots, after them: yet for the foot there
was
Some *hopefull* service, which they wisht.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xii.

While they [the people] were under the sense of their present miseries, Samuel puts them into the most *hopeful* way for their deliverance.

Stillingsfleet, *Sermons*, II. iv.

A republic in an over-civilized, highly centralized, bureaucratically governed country, with a religiously hollow, hasty, violent, excitable people, seems of all social experiments the least *hopeful*.

British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 429.

Among others, one of Lady Lizard's daughters, and her *hopeful* maid, made their entrance.

Steele, *Guardian*, No. 65.

= *Syn.* 1. Confident, sanguine, buoyant, enthusiastic.
II. *n.* A more or less wilful, troublesome, or incorrigible boy or girl, regarded ironically as the rising hope of the family. [Colloq.]

The young *hopeful* was by no means a fool, and in some matters more than a match for his father.

Trollope, *Dr. Thorne*, xxiv.

Mrs. Dr. Land's youngest *hopeful*, who had been brought away from home because it was discovered that she had been meditating a matrimonial alliance with the butler.

The Atlantic, LIX. 185.

hopefully (hōp'fūl-i), *adv.* In a hopeful or encouraging manner; in a manner to excite hope; with ground for expectation of advantage, success, or pleasure.

hopefulness (hōp'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hopeful, or of giving ground for hope.

hopeite, **hopite** (hō'pit), *n.* [After Professor Thomas Charles *Hope* of Edinburgh (1766-1844).] A transparent, light-colored mineral, a hydrous zinc phosphate, found in the calaminines of Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

hopeless (hōp'les), *a.* [= *Dan.* *haabløs* = *Sw.* *hopplös*; as *hope*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Without hope; having no expectation of gaining or attaining the thing desired; despairing.

I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*.

Shak., *Hen.* VIII., III. 1.

Hopeless grief that knows no tears.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 51.

2. Affording no ground of hope or expectation of good; despaired of: as, a *hopeless* case; a *hopeless* scamp.

The most *hopeless* idleness is that most smoothed with excellent plans. *Bayes*, *Eng. Const.* (Boston ed.), p. 150.

3†. Unhoped for; unexpected.

His watry eyes drizzling like deawy rayne
He up gan lifte toward the azure skies,
From whence descend all *hopelesse* remedies.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. v. 34.

Giving thanks to God for so *hopelesse* a delivrance, it pleased his Divine power, both they and their provision came safely aboard.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 94.

= *Syn.* 1. Desponding, discouraged. — 2. Incurable, irremediable, incorrigible, irreparable.

hopelessly (hōp'les-li), *adv.* In a hopeless manner; without hope; utterly; irretrievably.

For thus their sense informeth them, and herein their reason cannot rectifie them; and therefore *hopelessly* continuing in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, I. 3.

hopelessness (hōp'les-nes), *n.* The state of being hopeless; discouragement; despair.

hoper (hō'pēr), *n.* One who hopes. *Swift*.

hopes (hōps), *n.* A plant, *Matthiola incana*, the common stock.

hop-factor (hop'fak'tor), *n.* A dealer in hops; one who buys and sells hops, either on his own account or for a commission.

hop-feeder (hop'fē'dér), *n.* An insect which feeds upon the hop.

hop-flea (hop'flē), *n.* A very small coleopterous insect, *Haltica concinna*, destructive to hops. It is about one tenth of an inch long. The turnip-flea is another species of this genus.

hop-fly (hop'fli), *n.* An aphid, *Phorodon humuli*, found on hops.

hop-frame (hop'frām), *n.* A trellis or frame of poles or wires, on which growing hop-vines may be supported.

hop-frogfly (hop'frog'fli), *n.* Same as *hop-froth-fly*.

hop-frothfly (hop'frōth'fli), *n.* A species of froth-fly, *Aphrophora interrupta*, or *Amblycephalus interruptus*, which does much damage in hop-plantations, where it sometimes appears in great multitudes. It is about one fourth of an inch long, and of a yellow color variegated with black.

hop-garden (hop'gär'dn), *n.* Same as *hop-yard*.

Accounting new land best for hops, the Kentish planters plant their *hop-gardens* with apple-trees at a large distance, and with cherry-trees between.

Müller, *Gardener's Dictionary*.

hop-harlot, *n.* Same as *hap-harlot*.

hop-hornbeam (hop'hörn'bēm), *n.* The American ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica*: so called from the resemblance of the inflated involucre to the fruit of the hop.

hopingly (hō'ping-li), *adv.* With hope; with expectant desire.

hopite, *n.* See *hopeite*.

hop-jack (hop'jak), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat which has a false bottom to retain the solid contents of the mash-tubs, and to allow the wort to flow away. Before the wort enters this vat it is boiled, and the hops are then added.

hop-kiln (hop'kil), *n.* An apartment for drying hops; a hop-drier.

Hopkinsian (hop-kin'zi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Hopkins* (see def.) + *-ian*.] The surname *Hopkins* is a patronymic possessive or genitive of *Hopkin*, which stands for *Hobkin*, < *Hob*, a familiar form of *Robin* or *Robert* (see *hob*²), + *dim.* *-kin*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the New England divine Samuel Hopkins (1721-1803), or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* An adherent of the theological system founded by Hopkins and developed by Emmons and others.

Also called *Hopkinsonian*.

Hopkinsianism (hop-kin'zi-an-izm), *n.* [*< Hopkinsian* + *-ism*.] The theological principles or doctrines maintained by Dr. Samuel Hopkins. Hopkinsianism was Calvinistic, and a development of the system taught by Jonathan Edwards. It laid especial stress on the sovereignty and decrees of God, election, the obligation of impenitent sinners to submit to the divine will, the overruling of evil to the good of the universe, sin and holiness as not inherent in man's nature apart from his exercise of the will and as belonging to each man exclusively and personally, eternity of future punishment, etc. As a distinct system Hopkinsianism no longer exists, but much of it reappears in the so-called New England theology.

Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, and Taylorism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 700.

Hopkinsonian (hop-kin-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Hopkins* + *-on-ian*.] Same as *Hopkinsian*.

Hoplegnathidæ (hop-leg-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Hoplegnathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Hoplegnathus*. It is characterized by perfect ventral fins, the absence of a bony stay for the preoperculum, a continuous lateral line, naked jaws, and jaw-teeth confluent into a trenchant lamella. Four species are known as inhabitants of the Pacific ocean. Also erroneously written *Hoplegnathidæ*.

Hoplegnathus (hop-leg'nā-thus), *n.* [*NL.* (originally *Oplegnathus*): so called in ref. to the form of the jaws, likened to a horse's hoof; irreg. < *Gr.* ὀπλή, hoof (< ὀπλον, a shield, ὀπλα, arms), + γνάθος, jaw.] The typical genus of the family *Hoplegnathidæ*, remarkable for the



Hoplegnathus fasciatus.

exposed naked jaws, which somewhat resemble the margin of a hoof.

Hoplia (hop'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1803), < Gr. ὅπλις, arms; see *hoplite*.] A large genus

of scarabæoid beetles, typical of the family *Hopliidae*, having the last abdominal segment very short and the pygidium vertical in both sexes. There are more than 100 species, of all parts of the world; 12 are North American.

Hoplichthyidae (hop-lik-thi-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplichthys* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Hoplichthys*. The body and head are much depressed, a single dorsal ray and on each side a lateral row of large plates are developed, the body is bony, and the interoperculum is reduced and separated from the other opercular bones. The only known species, *Hoplichthys langsdorffi*, is an inhabitant of the Japanese seas.

Hoplichthys (hop-lik-this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλιον, a large shield, + ἰχθίς, a fish.] A genus of fishes, representing the family *Hoplichthyidae*. Also written *Oplichthys*.

Hopliidae (hop-li-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplia* + *-idae*.] A family of the melolonthid group of scarabæoid beetles, proposed by Burmeister in 1844, but not generally adopted.

hoplite (hop'lit), *n.* [< L. *hoplites*, < Gr. ὅπλιτης, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, < ὅπλον, lit. an implement or tool, pl. ὅπλα, implements of war, arms and armor.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, armed with helmet, cuirass or thorax, and greaves, and bearing a large shield, and, as weapons, a sword, one or more spears or javelins, and sometimes a battle-ax.

Hoplocephalus (hop-lō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλον, a large shield, + κεφαλή, head.] An Australian genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae*, having smooth scales in from 15 to 21 rows, entire subcaudal scutes, and no distinct neck. They are viviparous, very poisonous, and when irritated spread the neck to some extent like a cobra. *H. superbis* is an example. *G. Cuvier*, 1829.

Hoplonemertea (hop'lē-ne-mēr'tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλις, arms, armor, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] A division of nemertean worms, correlated with *Schizonemertea* and *Palæonemertea*, containing those in which the mouth is in front of the ganglia and the proboscis is armed with a stylet, as in *Nemertes* proper, *Amphiporus*, etc. *Hübner*. Same as *Tremacephala* (Keferstein).

hoplonemertean (hop'lē-ne-mēr'tē-an), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hoplonemertea*.

II. n. One of the *Hoplonemertea*.

Hoplia mucronata.
(Line shows natural size.)

Hoplite.—Achilles and Troilus, from a cup by Euphronios, about 480 B.C.

hoplonemertine (hop'lē-ne-mēr'tin), *a. and n.* Same as *hoplonemertean*.

Hoplonemertini (hop-lō-nem-ēr-tī-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλις, arms, armor, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] Same as *Hoplonemertea*.

Hoplophoridae (hop-lō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplophorus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil armadillos of South America, named from the genus *Hoplophorus*; the glyptodonts: same as *Glyptodontidae*, *l.* See cut under *Glyptodon*.

Hoplophorus (hop-lōf'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλοφος, bearing arms, armed, < ὅπλις, arms, armor, + φέρεω = *E. bear*.] *1.* A genus of crustaceans. Also written *Oplophorus*. *Milne-Edwards*, 1837.—*2.* The typical genus of *Hoplophoridae*. Several species are described from the Pleistocene of South America, as *H. euphractus*, *H. ornatus*. *Lund*, 1839.

Hoplopidae (hop-lōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hoplopus* + *-idae*.] A family of mites, typified by the genus *Hoplopus*. Also *Hoplopini*. *Canestrini and Fanzago*, 1877.

hoplopleurid (hop-lō-plō'rīd), *n.* A fish of the family *Hoplopleuridae*.

Hoplopleuridae (hop-lō-plō'rī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλις, arms, armor, + πλευρά, rib, + *-idae*.] A family of extinct Cretaceous and early Tertiary fishes, with the body generally provided with four rows of subtriangular scutes with intermediate scale-like smaller ones, and the head long and with produced jaws. It includes the genera *Dercetis*, *Leptotrachelus*, *Saurorhamphus*, etc. *Dercetidae* is a synonym.

Hoplopterus (hop-lōp'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλις, arms, armor, + πτερόν, a wing.] A genus of plovers having a horny spine on each wing; the spur-winged plovers. *H. spinosus* is an example. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

Hoplopus (hop-lō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅπλις, arms, armor, + πούς (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of scarabæoid beetles: synonymous with *Anomala*. *Samouelle*, 1819. (*b*) A genus of wasps, of the family *Odyneridae*, with about 20 European species. Also, improperly, *Oplopus*. *Wesm.*, 1833. (*c*) In *Arachnida*, a genus of mites, typical of the family *Hoplopididae*, erected for the reception of the *Caculus echinipes* of Dufour when this mite was proved to possess eyes. *Canestrini and Fanzago*, 1877.

hop-marjoram (hop'mär'jō-rām), *n.* A small labiate plant, *Origanum Dictamnus*, a native of Crete.

hop-medick (hop'med'ik), *n.* Same as *hop-trefoil*, *2.*

hop-mildew (hop'mil'dū), *n.* A fungus, *Sphaerotheca humuli*, living upon the hop.

hop-oil (hop'oil), *n.* An acrid oil obtained by pressure from the flower-heads of the hop, *Humulus Lupulus*.

hop-o'-my-thumb (hop'ō-mī-thum'), *n.* [For *hop on my thumb*, early mod. *E. hoppe upon my thombe* (Palsgrave), meaning a person so small that he can hop or dance upon one's thumb.] A tiny dwarf: sometimes applied in derision to a diminutive person.

He . . . was always wild ever since he was a *hop-o'-my thumb* no higher than the window-locker.

Hone's Every-day Book, II. 67.

At the next station we drank large quantities of hot milk, flavored with butter, sugar, and cinnamon, and then pushed on, with another chubby *hop-o'-my-thumb* as guide and driver. *B. Taylor*, *Northern Travel*, p. 58.

hopper (hop'et), *n.* [< ME. *hopper*, *hoper*, a mill-hopper, a seed-basket, a basket (not found in lit. sense), < AS. **hoppere*, a dancer (a masc. form to *hoppestre*, a female dancer (see *hoppestre*), not found, and probably an invention of Somner's), < *hoppian*, hop: see *hop*.] *1.* One who or that which hops.

Here were a *hopper* to hop for the ring.

J. Heywood, *The Four P's*.

Specifically—(*a*) A cheese-hopper. (*b*) A butterfly: same as *skipper*. (*c*) A grasshopper. (*d*) A saltatorial homopterous insect; a cercopid, in a broad sense: as, a frog-hopper; a tree-hopper. (*e*) A saltatorial beetle; one of the *Halticidae*. (*f*) A seal of the second year. [Newfoundland.] (*gt*) A wild swan. *Withals*, *Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 24. *2. pl.* A game in which the players hop or leap on one leg; hop-scotch.—*3.* A trough, usually shaped like an inverted cone, through which grain or anything to be ground or crushed passes into a mill: so called because at one time it had a hopping or shaking motion. It is now stationary, and leads the grain to the shaking-shoe.

The feed *hopper* of the thrashing-machine.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 26.

4. A tray or basket in which a sower carries seed; a seed-basket.

He heng an *hoper* on his bac in stude of a scrippe,
A busschel of bred-corn he bringeth ther-inne.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 37.

5. A boat having a compartment with a movable bottom, to receive the mud or gravel from a dredging-machine and convey it to deep water, where, on opening the bottom, the mud or gravel falls out. Also called *hopper-berge*.—*6.* Same as *hopper-car*.

Of the fifty-seven *hoppers* thrown over Opequan bridge, one-half can be put into suitable order again.

New York Tribune, June 10, 1862.

7. In a double-action pianoforte movement, a piece attached to the back of a key to raise the hammer. It permits the key to escape from the hammer after having impelled it, so that the hammer can immediately fall away from the string. Also called *grass-hopper*.

8. Same as *hoppet*, *3.*

hopper² (hop'et), *n.* [< *hop*², *v. i.*, + *-er*.] *1.* A hop-picker.

Many of these *hoppers* are Irish, but many come from London. *Dickens*, *Uncommercial Traveller*, xi.

2. In *brewing*, a vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort.

hopper-boy (hop'et-boi), *n.* A rake moving in a circle, used in mills to draw the meal over an opening in the floor, through which it falls.

hopper-cake (hop'et-kāk), *n.* [Cf. *hockey-cake*.] A seed-cake with plums on it, with which farmers treat their servants when seed-time is finished. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hopper-car (hop'et-kār), *n.* On railroads, a car for carrying coal, gravel, etc., in form resembling the hopper of a mill. Also *hopper*.

hopper-closet (hop'et-kloz'et), *n.* A water-closet having a pan standing above a trap and kept clean by flushing.

hopper-hipped (hop'et-hipt), *a.* Lame in the hip.

She is bow-legged, *hopper-hipped*.

Wycherley, *Love in a Wood*, ii. 1.

hopper-hood (hop'et-hūd), *n.* A hooded seal in its second year; a bedlamer.

hop-pest (hop'pest), *n.* An insect specially injurious to hops.

hoppesteret, *n.* [ME., mod. *E.* as if **hopster*, lit. a danceress, < AS. *hoppestre*, a danceress, a female dancer, < *hoppian*, hop, dance, + *-stre*, fem. suffix, *E. -ster*.] A woman who dances.

Yet sawh I brent the schippes *hoppesteres*.

The hunte strangled with the wilde beres.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1159.

[That is, literally, 'Further I saw burnt the dancing ships, the hunter strangled by the wild bears.' The true explanation appears on comparing the original *bellatrices carinae* (Statius, *Thebaid*, vii. 57), lit. 'warlike ships,' *bellatrices* being misread as **ballatrices*, fem. of LL. *ballator*, a dancer (< Sp. Pg. *ballador*, a dancer: see *bayadere*), < *ballare*, dance; see *ball*.]

hoppet (hop'et), *v. i.* [< ME. **hoppeten*, < AS. *hoppetan*, hop: see *hop*, *v.*] To hop. [Prov. Eng.]

hoppet (hop'et), *n.* [A variation of *hopper*¹, *n.*, after *hoppet*, *v.*] *1.* A hand-basket.—*2.* In *mining*, the dish used by miners to measure ore in.—*3.* In *glass-making*, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter: sometimes called a *hopper*, from its resemblance to the hopper of a mill.—*4.* An infant in arms. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

hop-picker (hop'pik'er), *n.* *1.* One who picks hops.—*2.* A contrivance for picking hops; specifically, a combined mill and cleaning-machine for stripping hops from the vines, sorting them, and freeing the catkins from the leaves and stems.

hop-pillow (hop'pil'ō), *n.* A pillow stuffed with hops, considered to be a soporific.

hopping¹ (hop'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hop*¹, *v.*] *1.* The act of one who hops or dances. Specifically—*2.* A dance; a hop; a country fair or wake at which dancing is a principal amusement. [Prov. Eng.]

Men made song and *hoppings*,

Ogain the come of this kinglys.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 132. (*Hallivell*.)

Formerly, on the Sunday after the *Encenia*, or Feast of the Dedication of the Church, it was usual for . . . the Inhabitants of the Village . . . to go to Feasting and Sporting, which they continued for two or three Days. In the northern parts, the Sunday's Feasting is almost lost, and they observe only one day for the whole, which among them is called *hopping*, I suppose from the dancing and other exercises then practised.

Bourne, *Antiquitates Vulgares*, xxx.

3. A game of prison-bars, in which the players hop throughout the game. [Prov. Eng.]

hopping² (hop'ing), *n.* [< *hop*² + *-ing*.] The act or occupation of picking hops from the vines; hop-picking.

hopping-dick (hop'ing-dik), *n.* A species of thrush common in Jamaica, the *Merula leucogenys*, which in its lively and familiar manners, as well as its sable plumage, and clear, rich, mellow song, greatly resembles the English blackbird.

hopping-john (hop'ing-jon), *n.* A stew of bacon with rice and peas. [Southern U. S.]

hopple (hop'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoppied*, ppr. *hopping*. [See *hobble*.] To fetter or hamper the legs, as of a horse, to prevent leaping or straying; hobble; hence, to trammel; entangle.

Superstitiously *hoppied* in the toils and nets of superfluous opinions. Dr. H. More.

A dozen or more oboz drivers were gathered around a cheerful camp-fire in the midst of their wagons, while the liberated but *hoppied* horses grazed and jumped awkwardly here and there along the road.

G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVI. 21.

hopple (hop'pl), *n.* [*< hopple, v.*] A fetter or shackle for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze, to prevent them from leaping or straying: used chiefly in the plural.

hoppo (hop'pō), *n.* [A corruption of Chin. *hupu*, board of revenue.] The superintendent of customs at Canton, China: so called by foreigners.

hop-pocket (hop'pok'et), *n.* A coarse sack for containing hops. As a measure a pocket of hops is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hundredweight, and is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

hop-pole (hop'pōl), *n.* A slender pole from 18 to 25 feet in height used to support a hop-vine. The arbor-vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis*, is most frequently employed in the United States, and the chestnut, *Castanea sativa* (C. vesca of Gartner), in England.

hop-press (hop'pres), *n.* In *brewing*, a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling.

hoppy (hop'pī), *a.* [*< hop² + -y¹*] Abounding with hops; having the flavor of hops.

hop-raising (hop'rā'zing), *n.* In *brewing*, the second stage of fermentation.

hop-sacking (hop'sak'ing), *n.* A coarse bagging made of a combination of hemp and jute.

hopscotch, *n.* See *hop-scotch*.

hop-scotch (hop'skotch'), *n.* [Appar. *< hop¹, v.*, + obj. *scotch¹*, a line scotched or scored. In this view the form *hopskot*, formerly in use, is a perversion.] A children's game in which the player, while hopping on one leg, drives a disk of stone or a fragment of tile with the foot from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced or scotched (scored) on the ground, neither the stone nor the foot being allowed to rest on a line.

A very common game at every school called *hop-scot*. Archaeologia, IX. 18 (1789).

hopser (hop'sér), *n.* [Irreg. *< hop¹, v.*] A lively country-dance, said to be of English origin.

hop-setter (hop'set'er), *n.* One who plants hops; an instrument for planting hops.

hopshackle, *n.* [Also *hobshackle*, *hapshackle*; appar. *< hop¹* (with ref. to *hobble*) + *shackle*.] A shackle or weight used to hobble a horse or other animal.

They shoue and sholder to stand formost, yet in the end they cum behind others and deserue but the *hopshackles*. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 128.

hop-tree (hop'trē), *n.* A North American shrub or small tree, *Ptelea trifoliata*, belonging to the rue family, having trifoliate leaves, and small



Hop-tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*).
a, male flower; b, female flower; c, fruit.

greenish-white flowers in terminal cymes. The fruit is a 2-celled and 2-seeded samara, winged all around, and somewhat resembling the hop, whence the name. Also called *wafer-ash*.

hop-trefoil (hop'trē'foil), *n.* 1. A leguminous plant, *Trifolium procumbens*, or yellow clover, naturalized in the United States from Europe. It is readily distinguished from the other clovers by its bunch of yellow flowers, which wither to the bright brown of a strobile of hops, to which it has some resemblance. It has been used for farm purposes, but is of little value. Also called *hop-clover*.

2. A farmers' name for *Medicago lupulina*, a plant closely resembling yellow clover, and abundant in waste lands and cultivated fields. It is distinguished from trefoil by its twisted legume. Also called *hop-medick*.

hop-vine (hop'vin), *n.* The climbing stem or bine of the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*.

hop-yard (hop'yård), *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

Hor (hōr), *n.* [Egypt.] Same as *Horus*.

horal (hō'ral), *a.* [*< LL. horalis, < hora*, hour: see *hour*.] Relating to an hour; hourly.

Horal variations of aerial bacteria. Science, VIII. 179.

horally (hō'ral-i), *adv.* Hourly.

horarius (hō-rā'ri-us), *a.* [*< ML. *horarius*, of an hour: see *horary*.] In bot., enduring for only an hour or two, as the petals of *Cistus*.

horary (hō-rā'ri), *a.* [= F. *horaire* = Sp. Pg. *horario* = It. *orario*, *< ML. horarius* (mostly as a noun) (cf. LL. *horarium*, neut., a dial), *< L. hora*, hour: see *hour*.] 1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours: as, the *horary* circle. —2. Continuing or lasting an hour; occurring once an hour; hourly.

His *horary* shifts
Of shirts and waistcoats.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, l. 1.

Their tranquillity was of no longer duration then these *horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer.

Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Horary astrology, circle, motion, question, etc. See the nouns.

Horatian (hō-rā'shan), *a.* [*< L. Horatianus*, relating to Horace, *< Horatius*, Horace (*> F. Horace*, *> E. Horace*). The poet's full name was *Quintus Horatius Flaccus*; *Horatius* was the name of a Roman gens.] Of or pertaining to the Latin poet Horatius Flaccus (Horace, 65–8 B. C.); resembling the poetry or style of Horace.

hord¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hoard¹*.

hord², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *horde*.

horde (hōrd), *n.* [= D. *horde* = G. *horde* = Dan. *horde* = Sw. *hord*, *< F. horde* (16th century) = Sp. *horda* = Pg. *horda* = It. *oraa*, a horde, = Bohem. Serv. *ordja* = Little Russ. *orda*, an army, = Ar. *aurdui*, a camp, *< Turk. ordū*, *urdu*, *ordū*, *ordā*, a camp, *< Pers. ordū*, a court, camp, horde of Tatars, also *urdu*, a camp, an army, the Hindustani language; see *Urdu*. The initial *h* is unoriginal, and is due to the French.] 1. A tribe or troop of Asiatic nomads dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle, or for war or plunder.

His [a Tatar's] *hord*, which consisted of about a thousand households of a kindred. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 421. Hence—2. Any clan or troop; a gang; a migratory crew; a multitude.

Each valley, each sequestered glen,
Mustered its little horde of men.

Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

Society is now one polish'd horde,

Form'd of two mighty tribes, the Bored and Bored.

Byron, Don Juan, xlii. 96.

I . . . clash'd with Pagan hordes, and bore them down. Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Golden Horde, a name given to the possessors of the khanate of Kipchak, a Mongol realm in eastern Russia and western and central Asia. This realm was founded in the thirteenth century and overthrown in 1480.

horde (hōrd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horded*, ppr. *hording*. [*< horde, n.*] To live in hordes; huddle together like the members of a migratory tribe: usually followed by *together*. Byron.

hordeaceous (hōr-dē-ā'shi-us), *a.* [*< L. hordeaceus*, of or relating to barley, *< hordeum*, barley: see *Hordeum*.] Barley-like; resembling barley.

Hordeæ (hōr-dē-ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hordeum + -æ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Gramineæ*, and typified by the genus *Hordeum*. The spikelets are one- to many-flowered, sessile on opposite sides of a zigzag-jointed rachis, which is excavated or channelled on one side of each joint, forming a spike; glumes frequently abortive or wanting. Also *Hordeæ* and *Hordeinea*.

hordein, hordeine (hōr-dē-in), *n.* [*< L. hordeum*, barley, + *-in², -ine²*.] A pulverulent substance left undissolved on treating barley-starch with acidulated water. It is not a simple body, but a mixture of starch-cellulose and a proteid. Watts, Diet. of Chem.

hordeolum (hōr-dē-ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *hordeola* (-lā). [NL., neut., *< LL. hordeolus*, m., a sty

(so called as resembling in size or shape a grain of barley), dim. of *L. hordeum*, barley.] In *pathol.*, a sty or small inflammatory tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

Hordeum (hōr-dē-um), *n.* [L., also *ordeum*, OL. *fordeum*, barley, = OHG. *gerstā*, MHG. *G. gerste* = D. *gerst*, barley; perhaps connected with *L. horrere*, bristle, Skt. *√ harsh*, bristle, said of the hair: see *horrent* and *horrid*.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Gramineæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hordeæ*, characterized by having the spikelets 1-flowered, 3 at each joint, but the 2 lateral usually sterile. The glumes are 6 in number, forming a kind of involucre, side by side in front of the spikelets, slender and pointed with an awn or of the form of a bristle. The grain is ovoid-oblong or narrow, adherent to the palea. About 12 species are known, natives of boreal Europe, Africa, temperate Asia, and America, including *H. sylvestricum*, the wild-barley of Europe; *H. pratense*, the meadow-barley of Europe and North America; *H. murinum*, the mouse- or wall-barley of Europe; *H. maritimum*, the sea-barley or squirrel-tail grass of western Europe; and *H. jubatum*, the American squirrel-tail grass. The cultivated barley belongs here, but the exact origin of the several forms under cultivation is obscure. See *barley*.

hore¹, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hoar*. Chaucer.

hore², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *whore*.

hore³, *pron.* See *he¹*.

horecop¹, *n.* [Early mod. E., *< ME. horecoppe*, *horecop*, *< hore*, whore, + *cop* (uncertain).] A bastard. Palsgrave.

For, syr, he seyde, hyt were not feyre
A *horecop* to be yowre heyre.

Sir Tryamour, l. 223.

horehound, *n.* See *hoarhound*.

horestrong¹, horestrang¹, *n.* Same as *harstrong*.

Horia (hō-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., appar. after *L. horia*, *oria*, a small vessel, a fishing-smack. The dim., NL. *Horiola* (*< L. horiola*, a skiff, a fishing-boat), is applied to a genus of hemipters.] A genus of South American coleopterous insects, of the family *Cantharidae*, the members of which are finely colored and of comparatively large size.

Horiidae (hō-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Horia + -idae*.] A family of heteromorous *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Horia*. Westwood, 1839.

horizon (hō-ri-zon), *n.* [Formerly with the accent on the first syllable (in ME. *orizonte* on the last), as from the F.; now pron. as if directly from the L.; = D. *horizon* = G. *horizont* = Dan. Sw. *horisont*, *< F. horizon* = Pr. *orizon* = Sp. Pg. *horizonte* = It. *orizzonte*, *< L. horizon* (*horizont*), *< Gr. ὁρίζων* (sc. κίκλος), the bounding circle, the horizon, ppr. of *ὁρίζω*, bound, limit, *< ὅρος*, a boundary, limit.] 1. The circle which at sea forms the apparent boundary between sea and sky, and on land would bound the sky were all terrestrial obstructions down to the sea-level removed. Called the *apparent*, *sensible*, or *visible horizon*, in distinction from the *astronomical horizon* (which see, below).

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this horizon.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Hence—2. The line that bounds the view; the limit of vision.

Our horizon is never quite at our elbows.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 141.

3. Figuratively, the limit of intellectual perception, of experience, or of knowledge.

The history of one horizon of life is that its own completion but prepares the way for a higher one, furnishing the latter with conditions of a still further development. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 433.

4. In *geol.*, a stratum or group of strata characterized by the presence of a particular fossil not found in the underlying or overlying beds, or of a peculiar assemblage of fossils. Such a bed or series of beds is often designated as the zone of the fossil or group of fossils in question, and such a distinctly marked division is sometimes called a *horizon*, as forming a convenient plane of reference for other groups of strata occurring above and below, and not so definitely marked by peculiar fossil contents.

Lepidodendra are especially characteristic trees of this horizon. Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, App., p. 277.

5. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a level or horizontal line or surface: as, the *horizon* of the teeth; the *horizon* of the diaphragm.—**Artificial horizon**, a contrivance for enabling an observer to determine the altitude of a star above the horizon when the horizon itself is not visible. It consists of a small hollow trough containing quicksilver or any other fluid the surface of which affords a reflected image of a celestial body. The angle subtended at the eye by the star and its image in a fluid being double the star's altitude, this angle, when measured and halved, gives the altitude of the star.—**Astronomical horizon**, the great circle of the celestial sphere midway between the zenith and nadir, its plane being perpendicular to gravity at any station.—**Celestial horizon**. Same as *astronomi-*

cal horizon.—Geographical horizon, a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, having any given station as its pole. The sensible horizon, or horizontal plane tangent to the surface of the earth at a given station, is sometimes distinguished from the rational horizon, or plane parallel to the sensible horizon passing through the center of the earth. —**Horizon of an artificial globe,** the broad horizontal ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles, which contain the months and days of the year, the corresponding signs and degrees of the ecliptic, and the thirty-two points of the compass. —**On the same horizon, in geol.,** said of fossils or strata which appear to be of the same age. —**Physical horizon,** the circle of tangency with the terrestrial sphere, or geoid, of a cone having its vertex at the eye of the observer. —**Rational or true horizon.** Same as astronomical horizon. —**Visible horizon.** See def. 1.

horizon-glass (hō-rī'zon-glās), *n.* In astron., the small plane mirror which is firmly attached to the frame of a quadrant or sextant, and has one half silvered. In measuring an altitude of the sun the observer looks directly through its transparent half toward the horizon at the point directly under the sun. Formerly two horizon-glasses were often used, one the front glass as above described, the other, the back glass, so placed that the observer looked through it to the point of the horizon opposite to that under the sun: this glass had simply a narrow unsilvered strip across its middle.

horizontal (hor-i-zon'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. horizontalis* = *G. horizontalis* = *Dan. Sw. horizontal* = *F. Sp. Pg. horizontal* = *It. orizzontale*, < *ML. horizontalis*, < *L. horizon*, horizon: see *horizon*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the horizon.

As when the sun new-risen
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
Shorn of his beams. *Milton, P. L., l. 595.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; at right angles to the direction of gravity at any station; being on a level; not vertical nor inclined: as, a horizontal line or surface; a horizontal position. Specifically—(a) In *mech.*, acting or working, or placed, wholly or with respect to its main parts, in a level plane: as, a horizontal drill; a horizontal boring-machine; a horizontal saw-mill and mortising-machine; a horizontal pump; a horizontal escapement; a horizontal steam-engine. (b) In *zool.*, being, as the parts, organs, surfaces, marks, etc., of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body: as, horizontal wings (those which, in repose, lie flat over the body, so as to be parallel to the supposed plane).

3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon: as, horizontal distance.—**Horizontal bar, battery, cornice, distance, leaf, mill, parallax, etc.** See the nouns.—**Horizontal line.** (a) In *persp.*, the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes; an imaginary line crossing a picture parallel to its base or bottom line, and at the assumed level of the eye of the observer. (b) In *figured bass*, a dash under a note indicating that the tones of the last figured chord are to be continued without regard to the tone of the bass.—**Horizontal line of Camper, in craniom.**, the intersection of the horizontal plane of Camper with the median plane of the head.—**Horizontal plane,** a plane parallel to the horizon, or not inclined to it; in *persp.*, a plane parallel to the horizon, passing through the eye and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—**Horizontal plane of Camper, in craniom.**, the plane passing through the center of the external auditory meatus on either side and the inferior nasal spine.—**Horizontal projection,** a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon.—**Horizontal range of a projectile,** the distance at which it falls on or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation.—**Horizontal root, steam-engine, etc.** See the nouns.

II. n. In *craniom.*, the line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear-cavity.

horizontality (hō-rī'zon-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*< horizon-tal + -ity*.] The state of being horizontal.

No vase nor statue breaks the dead horizontality of the parapet. *The American, XIII. 57.*

horizontalization (hor-i-zon'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< horizontal + -ize + -ation*.] In *craniom.*, the act of placing the skull for craniometrical measurement so that the plane taken as the horizontal datum-plane shall be truly horizontal. Anthropologists are not entirely agreed on a horizontal datum-plane, but the alveolocondylean plane is usually preferred—that is, a plane passing through the alveolar point tangent to the condyles. When this plane is made horizontal the skull looks to the horizon. When the skull is fragmentary the horizontalization may become a difficult problem, and the selection of an unusual datum-plane may be rendered necessary.

horizontally (hor-i-zon'tal-i), *adv.* In a horizontal direction or position; in the direction of the horizon; on a level: as, a line stretched horizontally.

It is occasionally requisite that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down as well as horizontally or equatorially. *Paley, Nat. Theol., viii.*

horkey (hōr'ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*².
horkey-load (hōr'ki-lōd), *n.* Same as *hockey-load*.

Hormaphis (hōr'mā-fis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄρεος*, a cord, chain, necklace, + *NL. aphis*.] A genus of plant-lice founded by Osten-Sacken in 1861, having the antennal joints deeply incised and

well separated, and the first two oblique veins of the fore wings uniting in a fork. The spinous



Female Spinous Gall-louse (*Hormaphis spinosus*), the fore wings showing abnormal venation. (Much enlarged.)

gall-louse, *H. spinosus*, forms on the stems of wych-hazel a gall, which is a deformation of the flower-bud.

Horminum (hōr-mī-num), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), < *Gr. ὄρεον*, a kind of sage.] A monotypic genus of plants belonging to the natural order Labiate and tribe Satureineae, the type of Endlicher's subtribe *Hormineae*, and of Lindley's tribe *Horminidae*. It is characterized by having the calyx 2-lipped; the corolla with incurved, ascending tube; the anthers linear, 1-celled, confluent; leaves mostly radical, dentate, the upper reduced to narrow bracts; whorls 6-flowered; flowers violet-purple. The single species, *H. pyrenaicum*, is a native of the mountains of Europe. Benthams makes *Horminum* a section of the genus *Salvia*; Moench, a subgenus of *Mentha*; Tournefort, a synonym for the genus *Salvia*.

hormogone, hormogon (hōr'mō-gōn, -gon), *n.* Same as *hormogonium*.

hormogonia, n. Plural of *hormogonium*.

hormogonium (hōr'mō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *hormogonia* (-i). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄρεον*, a cord, chain, + *γονιμος*, productive: see *gonimium*.] One of the common forms of gonidia of lichens, especially characteristic of the *Collema* group. It is small, moniliform, and contained in a syngonium.

hormogonium (hōr'mō-gō-ni-um), *n.*; pl. *hormogonia* (-i). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄρεον*, a cord, chain, + *γονος*, offspring.] In bot., a special reproductive body in the nostocs, having the form of a chain of roundish cells, from which new conobionts are formed. Also *hormogone, hormogon*.

The cells intermediate between two heterocysts escape in the form of a small chain, called a *hormogonium*, and swim about with a spiral motion through the water. They at length become quiescent and begin to divide both transversely and longitudinally. Of the cells thus formed some become heterocysts, and in process of time a new Nostoc is formed. *Parlow, Marine Algæ, p. 12.*

hormogonous (hōr-mog'ō-nus), *a.* [As *hormogonium* + *-ous*.] Possessing or resembling a *hormogonium*.

Hormospermæ (hōr-mō-spér'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ὄρεον*, a cord, chain, + *σπέρμα*, a seed, + *-æ*.] One of the principal divisions of the *Florideæ*, or red and purple seaweeds, as proposed by Agardh (1851). It includes the orders *Squamariaceæ* and *Sphaerococcoides*, and the suborder *Cramiæ* (also called *Delesseriæ*, from the genus *Delesseria*), characterized by having the spore-bearing filaments articulated in a moniliform manner, and superficial or radiating in the pericarp.

horn (hōrn), *n.* [*< ME. horn*, < *AS. horn* = *OS. horn* (in comp.) = *OFries. horn* = *OD. horn*, *horen*, *D. horen* = *MLG. horen*, *LG. horn* = *OHG. MHG. G. horn* = *Icel. Sw. Dan. horn* = *Goth. haurn* = *L. cornu* (> ult. *E. corn*², *cornet*, etc.) = *W. Gael. and Ir. corn* (the Old Celtic form is represented by the entry *káppon*, trumpet, in Hesychius), a horn; with formative *-n*, akin to *Gr. κέρας* (*kepar*), a horn (see *cerato-* and *carat*), with formative *-i*; of the same root as *AS. heort*, *heort*, *E. hart*, and *L. cervus*, deer: see *hart*¹ and *Cervus*. See *hornet*.] 1. An excrescent growth upon the head in certain animals, serving as a weapon of offense or defense. See def. 3. The horns of cattle, sheep, and goats are familiar examples. Such horns, technically called *cornua cava* or hollow horns, are permanent or non-deciduous; they always grow upon the head, and are hollow, being formed upon a solid core of true bone. They are usually in one pair, right and left; sometimes in two pairs, and in some fossil animals even in three. There may also be but one, as in some rhinoceroses, or there may be two placed one behind the other, as in others. True horns are distinguished from antlers by being hollow, permanent, and unbranched (except in the pronghorn antelope). They occur usually in both sexes. See *Cavicornia*, *cornu*.

And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns. *Rev. xiii. 1.*

It is said, "God sends a curst cow short horns." *Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.*

2. An antler of a deer. Antlers are not true horns, but are bony, solid, and deciduous, and are for the most part confined to the male sex. They are technically called *cornua solida* or *cornua decidua* (that is, solid or deciduous horns). See *antler*.

3. Hardened and thickened epidermis or cuticle, as that of which nails, claws, and hoofs con-

sist, differing from hair or other cuticular structures chiefly in density and massiveness. The character of horn as a cuticular outgrowth or appendage is well illustrated in the pronghorn antelope, in which the transition from a mass of agglutinated hairs covering a bony core of the frontal bone to hard horny substance at the tip is very gradual and readily observed. The thickened skin of the human heel is horn, and similar special thickenings are called *corns*. Tortoise-shell is another kind of horn, as are also the hard covering of the beak and feet of birds, the scales of reptiles, etc. Horn in this sense is related to bone or cartilage only in that it belongs to the same general group of connective tissues.

Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn,
Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn,
A book. *Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 129.*

4. Something made of horn, or like or likened to a horn in position, shape, use, or purpose.

The conquering Brute on Corineus brave
This horn of land bestow'd, and mark'd it with his name.
Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 505.

We skirt the western horn of Sabioncello, and another turn leads us through the channel.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 192.

The wood which grides and clangs
Its leafless ribs and iron horns.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

Specifically—(a) A feeler; a tentacle; an antenna; an ovipositor; also, the tuft of feathers upon the head of sundry birds, resembling a horn; a plume, as that of various owls.

As the snail, whose tender horns being hit,
Shrinks backward in his shelly cave with pain.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1033.

(b) A wind-instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape and size, and originally made of horn: as, a hunting-horn; a tin horn. In the simpler forms the horn is used chiefly to give signals, producing single or slightly variable loud tones. The hunting-horn, however, was early elaborated and made capable of producing a variety of calls, fanfares, and simple tunes. Wood, ivory, and various metals have been used for making horns.

He's blown his horn soe sharp and shrill;
Up start the deer on every hill.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, l. 159).

With horns and trumpets now to madness swell,
Now sink in sorrows with a tolling bell.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 228.

Waked at dead of night, I heard a sound
As of a silver horn from o'er the hills
Blown.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(c) By extension, a musical wind-instrument of the trumpet class, developed from the hunting-horn (previously modified for use in orchestras under the name *cornu di caccia*), and distinctively called the *French horn*, having a slender tube of brass or silver, several feet long, gracefully curved upon itself, terminating in a flaring bell, and blown through a mouthpiece of conoidal bore. Its tones



are harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, produced by slightly varying the method and pressure of the blowing. Its compass is about four octaves, the series of tones in the two upper octaves being diatonic and partially chromatic. In addition to these primary or open tones, modified or closed tones are produced by inserting the hand into the bell, so as to alter the pitch of an open tone chromatically. The pitch of the fundamental tone, and thus of the whole series of open tones, is altered by detachable crooks, which increase the actual length of the tube. From eight to twelve such crooks are made, pitching the instrument in nearly all the chromatic keys between the second C below middle C and the second B₄ below that. The key in which the instrument is to be set is indicated at the beginning of each piece; but the music is written in the key of C. The pitch of the tube is still further affected by the *tuning-slide*, which is one of the curves of the tube so arranged that it can be pushed in or out at will. Valves or valves are sometimes added to the tube to facilitate rapid passages. Horns are the most valuable orchestral instruments of their class. Their tone is mellow, pervasive, and blending, with a peculiar romantic quality. The French horn is sometimes used singly or as a solo instrument, but in orchestras it is nearly always combined in pairs or in quartets, and used both for melodic effects, especially in fanfares and similar figures, and for sustained chords as a harmonic basis for free instrumentation. (d) A drinking-vessel of the shape of a horn or made of a horn. See *drinking-horn*.

They attended the banquet and served the heroes with
Horns of mead and ale. *Mason, Notes on Gray's Poems.*

They sit with knife in meat and wine in horn.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(e) A long projection, frequently of silver or gold, worn on the forehead by natives of some Asiatic countries. (f) One of the extremities (cusps) of the moon when waxing and waning, and hence of any crescent-shaped object.

I saw a dolphin hang 't the horns of the moon,
Shot from a wave.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, l. 1.

The angelic squadron bright

Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx.

Milton, P. L., iv. 978.

Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn. Dryden.
The horns, or extremities of the bow, were two large
tufts of cocoa-nut-trees.

Cook, Voyages, l. i. 7.

(g) The horn of a cow or other animal, or, now, any similar
case or flask, used for holding gunpowder; a powder-
horn or powder-flask.

Each man . . . places a ball in the palm of his hand,
pouring as much powder from his horn upon it as will
cover it.

Audubon, Ornith. Biog., l. 293.

(h) *pl.* A head-dress worn during the first half of the fif-
teenth century, the general shape of which was that of a pair
of horns spreading like those of an ox. These head-dresses
consisted of stuffs embroidered and set with jewels, or of
nets (compare *crispine*) by which the hair was entirely or
almost entirely concealed, a veil covering the whole. (i)
A projecting part of a head-dress, especially of that of
women in the fourteenth century. (j) *Eccles*, either of
the corners or angles made by the front and ends of an
altar. In Christian churches, that at the left of the priest
when facing the altar is the *gospel horn*; that at his
right, the *epistle horn*.

Bind the sacrifice with cords, even unto the horns of
the altar.

Ps. cxviii. 27.

(k) In the Bible, a symbol of strength, power, or glory.

All the horns of the wicked also will I cut off; but the
horns of the righteous shall be exalted.

Ps. lxxv. 10.

And hath raised up an horn of salvation for us in the
house of his servant David.

Luke i. 69.

(l) In railroad-cars, a part rigidly fastened to the coupler or
draw-bar, by means of which the coupler and buffer-springs
are connected. *Car-Builders' Dict.* (m) Either of two pro-
jections on a side-saddle, serving to support the right leg.
(n) The beak of an anvil. (o) A branch of a subdivided
stream.

With sevenfold horns mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 409.

(p) *Naut.*, one of the ends of the cross-trees. (q) One of
the alternatives of a dilemma. See *dilemma*, l. (rt) The
imaginary projection on the brow of a cuckold. [Low.]
[This use, derived through Italian from Greek, is extreme-
ly frequent in the plays of Shakspeare and his contempo-
raries.]

If I have horns to make me mad, let the proverb go with
me; I'll be horn mad.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

(e) In bot., any process or appendage which is shaped
somewhat like the horn of an animal, as the spur of the
petals in *Linaria*, or the crest borne by the hoods in *Ascle-
pias*.

5. A draught of strong liquor: as, to take a
horn. See def. 4 (d). [Colloq.]

The chaplain gave us a pretty stiff horn of liquor apiece.
W. E. Burton, Waggeries.

6. In arch., the Ionic volute.—*Alpine horn*, a
long trumpet used by the Swiss mountaineers for sig-
naling and for musical effects.—*Amalthea's horn*, the
cornucopia, or horn of plenty.

With fruits, and flowers from Amalthea's horn.

Milton, P. R., ii. 356.

At the horn, put out of the protection of the law; pro-
claimed an outlaw. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Va-
grancy, p. 354, note. [Slang.]—*Bass horn*, a large deep
horn, once used in military bands.—*English horn*, a
tenor oboe. See *oboe*.—*French horn*, the orchestral
horn. See def. 4 (c).—*Horn for the thumb*, a kind of
horn thimble worn by pickpockets on the thumb to sup-
port the edge of the knife in cutting out purses.

I have your name, now I remember me, in my book of
horns; *horns for the thumb*, you know how.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Horn of plenty, or *cornucopia*, in classical myth., the
horn of the goat Amalthea by which the infant Zeus was
suckled, broken off by him and endowed with the quality
of becoming filled with whatever its possessor might wish
for; hence, in representation, a goat's horn as a symbol
of plenty or abundance in general.—*Horn-of-plenty*
grass, an Oriental grass, *Cornucopia cucullatum*.—In a
horn, not at all: a humorous expression of doubt or denial:
as, he will do it—in a horn (that is, will not do it). Some-
times, in provincial English use, extended to in a horn
when the devil is blind. [Colloq. or slang.]—*Sax horn*.
See *saxhorn*.—*To blow the buck's horn*. See *buck*.—
To come out at the little end of the horn, to come off
ill from any encounter or experience; come to grief: used
especially of one who completely fails in a boastful or
pretentious undertaking. [Colloq.]—*To pull or draw in*
one's horns, to repress one's ardor, or restrain one's pride:
in allusion to the snail's habit of withdrawing its feelers
when startled.—*To put to the horn*, in old Scots law,
to denounce as a rebel; outlaw for not appearing in the
court of summons. This was done by a messenger-at-arms,
who proceeded to the cross at Edinburgh, and among
other formalities gave three blasts with a horn, by which
the person was understood to be proclaimed rebel to the
king for contempt of his authority.—*To take the bull by*
the horns. See *bull*.—*Valve-horn*, a musical horn
with valves for altering the pitch of particular tones.

horn (hörn), *v. t.* [*horn*, *n.*] 1. To furnish
with horns.—2. To cause, *n.* 1. To furnish
as the mark of a cuckold; cuckold. [Low.]

Vol. I not repent me of my late disguise.

Mos. If you can horn him, sir, you need not.

B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

The moon embraces her shepherd;

And the queen of love her warrior;

While the first does horn

The stars of the morn,

And the second the heavenly farrier.

Tom o' Bedlam.

3. To give the shape of a horn to.—4. To treat
to a charivari, or mock serenade of tin horns,
etc. See *horning*, 2. [Local, U. S.]—5. To
adjust (the frames of a ship) in process of con-
struction so that they shall be exactly at right
angles with the line of the keel.

hornaget, *n.* [*horn* + *-age*, after the equiv.
F. cornage, < *L. cornu* (= *E. horn*) + *-age*.] A
quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the
lord of the manor for every ox worked in the
plow on lands within his jurisdiction. *Cot-
grave*, under *droict*.

horn-band (hörn'bänd), *n.* A band of trumpet-
ers.—*Russian horn-band*, a band of musicians each
one of whom plays upon a horn a single note only of the
scale. The horns vary in length from 12 feet to 9 inches,
according to the pitch of the note, and to play the chro-
matic scale through a compass of 3 octaves requires 37
players. This method of performing music was invented,
with a suitable system of notation, by J. A. Maresch, a
Bohemian domiciled in Russia, who gave his first per-
formance before the imperial court in 1755. His method
has been preserved in Russia down to the present time.
It admits of the performance with precision of somewhat
complicated music, including runs, trills, and other em-
bellishments, but the artistic value of the result is neces-
sarily small.

horn-bar (hörn'bär), *n.* The cross-bar of a car-
riage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring
stays.

hornbeak (hörn'bék), *n.* The garfish: same as
horn-eel, 2.

hornbeam (hörn'bēm), *n.* A small tree be-
longing to the genus *Carpinus*, of the natural
order *Cupulifera*. The American hornbeam, also called
blue beech, *water-beech* and *ironwood*, is *C. Carolini-
ana* or *Americana*. It is a shrub or small tree, 10 to 20
feet high, with very heavy, hard, close-grained wood, which
is sometimes used in making carpenters' tools, handles,
etc. The European hornbeam, *C. Betulus*, is also a small
tree, much planted in England. The wood makes a fine
elastic tip for a fishing-rod, and is also used for agricul-
tural implements, mallets, cogs of wheels, etc. Also called
yoke-elm, *hardbeam*, and *horn-beech*. See cut under *Car-
pinus*.

With thee, where Easna's horn-beam grove
Its foliage o'er me interwove,
Along the lonely path I've strayed.

J. Scott, Ode to Leisure.

horn-beast (hörn'bēst), *n.* An animal with
horns; a horned beast.

Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but
horn-beasts.

Shak., As you Like It, iii. 3.

horn-beech (hörn'bēch), *n.* Same as *hornbeam*.

hornbill (hörn'bīl), *n.* A large non-passerine
bird of the family *Bucerotidae*: so called from



Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*).

the horny casque, in some cases of enormous
size, which surmounts the bill. The bill is itself
very large, like that of a toucan, on which account the
hornbills have been associated with the toucans; they must
be classed, however, with the kingfishers and hoopoes,
notwithstanding the slightness of their superficial resem-
blance to these birds. There are two groups of hornbills,
the tree-hornbills and ground-hornbills. The latter, which
constitute the genus *Buceros*, have the casque quite hol-
low and in some cases open in front. One of the largest of
the tree-hornbills is the rhinoceros hornbill, *Buceros rhinoceros*,
having a bill nearly a foot in length, and surmounted
by a horn nearly as large. It inhabits Sumatra. The con-
cave-casque hornbill of Asia is *B. bicornis*. A Philip-
pine species is *B. hydrocorax*. African hornbills are chiefly
of the genera *Tockus*, as *T. erythrorhynchus*, and *Bycanis-
tes*, as *B. buccinator*; the ground-hornbills are also exclu-
sively African. All these singular birds are for the most
part frugivorous, and some of them are known to have
the curious habit of imprisoning the female in the hole in
which she lays her eggs, by stopping up the entrance, leav-
ing room only to pass in food to her during her confine-
ment.

hornbill-cuckoo (hörn'bīl-kúk'ō), *n.* An ani.
See *Crotophaga*.

hornblende (hörn'blend), *n.* [*G. hornblende*,
< *horn*, = *E. horn*, + *blende*, > *E. blende*: see
blende.] A common mineral, crystallizing in
the monoclinic system with a prismatic angle
of 124½°. Parallel to this, the fundamental prism, it
has perfect cleavage. It occurs usually in massive forms,
varying in structure from compact to columnar and fibrous,
with the fibers parallel or curved, and also, but less often,
lamellar. In composition it varies widely, from the white
tremolite, a silicate of calcium and magnesium, to the
green actinolite, which contains also more or less iron,
and to the dark-green, brown, and black varieties, parga-
site and common hornblende, which contain alumina as
well as lime, magnesia, and iron; manganese is also pres-
ent in some varieties, and less commonly sodium and po-
tassium. Asbestos, mountain-cork, and mountain-leather
are included here, and nephrite or jade is a tough, com-
pact variety. Hornblende is a constituent of many crys-
talline rocks, as syenite, diorite, hornblende schist, some
kinds of trachyte, andesite, etc. The name *amphibole* is
often used as the general term to include all the varieties.
The hornblende or amphibole group of minerals includes
also the related orthorhombic species anthophyllite, and
the monoclinic arvedsonite, crocidolite, glaucophane, etc.
In geology, *hornblende* or *hornblendic* is often prefixed
to names of rocks to indicate the accidental presence in
greater or less quantity of that mineral, in addition to the
other ingredients which the rock usually contains. Horn-
blende is a frequent result of the metamorphism of other
minerals, especially of augite.—*Hornblende andesite*.
See *andesite*.—*Hornblende basalt*, a very basic rock of
holocrystalline texture, somewhat porphyritic, contain-
ing a comparatively small amount of feldspar and scat-
tered crystals of hornblende. It is a characteristic rock of
the Rhöngebirge in Bavaria, etc.—*Hornblende gabbro*,
a variety of gabbro in which the diallage is more or less
replaced by hornblende.—*Hornblende rock*, a rock con-
sisting chiefly of black or dark-green hornblende, but of-
ten interlaminated with feldspar, quartz, or mica. Also
called *amphibolite*. The same rock when it has a schistose
character is called *hornblende slate* or *hornblende schist*.—
Labrador hornblende. See *hypersthene*.

hornblendic (hörn'blēd'ik), *a.* [*hornblende* +
-ic.] Containing hornblende; resembling horn-
blende.—*Hornblendic granite*. Same as *hornblende*
granite. See *granite*, l.

horn-blower (hörn'blō'ēr), *n.* [*ME. *horn-
blower*, earlier *hornblawere*, < *AS. hornblāwere*, < *horn*, *horn*, + *blāw-
ere*, *blower*.] One who blows a
horn; a trumpeter.

The *Horn-blower* [at Ripon] winds a horn
every morning at nine o'clock, before the
mayor's door and at the town cross.

Municip. Corp. Reports, 1835, p. 1710.

hornbook (hörn'būk), *n.* 1. A leaf
or page, usually one containing the
alphabet, the nine digits, and the
Lord's Prayer, covered with trans-
parent horn and fixed in a frame with a han-
dle: formerly used in teaching children to read.

He teaches boys the horn-book. Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

To Master John the English Maid
A Horn-book gives of Ginger-bread;
And that the Child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the Letter.

Prior, Alma, ii.

Hence—2. A book containing the first prin-
ciples of any science or branch of knowledge;
a primer.

horn-bug (hörn'bug), *n.* A very common North
American beetle, *Passalus cornutus*, of the fam-
ily *Lucanidae*, of large size, elongate form, and
shining black color with pitch-black legs, the
elytra sulcate with regularly impressed lines of
punctures, and the head armed with a stout
curved horn. Its whitish larva, found in decaying



Horn-bug (*Passalus cornutus*), natural size.

a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle; d, under side of three thoracic joints
of larva, showing legs; e, metathoracic leg of larva.

stumps and logs, has the third pair of legs rudimentary,
but the two anterior pairs are well developed. Riley, 4th
Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 139.

horn-card (hörn'kärđ), *n.* A transparent plate
of horn graduated for use on charts, either as
a protractor or for meteorological purposes, to
represent the direction of the wind in a cyclone.
Smyth.

horn-coot (hörn'kōt), *n.* The long-eared owl,
Asio otus. [Local, Eng.]

horn-core (hörn'kôr), *n.* The core of a horn; a projection or process of the frontal bone on which the corneous substance of a horn is supported and molded. It is true bone, of which the horny substance forms only a sheath.

The horns of the Bovidae consist of permanent, conical, usually curved, bony processes, into which air-cells continued from the frontal sinuses often extend, called *horn-cores*, ensheathed in a case of true horn.

W. H. Flower, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 431.

horn-cuirass (hörn'kwê-ras'), *n.* A coat of fence made of scales of horn stitched to a garment of leather or stuff. See *scale-armor*.

horn-distemper (hörn'dis-tem'pêr), *n.* A disease of cattle affecting the internal substance or core of the horn.

horn-drum (hörn'drum), *n.* A wheel having curved partitions which separate it into sections, used for raising water. E. H. Knight.

horned (hörn'd), *a.* [*<* ME. *horned* (with restored vowel), *<* AS. *hýrned* (with mutated vowel) (= OHG. *gi-hurnet*, MHG. *ge-hürnet*, G. *ge-hörnt* = Dan. *hornet*; = L. *cornutus*, *>* E. *cornute*, *q. v.*); as *horn* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a horn or horns, or something resembling a horn in its nature, use, position, or appearance: as, *horned cattle*; a *horned lizard*; the *horned moon*.

In that Desert ben many wyld men, that ben hidouse to loken on: for thei ben *horned*.

Manderiville, *Travels*, p. 274.

O, that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to out-roar
The *horned* herd! Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

The dim and *horned* moon hung low. Shelley, *Alastor*.

Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, having feathers on the head projecting like horns: as, the *horned owl*; a *horned grebe*. (b) In *entom.*, having one or more large horn-like projections. See cut under *horn-bug*. (c) Mitered. Halliwell. (d) In *her.*, having horns: an epithet used when their tincture is different from that of the rest of the creature.—*Horned beetle*, frog, grebe, hog, horse, lark, owl, pheasant, poppy, pout, ray, screamer, etc. See the nouns.—*Horned syllogism*. See *syllogism* and *dilemma*, 1.—*Horned toad*, viper, etc. See the nouns.—*Horned wavey*, in *her.* See *wavey*.

hornedness (hörn'dnes or hör'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being horned.

The ancient Druids had their superstitious Rites at the Changes of the Moon. The *Hornedness* of the New Moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an Omen with Regard to the Weather.

Bourne's *Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 390.

horn-eel (hörn'êl), *n.* 1. The larger sand-lance. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*: so called from its elongated body and produced jaws. [*Prov. Irish.*]

hornel (hörn'nel), *n.* [Reduced form of *horn-eel*.] The horn-eel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hornen (hörn'nen), *a.* [*ME. hornen* (with restored vowel), *<* AS. *hýrnen* (= OHG. *hurnin*, MHG. *hürnen*, *hurnin*, G. *hörnern*) of horn, *<* horn, horn: see *horn* and *-en*.] Of horn.

In voia of the *hornene* trumpe.

Wyclif, Ps. xcvii. 6 (Oxf.).

horner (hörn'nêr), *n.* [*<* ME. *hornere*, *hornare* (= MD. MLG. *horener*), a trumpeter; *<* horn + *-er*.] 1. One who blows a horn; a horn-player; a trumpeter.—2. One who works or deals in horn.

Even the horns of cattle are prohibited to be exported; and the two insignificant trades of the *horner* and comb-maker enjoy, in this respect, a monopoly against the graziers.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, iv. 8.

3†. One who horns or cuckold. [*Low.*]—4. In *old Scots law*, one who had been put to the horn, or publicly denounced and proscribed; an outlaw. [*Rare or obsolete in all uses.*]

horneress, *n.* A female horn-maker. *Palsgrave*.

Horner's method of approximation. See *approximation*.

Horner's muscle. See *muscle*.

hornet (hörn'net), *n.* [*<* ME. **hornet* (with restored vowel; not found), *<* AS. *hýrnet*, *hýrnete*, *hýrnette*, *hýrnetu* (with mutated vowel), earliest instance *hurnitu* (in a gloss, "crabro, waefes [wasp] vel hurnitu"), = MLG. *hornte*, *horntse* = OHG. *hornuz*, *hornaz*, MHG. *hornuz*, *horniz*, G. *horniss*; G. dial. dim. *hornissel* = MD. *hornsel*, *horsel*, *hursel* (Kilian), D. *horzel*, a hornet; appar. *<* AS. OHG., etc., *horn*, with the same formative that appears in another deriv. from the same ult. root, namely, AS. *heor-ot*, *heor-t*, E. *hart* = OHG. *hiruz*, G. *hirsch* (see *hart* and *horn*), the ref. being to the hornet's horns or antennae, or to the buzzing sound it makes; cf. MLG. *horener*, a hornet, also a trumpeter, 'horner,' OLG. "horn-beron, crabrones," hornets, lit. 'horn-bearers,' i. e. (perhaps) 'trumpeters,' = AS. *horn-bora*, tr. L. *cornicen*, a trum-

peter. The connection with *horn* is further shown by OFries. *horen-bie*, a hornet (Kilian), lit. a 'horn-bee,' *horen-toren*, a wasp (Kilian), LG. *hornke*, a hornet: cf. *hornken*, a little horn; cf. G. dial. *hornech*, and E. dial. *hornicle*, a hornet. But this connection may have originated in popular etymology; and the word may be really cognate with L. *crabro* (for **crasro* (?); cf. L. *tenebræ* as related to Skt. *tamisrâ*: see *dim*), a hornet, and with the Slavic, etc., forms: OBulg. *srâsha*, a wasp, *srâshenî*, a hornet, = Bohem. *srch*, *srsheti*, *srshañ* = Pol. *szerszeń* = Russ. *shershen*, etc., a hornet; OPruss. *sirsilis*, hornet, = Lith. *shirshlis*, *shirshû*, a wasp; cf. Bohem. *srsheti*, buzz. Observe that *crabro* also has cognate forms in L., Slav., Lith., etc.] 1. An insect of the wasp family, of the genus *Vespa*, much larger and stronger than wasps of other species, and capable of inflicting a more severe and painful sting. Hornets congregate in a cellular nest formed of a substance resembling coarse paper, elaborated from leaves and particles of wood. The nest is sometimes pendent, and sometimes placed in a hollow tree. The European hornet, *V. crabro*, and the American hornet, or yellow-jacket, *V. maculata*, are similar in character and habit. The name is often used for any large or formidable wasp, especially one whose sting is exceptionally painful.



American Hornet (*Vespa maculata*), natural size.

He's like a *hornet* now, he hums and buzzes
Nothing but blood and horror.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, iv. 4.

Who seem a swarm of *Hornets* buzzing out
Among their foes, and humming round about,
To spit their spite against their Enemies,
With poisonous Darts, in noses, brows, and eyes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. Figuratively, a person who annoys by frequent and persistent petty attacks.

More than one sultan, hoping to rid themselves of the annoyance, fitted out expeditions against the island with the design of crushing the *hornets* in their nest. Prescott.

To bring a nest of *hornets* about one's ears, to stir up enemies against one's self; bring upon one's self a swarm of troubles or vexations.

hornet-clearwing (hörn'net-klêr'wing), *n.* A hornet-moth, as *Sesia apiformis* or *S. bembeciformis*.

hornet-fly (hörn'net-flî), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*; a robber-fly.

hornet-moth (hörn'net-môth), *n.* A moth of the family *Sesiidæ* and genus *Sesia* or *Aegeria*: as, the lunar *hornet-moth*, *Sesia bembeciformis*.

horn-finch (hörn'finch), *n.* The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. [*Local, Eng.*]

horn-fish (hörn'fish), *n.* [*<* ME. (not found), *<* AS. *hornfisc* (= Icel. *hornfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hornfisk*), garfish, *<* horn, horn, + *fisc*, fish.] 1.

The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*: so called in allusion to the projecting jaws. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2.

A species of *Syngnathidæ*; a pipe-fish: so named in reference to the texture of the exoskeleton.—3.

The sand-pike or sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*, a percoid fish: so named in allusion to its color.

hornfoot (hörn'fût), *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed. *Hakevill*.

horn-footed (hörn'fût'ed), *a.* [*ME. not found*; AS. *horn-fôted*, *horn-footed*.] Hoofed. [*Rare.*]

Jingle of bits,
Shouts, arrows, tramp of the *hornfooted* horse
That grind the glebe to powder! Tennyson, *Tiresias*.

hornful (hörn'fûl), *n.* [*<* horn + *-ful*.] As much as a horn holds: said of a drinking-cup or powder-flask, especially one made of horn. See *horn*, 4 (d) and (g).

horngeld (hörn'geld), *n.* Same as *cornage*.

Hornie, *n.* See *Horny*.

hornify (hörn'ni-fî), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hornified*, ppr. *hornifying*. [*<* horn + *-i-fy*: see *-fy*.] 1. To make horny or of the consistence of horn.

A wrought-iron stalk is partly encased in a tube of vulcanite, or *hornified* India-rubber.

Dredge's *Electric Illumination*, I, App., p. lxxxii.

2†. To cuckold. [*Low.*]

This versifying my wife has *hornified* me.
Beau. and Fl., *Four Plays in One*.

horning (hörn'ning), *n.* [*Verbal n. of horn*, *v.*] 1. The appearance of the crescent moon.

They account . . . from the *horning* [of the moon], which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a crescent.

J. Gregory, *Posthuma*, p. 168.

2. A mock serenade with tin horns and other discordant instruments, performed either in humorous congratulation, as of a newly married couple, or as a manifestation of public disapproval, as of some obnoxious person. [*Local, U. S.*]

A few moments after the ceremony a gun was heard outside—the signal for the *horning*, without which in that region no wedding would be thought complete.

Examiner and Chronicle.

3. Public proclamation by the blowing of a horn; specifically, same as *letters of horning*. [*Scotch.*]—*Letters of horning*, in *Scots law*, a process issued under the signet, after a debt has been judicially established, directing a messenger to charge the debtor to pay within a specified time, under pain of being declared rebel, with a warrant also to seize movables, etc. See *caption*.

hornish (hörn'nish), *a.* [*<* horn + *-ish*.] Somewhat like horn; horny.

Temperance, as if it were of a *hornish* composure, is too hard for the flesh. Sir M. Sandys, *Essays* (1634), p. 21.

hornist (hörn'nist), *n.* [*<* horn + *-ist*.] A horn-player.

hornito (hörn-nê'tô), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *horno*, an oven, kiln, furnace: see *horno*.] In *geol.*, a low oven-shaped mound, common in the volcanic districts of South America, usually emitting from its sides and summit hot smoke and other vapors. Hornitos are only from 5 to 10 feet high, and according to Humboldt are not eruptive cones, but mere intumescences on the fields and sides of the larger volcanoes. Also called *horno*.

In every direction [in the lava desert in Iceland] there are innumerable *hornitos*, seemingly formed originally of a variety of strands of the fiery ooze twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, the outer surface suggestive of a tangle of intertwined snakes of inordinate thickness.

Nature, XXX. 564.

hornkecket, *n.* The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. *Palsgrave*.

horn-lead (hörn'led), *n.* Lead chlorid: so called by the old chemists because it assumes a horny appearance in fusing. See *phosgenite*.

hornless (hörn'les), *a.* [*<* horn + *-less*.] Having no horns.

The cattle of the highlands of Scotland are exceedingly small, and many of them, males as well as females, are *hornless*.

Pennant, *Brit. Zool.*, The Ox.

Heaps of ruin, *hornless* unicorns . . .
And shatter'd talbots, which had left the stones
Raw that they fell from. Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

hornlessness (hörn'les-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute of horns.

Herodotus's opinion as to the cause of *hornlessness* has been accepted by many writers down to modern times.

Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 897.

hornlet (hörn'let), *n.* [*<* horn + *-let*.] A little horn or projection.

Wings . . . embracing the keel and the *hornlets* of the awning. Sir W. Jones, *Select Indian Plants*, No. 60.

horn-machine (hörn'ma-shên'), *n.* A machine for sewing on shoe-soles: so called because the shoe is placed on a horn.

horn-mad (hörn'mad), *a.* Mad with rage at having been made a cuckold. See *horn*, 4 (r). Keep him from women, he thinks h's lost his mistress; And talk of no silk stuffs, 'twill run him *horn-mad*.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iii. 7.

horn-madness (hörn'mad'nes), *n.* The state of being horn-mad; raving madness.

Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when?
How and why? Mere *hornmadness*: have a care.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 832.

horn-mail (hörn'mäl), *n.* Scale-armor consisting of plates of horn. See *scale-armor*. This armor has been used by Oriental nations, and was introduced by the Emperor Henry V. of Germany as the defensive dress of a body of his troops. Horn has been found a valuable adjunct to defensive armor on account of its glossy surface, from which weapons glance. Compare *tilting-target*.

horn-maker (hörn'mä'kêr), *n.* 1. One who makes horns, especially drinking-cups so called.—2†. A maker of cuckolds. [*Low.*]

Virtue is no *horn-maker*; and my Rosalind is virtuous.

Shak., *As you Like It*, iv. 1.

horn-mercury (hörn'mêr'kü-ri), *n.* Mercurous chlorid, or calomel: so called by the older chemists because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See *calomel*. Also *horn-quicksilver*.

horn-mullet (hörn'mul'et), *n.* The stone-roller or black sucker, *Hypentelium* or *Catostomus nigricans*. [*Chesapeake Bay.*]

horno (hörn'nô), *n.* [*Sp.*, an oven, kiln, furnace, *<* L. *furnus*, *forus*, an oven, furnace: see *furnace*.] Same as *hornito*.

horn-of-plenty (hörn'ov-plen'ti), *n.* A European plant, *Fedia Cornucopia*.

hornotine (hōr'no-tin), *n.* [*< L. hornotinus*, of this year, *< hornus*, of this year (adv. *horno*, this year), perhaps contr. of **hovernus*, *< hic*, abl. *hoc*, this (cf. *hodie*, this day, to-day), + *ver*, spring (for 'year'): see *vernal*.] In *ornith.*, a bird of the year; a yearling.

horn-owl (hōrn'oul), *n.* See *owl*.

hornpie (hōrn'pī), *n.* The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Norfolk and Suffolk, Eng.]

horn-pike (hōrn'pik), *n.* [*< horn* + *pike*; cf. *horn-fish*. The AS. *horn-pic* means 'horn-peak,' the pinnacle of a temple.] The horn-fish or garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

hornpipe (hōrn'pip), *n.* [*< ME. hornpype*, *horn-pipe*; *< horn* + *pipe*.] 1. A musical instrument formerly used in England and Wales, perhaps the precursor of the English horn.

To awake
The nimble horn-pipe, and the timbriane,
And mix our songs and dances in the wood.
B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, l. 2.

2. An English country-dance of varied and hilarious character, usually performed by one person, and very popular among sailors.

Wherever in a lonely grove
He set up his forlorn pipes,
The gouty oaks began to move,
And flounder into hornpipes.
Tennyson, *Amphion*.

3. Music for such a dance or in its style.

horn-pith (hōrn'pith), *n.* The soft porous bone that fills the entire cavity of a horn.

Vast quantities of dilute phosphoric acid are formed in glue factories, by treating with muriatic or sulphuric acid and water bones and horn-piths.
C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 340.

hornplant (hōrn'plant), *n.* A seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*: probably so called from the leathery frond. Also called *hornweed*.

horn-plate (hōrn'plāt), *n.* One of the guide-plates in the pedestal of a car-truck, serving to hold the axle-box, and permit it to move up and down under the changing tension of the springs; an axle-guard.

horn-player (hōrn'plā'ēr), *n.* A performer upon the horn.

horn-pock, **horn-pox** (hōrn'pok, -poks), *n.* A light form of smallpox or of chicken-pox: a name loosely applied.

horn-poppy (hōrn'pop'i), *n.* Same as *horned poppy* (which see, under *poppy*).

horn-pout (hōrn'pout), *n.* Same as *horned pout* (which see, under *pout*).

You have pleasanter memories of going after pond-lilies, of angling for horn pouts—that queer bat among the fishes.
Lovell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 241.

horn-pox, *n.* See *horn-pock*.

horn-press (hōrn'pres), *n.* A special form of stamping-machine for closing the side seams of tin cans and boxes.

horn-presser (hōrn'pres'ēr), *n.* A horn-maker. The name refers to the practice of pressing horn softened by heat into shape by means of molds, etc.

horn-quick-silver (hōrn'kwik'sil-vēr), *n.* Same as *horn-mercury*.

horn-shavings (hōrn'shā'vingz), *n. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the antlers of deer.

horn-shoot (hōrn'shōt), *v. i.* To incline or diverge: said of any stone or timber which should be parallel with the line of a wall. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

horn-silver (hōrn'sil'vēr), *n.* Silver chlorid: so called because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See *cerargyrite*.

hornsmán (hōrnz'mán), *n.; pl. hornsmen* (-men). [*< horn's*, poss. of *horn*, + *-man*.] The horned adder or plumed viper, *Crotho cornuta*.

horn-snake (hōrn'snāk), *n.* The wampum-snake, *Farancia abacura*. See *Farancia*. [Local, U. S.]

All in the same instant a blaze of lightning discovered the maimed form and black and red markings of a "bastard hornsnake." *G. W. Cable*, *The Century*, XXXV. 733.

hornstone (hōrn'stōn), *n.* A very compact siliceous rock, differing but little from flint. It is usually of a dark color, and occurs in nodular masses and bands. The term is rarely used, and no distinct line of division can be drawn between flint, hornstone, and chert. Hornstone is used in pottery-manufacture to make the grinding-blocks of flint-mills.

horn-swivel (hōrn'swiv'l), *n.* A hook-swivel made of horn.

horntail (hōrn'tāl), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Uroceridae*; a tailed wasp: so called from the prominent horn at the end of the abdomen of the male. It is related to the saw-fly. See *Sirex* and *Urocerus*.

horn-thumb (hōrn'thum), *n.* 1. A shield or thimble of horn for the thumb, used by pick-pockets as a protection in cutting out purses.

I mean a child of the horn-thumb, a babe of booty, boy, a cutpurse.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 1.

I cut this from a new-married wife,
By the help of a horn-thumb and a knife.
Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

Hence—2. A pickpocket.

horn-tip (hōrn'tip), *n.* A button or knob placed on the end of the horn of an animal, as a guard or for ornament.

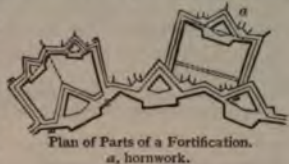
hornweed (hōrn'wēd), *n.* Same as *hornplant*.

hornwood, *a.* [Early mod. E. *hornewood*; *< horn* + *wood*.] Cf. *horn-mad*.] Same as *horn-mad*. *Stanhurst*.

hornwork (hōrn'wērk), *n.* In *fort.*, a work with one front only, thrown out beyond the glacis, for the purpose of occupying rising ground, barring a defile, covering a bridge-head, strengthening any weak salient, or protecting buildings, the including of which in the original enceinte would have extended it to an inconvenient degree. The front consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain, and usually defended, as in an independent fortress itself, by tenail, ravelin, and covered way. The flanks are protected by ditches, and run straight upon the ravelin, bastion, or curtain of the main defense, so that the ditch may be swept by the latter.

As the turn came about, I watched on a *horne worke* neere our quarters.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 6, 1641.

Where once they form'd their troops, Brigados,
Their *hornworks*, rampires, pallizados.
Cotton, *Scarronides*, p. 6.



Plan of Parts of a Fortification.
a, hornwork.

2. Resembling horn; hard or otherwise like horn; callous: as, *horny hands*.

Tyrreus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny fist*.
Dryden.

Unwonted tears throng to the *horny eyes*.
Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, II. 1.

The inside [of the walnut] can hardly be extracted in pieces of any bigness, because of the *horny* intervening ridges.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 437.

Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, chitinous: used to designate any hard part of the integument or interior organs of an insect. (b) In *bot.*, hard and close in texture, but not brittle, as the albumen of many plants. (c) In sponges, fibrous; ceratodous, as an ordinary sponge, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or a glass-sponge.

3. Having a horn or horns; having corns, callousities, or processes like horns.—**Horny sponge**. See *sponge*.

II. n. [*cap.*] The devil, as usually represented with horns: generally with the prefix *old* (Scotch *auld*). Also spelled *Hornie*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Oh thou! whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie.
Burns, *Address to the De'il*.

horny-fisted (hōr'ni-fis'ted), *a.* Same as *horny-handed*.

horny-handed (hōr'ni-han'ted), *a.* Having the hands hardened or calloused by labor.

Soft and tender as any woman was that *horny-handed*, snell, peremptory little man.
Dr. J. Brown, *Rab and his Friends*, p. 8.

The prejudice against the *horny-handed* toiler exists.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 87.

hornyhead (hōr'ni-hed), *n.* The American river-chub, *Hybopsis biguttatus* or *kentuckiensis*, a common cyprinoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States. Also called *jerker*.

horny-hoolet (hōr'ni-hō'let), *n.* The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. Also *hornie-hoolet*, *horny-ooleet*. [Scotch.]

hornywink (hōr'ni-wingk), *n.* [Cf. the Gael. name, *adharcan-luachrach*, i. e. little horn of the rushes.] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

horograph (hōr'ō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. ὁρος*, a boundary, limit, + *γράφειν*, write.] A closed curve traced on a sphere so that the radius vector

from the center of the sphere as an origin is constantly parallel to the normal surface round a closed contour drawn upon that surface.

horographer (hō-rōg'ra-fēr), *n.* [As *horography* + *-er*.] Same as *horologigrapher*.

horography (hō-rōg'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. horographie*, *< Gr. ὁρογραφία*, in *pl. ὁρογραφίαι*, annals, *< ὁρογράφος*, writing history by seasons or years, an annalist, *< ὥρα*, season, period, hour, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An account of the hours.—2. The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, or dials; dialing.

horologe (hōr'ō-lōj), *n.* [*< ME. horologe*, *orologe*, *orloge*, *horloge*, *orlige*, etc., *< OF. horologe*, *horloge*, *F. horloge* = *It. orologio* = (with loss of first syllable) *Pr. reloze*, *reloze* = *Sp. reloj*, *reloj* = *Fr. relógio*, a clock or dial, *< L. horologium*, *< Gr. ὁρολόγιον*, an instrument for telling the hour (*ὁρολόγιον σκιοθηρικόν*, a sun-dial, *ὁρολόγιον ὑδραυλικόν*, a water-clock, clepsydra), *< ὁρολόγος*, lit. 'telling the hour' (applied to an Egyptian priest or acolyte who carried a horologe), *< ὥρα*, hour, + *λέγειν*, speak, tell. Cf. *horology*.] 1. A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a clock; a time-piece of any kind.

I, whom thou seest with *horologe* in hande,
Am named tyme.
Sir T. More, *Pageant*, Int. to Utopia (trans.), p. lxxviii.

Repeated smoke-clouds, whereon, as on a culinary *horologe*, I might read the hour of the day. For it was the smoke of cookery.
Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 129.

On the left stands the slender octagon tower of the *horologe*.
Longfellow, *Hyperion*, I. 6.

2. One who tells the hour; a servant formerly employed to call out or announce the hours.

The *kok* that *orloge* is of thorpis lyte.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 350.

horologer (hō-rol'ō-jēr), *n.* [*< horologe* or *horology* + *-er*.] 1. One versed in horology; a writer on horology.—2. A maker or vender of clocks and watches.

Master George Heriot . . . paused at the shop-door of . . . the ancient *horologer*, and having caused Tunstall, who was in attendance, to adjust his watch by the real time, he desired to speak with his master.
Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, v.

horologia, *n.* Plural of *horologion* and *horologium*.

horologic (hōr'ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< L. horologicus*, *< Gr. ὁρολογικός*, telling the hour, *< ὁρολόγος*: see *horologe*.] 1. Pertaining to a horologe or to horology.—2. In *bot.*, opening and closing at certain hours: said of flowers.

horological (hōr'ō-loj'ik-āl), *a.* [*< horologic* + *-al*.] Same as *horologic*.

horologigrapher (hōr'ō-lō-jī-og'ra-fēr), *n.* [As *horologigraphy* + *-er*.] A describer or a maker of clocks or dials. Also *horographer*.

horologigraphic (hōr'ō-lō-jī-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [As *horologigraphy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to horologigraphy.

horologigraphy (hōr'ō-lō-jī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ὁρολόγιον*, a horologe, + *γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write, describe.] 1. An account of instruments that mark the hour of the day.—2. The art of constructing timepieces, as clocks, watches, and dials; horography.

horologion (hōr'ō-lō-jī-on), *n.; pl. horologia* (-ī). Same as *horology*, 2.

The *Horologion* . . . contains the daily hours of prayer, so far as respects their immovable portions.
J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I. 843.

horologist (hō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [As *horology* + *-ist*.] One versed in horology; a maker of timepieces.

As the *horologist*, with interjected finger, arrests the beating of the clock.
R. L. Stevenson, *Markheim*.

horologium (hōr'ō-lō-jī-um), *n.; pl. horologia* (-ī). [L., *< Gr. ὁρολόγιον*, an instrument for telling the hour, in *ML.* and *MGr.* a clock: see *horologe*.] 1. A clock.

It may be inferred from various allusions to *horologia*, and to their striking spontaneously, in the 12th century, that genuine clocks existed then, though there is no surviving description of any one until the 13th century, when it appears that a *horologium* was sent by the sultan of Egypt in 1232 to the Emperor Frederick II.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 12.

2. Same as *horology*, 2.—3. [*cap.*] A southern constellation of twelve stars, inserted by Lacaille east of Eridanus. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.—**Horologium Floræ**, or *Flora's clock*. (a) A horologe composed of different growing flowers, in which the hour is supposed to be shown by the successive opening and closing of certain developed buds. Thus, in England, the flower of the chicory opens from 4 to 5 A. M.; of the dandelion, from 5 to 6; of the pimpernel, after 8; and of the tiger-lily, from 11 to 12. (b) In *bot.*, a table of the hours at which the flowers of certain plants open and close in a given locality.

horologue (hor'ô-log), *n.* [Var. of *horologe*, with sense taken from *horoscope*.] The horoscope; destiny as indicated by the stars.

Seven days after the birth of Meleager the Fates told the *horologue* of the child. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 212.

horology (hō-rōl'ô-jī), *n.*; pl. *horologies* (-jiz). [*L. horologium*, *Gr. ὁρολόγιον*, a horologe: see *horologe*. In def. 3 used as if *Gr. ὁρολογία*, *Gr. ὁρολόγος*, telling the hour: see *horologe* and *-ology*.] 1. A contrivance for measuring time; a timepiece.

He betaketh himself to the refreshing of his bodie, which is noted and set downe by the Greek letters of the diall (wherewith the Romane *horologies* were marked, as ours be with their numerall letters), whereby the time is described. *Holinshed, Descrip. of England*, vii.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the offices for the canonical hours, from matins (mesonycticon) to complin (apodeipnon) inclusive, as well as antiphons, hymns, etc., from the menology and other books, some short occasional offices, and several canons of odes. Generally the calendar is prefixed. In its complete form the book is called *The Great Horology*. On the whole, the horology corresponds to the Western breviary, with considerable differences, however, both of contents and arrangement. Also called *horologion* or *horologium*.

3. The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing, regulating, testing, etc., machines for indicating divisions of time, as clocks and watches.

horometer (hō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. horomètre* = *Pg. horómetro*, *Gr. ὥρα*, an hour, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring time.

horometrical (hō-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [As *horometry* + *-ic-al*.] Belonging to horometry.

horometry (hō-rom'e-tri), *n.* [= *F. horométrie* = *Pg. horometria* = *It. orometria*; as *horometer* + *-y*.] The art of determining the exact error of a timepiece by observation; also, more generally, the art of keeping time, or of knowing the time of day.

Horometrie is an art mathematicall which demonstrateth how at all times appointed the precise usuall denomination of time may be known for any place assigned. *Dee, Preface to Euclid* (1590).

It is, I confess, no easie wonder how the horometry of antiquity discovered not this artifice (of wheels). *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 18.

horopter (hō-rop'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ὁπός*, a boundary (see *horizon*), + *ὀπτήρ*, one who looks, *Gr. ὀπτεύειν*, see: see *optic*.] The locus of all the points in space which in any position of the eyes form images falling upon corresponding points of the two retinæ.

The *horopter*, being the only line or surface of single vision, has to be transferred to a remoter position by the outward or divergent movement of the eyes in order to effect the combination of homonymous images, and to a nearer position by the inward or convergent movement in order to combine heteronymous images. *J. H. Hyslop, Mind*, XIII. 505.

horopterical (hor-op-ter'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὁροπτήρ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the horopter.

Objects lying in a horizontal circle passing through the point of sight and the centers of the eyes are usually supposed to be seen single. . . . This circle has been called the *horopterical* circle of Müller. *Le Conte, Sight*, p. 99.

horoscope (hor'ô-skōp), *n.* [*F. horoscope* = *Sp. Pg. horoscopo* = *It. oroscopo* = *L. horoscopium*, *Gr. ὁροσκοπεῖν*, also *ὁροσκόπιον*, a nativity, horoscope (also a horologe), *Gr. ὁροσκόπος*, one who observes the hour of a birth, also a horoscope, *Gr. ὥρα*, hour, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *hour* and *scope, skeptic*.] 1. In *astrol.*: (a) That part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the instant of a nativity.

May stormless stars control thy horoscope. *Lowell, Bon Voyage*.

(b) The figure or diagram of the twelve houses of heaven, with the positions of the planets, used by astrologers in calculating nativities and in answering horary questions.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope Be lodged with fortitudes and fortunes, To make you blessed in your designs. *T. Tomkis (?) Albumazar*, vii. 147.

"There lay," said Sir Edward, "on his table his horoscope and nativity calculated, with some writing under it." *Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 18, 1673.

2. A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua.—3. A table of the length of the days and nights at different places.—To cast a horoscope, to calculate the part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the time of a nativity or at the moment of asking a horary question, and thence to erect a figure of the heavens, with a view to considering the influences of the stars upon human affairs or upon the destiny of a person.

The court astrologers, according to custom, cast the horoscope of the infant, but were seized with fear and trembling as they regarded it. *Irving, Granada*, p. 15.

horoscoper (hor'ô-skō-pēr), *n.* One versed in horoscopy. Also *horoscopist*.

The astrologers, *horoscopers*, and other such, are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of Mathematicians. *Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author*, iii. § 1.

horoscopic (hor'ô-skōp'ik), *a.* [*L. horoscopus*, *Gr. ὁροσκόπος*, horoscope: see *horoscope*.] Relating to horoscopy.

horoscopical (hor'ô-skōp'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. ὁροσκοπία* + *-al*.] Same as *horoscopic*.

horoscopist (hō-ros'kō-pist), *n.* [*Gr. ὁροσκόπος* + *-ist*.] Same as *horoscoper*.

horoscopy (hō-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [*Gr. ὁροσκοπία*, casting a nativity, *Gr. ὁροσκόπος*, one who observes the hour of birth, a horoscope: see *horoscope*.]

1. The art or practice of foretelling future events by observation of the stars and planets.—2. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

The aspect of the stars at their nativity . . . was called *horoscopy*, and esteemed a part of judicial astrology. *Hobbes, Of Man*, xii.

horowt, *a.* Same as *hory*.

Horra goose. See *goose*.

horrendous (hō-ren'dus), *a.* [= *OF. horrendo* = *It. orrendo*, *L. horrendus*, fearful, terrible, ger. of *horre*, tremble with fright: see *horrent, horrid*.] Fearful; frightful.

Horrendous earthquakes. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris.*, Hist. Boston.

horrent (hor'ent), *a.* [*L. horren(t)-s*, bristly, shaggy, rough, ppr. of *horre*, bristle, shake, shiver, tremble with cold or with fear, be terrified, dread: cf. *Skt. √harsh*, bristle. Cf. *Hordeum*.] 1. Standing erect, as bristles; covered with bristling points; bristling.

His round A globe of fiery seraphim inclosed, With bright imblazony and horrent arms. *Milton, P. L.*, ii. 513.

2. Horrible; abhorring. *Bailey*. **horrible dictu** (hō-rib'i-lē dik'tū), [*L. horribile*, neut. of *horribilis*, horrible; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say, tell: see *diction*.] Horrible to relate; dreadful to say.

horrible (hor'i-bl), *a.* [*ME. horrible*, *horreble*, *orrible*, *OF. horrible*, *orible* = *Pr. horrible*, *orrible* = *Sp. horrible* = *Pg. horrivel* = *It. orribile*, *L. horribilis*, terrible, fearful, dreadful, *Gr. ὁρρέω*, be terrified, fear, dread: see *horrent*.]

1. Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible: as, a horrible sight; horrible cruelty; a horrible story.

All aboute hym all full of horryble peple and blacke whiche had speres and awerdes. *Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 159.

A dungeon horrible on all sides round. *Milton, P. L.*, i. 61.

2. Hideous; shocking; extremely repulsive: as, horrible deformity; a horrible smell.

But surely we see y^e his (Solomon's) continual wealth made him fall first into such wanton follie, on multiplying wines to an horrible number, contrary to the commandment of God. *Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 38.

The Devil had afflicted Job with horrible diseases, and might therefore afflict others. *Lecky, Rationalism*, i. 92. = *Syn. Execrable*, *Abominable*, etc. (see *nefarious*); frightful, fearful, horrid, awful, revolting.

horribleness (hor'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being horrible; dreadful; hideousness; shocking repulsiveness.

horriblet, *n.* [*ME.*, also *orriblite*, *OF. horriblet*, *orriblete*, etc., *Gr. ὁρρέω*, horrible: see *horrible* and *-ty*.] Something horrible.

Ful many an other orriblite May men in that booke see. *Rom. of the Rose*, i. 7187.

horribly (hor'i-bli), *adv.* [*ME. horribly*; *Gr. ὁρρέω* + *-ly*.] 1. In a horrible manner; to a horrible degree; dreadfully: as, he was horribly mutilated; horribly afraid.

To speak my secret sentiments, most reverent Fum, the ladies here are horribly ugly. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, iii.

2. Exceedingly; intolerably: as, I am horribly tired. [*Colloq.*]

I will be horribly in love with her. *Shak., Much Ado*, ii. 3.

horrid (hor'id), *a.* [= *Sp. hórrido* = *Pg. horrido* = *It. orrido*, *L. horridus*, rough, bristly, shaggy, rude, savage, horrid, *Gr. ὁρρέω*, bristle: see *horrent*.] 1. Rough; rugged; bristling.

His haughtie Helmet, horrid all with gold, Both glorious brightness and great terror bredd. *Spenser, F. Q.*, i. vii. 31.

Ye grotts and caverns shag'd with horrid thorn! *Pope, Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 20.

2. Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; shocking: as, a horrid spectacle.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood, That we the horrid may seem to those Which chance to find us. *Shak., Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

I myself will be The priest, and boldly do those horrid rites You shake to think on. *Fletcher, Sea Voyage*, v. 4. What say ye then to fair Sir Percivale, And of the horrid foulness that he wrought? *Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien*.

3. Very bad or offensive; abominable; execrable.

My Lord Chief Justice Keeling hath laid the constable by the heels to answer it next Sessions: which is a horrid shame. *Pepys, Diary*, Oct. 23, 1668.

About the middle of November we began to work on our Ship's bottom, which we found very much eaten with the Worm: For this is a horrid place for Worms. *Dampier, Voyages*, i. 362.

Already I your tears survey, Already hear the horrid things they say. *Pope, R. of the L.*, iv. 108.

[*Horrid* and *horrible*, originally distinct in meaning in their Latin forms, but sometimes used interchangeably by later writers, are now almost entirely synonymous in English; but *horrid* commonly has a milder or less positive force than *horrible*.] = *Syn.* 2. Horrible, frightful, awful, appalling, harrowing, dire, revolting.

horridly (hor'id-li), *adv.* In a horrid or dreadful manner; shockingly.

He [Talleyrand] looks horridly old, but seems vigorous enough and alive to everything. *Greville, Memoirs*, March 9, 1830.

horridness (hor'id-nes), *n.* The quality of being horrid, abominable, or shocking.

He did not by any pretended prerogative excuse or protect them, but delivered them up into the hands of that justice which the horridness of the fact did undoubtedly merit. *Ludlow, Memoirs*, iii. 333.

horrific (hō-rif'ik), *a.* [= *F. horrifique* = *Sp. horrífico* = *Pg. horrífico*, *L. horrificus*, that causes terror, *Gr. ὁρρέω*, be terrified, fear (see *horrent, horrid*), + *facere*, cause, make.] Causing horror.

Let . . . nothing ghastly or horrific be supposed. *Is. Taylor*.

I have a vivid memory of a tendency in the Sienese painters to the more horrific facts of Scripture and legend. *Hovells, The Century*, XXX. 671.

horrification (hor'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*Gr. ὁρρίζω* (see *-fy*) + *-ation*.] The act of horrifying; anything that causes horror.

As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Bertrand or of some German horrors. *Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, iii.

horrify (hor'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horrified*, ppr. *horrifying*. [*L. horrificare*, make rough or terrible, cause terror, *Gr. ὁρρίζω*, causing terror: see *horrific*.] To cause to feel horror; strike or impress with horror.

I was horrified at the notion. *T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney*.

horripilate (hō-rip'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horripilated*, ppr. *horripilating*. [Formed from *horripilation*.] To produce horripilation in; cause to shrink or creep, as flesh. [Recent and rare.]

Flesh made to creep by the utterance of such words as poets utter—flesh moved by an Idea, flesh horripilated by a Thought! *L. Hearn, The Porcelain God*.

horripilation (hor'i-pi-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. horripilation* = *Sp. horripilación* = *Pg. horripilação* = *It. orripilazione*, *L. horripilatio* (n-), *Gr. ὁρρίζω*, bristle with hairs, be shaggy, *L. horre*, bristle, + *pilus*, hair.] A contraction of the cutaneous muscles, producing the erection of the hairs and the condition known as cutis anserina or goose-flesh. It is accompanied by a kind of creeping sensation in the skin, and may be produced by cold, peculiar and sudden emotions, such as fear, or certain nervous affections.

A wonderful desire and love impel men from distant regions to visit the holy spot, and the first sight of the Kaabah causes awe and fear, horripilation and tears. *R. F. Burton, El-Medina*, p. 388.

horrissonant (hō-ris'ō-nant), *a.* [*Gr. ὁρρίζω* + *-ant*, after *sonant*.] Same as *horrissonous*. [Rare.]

If it had been necessary to exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and horrissonant terms. *Southey, The Doctor*, lxxxvi.

horrissonous (hō-ris'ō-nus), *a.* [*L. horrissonus*, that makes a horrid sound, *Gr. ὁρρίζω*, be terrible, horrid, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, make a sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering or emitting a terrible sound. [Rare.]

horror (hor'ôr), *n.* [Formerly also *horrour*; = *F. horreur* = *Sp. Pg. horror* = *It. orrore*, *L. horror*, a bristling, a shaking, trembling as with cold or fear, terror, *Gr. ὁρρέω*, bristle, shake, be terrified: see *horrent* and *horrid*.] 1. A bristling or ruffling, as of the surface of water; a rippling.

Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. Chapman.

2. A shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever, usually accompanied with contraction and roughening of the skin; a rigor. [Rare.]

When lo! a spectre rose, whose index-hand
Held forth the virtue of the dreadful wand. . . .
O'er every vein a shuddering horror runs;
Eton and Winton shake through all their sons.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 143.

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and thrilled in every vein.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

3. A painful emotion of fear or abhorrence; a shuddering with terror or loathing; the feeling inspired by something frightful or shocking.

But if we think of being turn'd to naught,
A trembling horror in our souls we find.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Horror is that very strong and painful emotion which is excited by the view or contemplation of something peculiarly atrocious in the conduct of another; by some vice which exceeds the usual extravagance of vice; enormities that surpass the bounds of common depravity.

T. Cogan, The Passions, I. ii. § 3.
I met her gray eyes glazed
With sudden horror most unspeakable.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 309.

4. Shrinking dread; great dislike or repugnance: as, to hold publicity in horror; to have a horror of falsehood.

Sympathising with an English reader's pious horror for unpronounceable Asiatic names, I will try to avoid them as much as possible. Nineteenth Century, XXII. 471.

5. That which excites horror or terror; that which causes gloom or dread: as, the horrors of war; a place of horrors.

Ye have increased the fault of your vile rebellion with the horror of bloudshed. Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror, and dispel the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 659.

Intervals of a groping twilight alternated with spells of utter blackness; and it was impossible to trace the reason of these changes in the flying horror of the sky.

R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.
The novel bristles with nonsense and unnecessary horrors. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 146.

The horrors. (a) Extreme depression; the blues. [Colloq.]

As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the horrors, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable. Miss Ferrier, Marriage, iii.

(b) Delirium tremens. [Colloq.]
He do take a drop too much at times, and then he has the horrors. Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xl.

horror-stricken, horror-struck (hor' or -strik'n, -struck), a. Struck with horror; horrified.

horry (hor'i), a. See hory.

horst, n. An obsolete spelling of horse¹, in Middle English both singular and plural.

hors concours (ôr kôn-kôr'). [F., out of competition: hors, out; concours, competition.] Not entered for competition: said of a work of art in an exhibition.

hors de combat (ôr dê kôn-bă'). [F., out of the fight: hors, prep., out, beyond, < L. foris, out of doors, without (see forisfamiliar, forfeit); de, < L. de, of; combat, fight: see combat.] Out of the fight; disabled; unable to take further part in the struggle.

hors-d'œuvre (ôr dêv'r'), n. [F., lit. out of work: hors, out; de, of (see hors de combat); œuvre, work (see ure).] In gastronomy, something served not as a part of a course; a relish, as radishes, pickles, and the like.

Tried all hors-d'œuvres, all liqueurs defined,
Judicious drunk, and greatly daring dined.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 317.

horse¹ (hōrs), n. [*ME.* hors (pl. hors and horses), < *AS.* hors (pl. hors) = *OS.* hors, hros (hross-) = *OFries.* hors, hars = *D. ros* = *OHG.* hros, ros, *MHG.* ros (ross-), *G.* ross (> *It.* rozza = *Pr. rossa* = *F. rosse*, a jade) = *Icel.* hross, hors = *Sw. Dan.* dial. hors, a horse. Root uncertain; some connect the word with *AS.* horse = *MHG.* rosch, swift, referring both to a root shown in *L. currere* (for **currere*?), run: see current¹. The Indo-Eur. word for 'horse' is that represented by *Skt.* aqua = *Gr.* ἵππος = *L.* equus = *AS.* eoh, etc.: see *Equus*. The ordinary Teut. terms outside of *E.* are *D.* paard, *G.* pferd (see palfrey); *Sw.* häst, *Dan.* hest (see henchman); the *Rom.* words are *F.* cheval, *Sp.* caballo, etc. (see cheval, caple¹, cavalry, etc.).]

1. A solidungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family Equidae and genus Equus; *E. caballus*. It has a flowing mane and tail, comparatively small erect ears, comparatively large rounded hoofs, shapely head, arched neck, a callosity on the inner side of the hind

leg below the hock, in addition to one on the fore leg above the so-called "knee," and a peculiar voice called a "neigh." These are the principal distinctive characters of the existing horses, of whatever variety, in comparison with the asses and zebras, which are commonly placed in the same genus (*Equus*). The horse has no distinctive coloration, but is never conspicuously striped in any regular pattern, and seldom shows even the dorsal and shoulder stripe characteristic of the ass, though there is often an indication of this marking in horses which have reverted to a feral state and tend to assume a dun color. The horse is now known only as a domesticated and artificially bred animal, though in both North and South America, in Australia, and in some parts of Asia the descendants of domesticated ancestors run wild in troops. The native country of the horse and the period of its subjection to man are unknown. Animals congeneric with the present horse, if not conspecific, have left their remains with those of the mammoth and other extinct animals in the bone-caves of both the old and new worlds, but the genus *Equus* appears not to have been fully established before the close of the Pliocene. The evolution of the modern forms has been traced back through the whole Tertiary period, by the discovery of such genera as *Hipparion* and *Pliohippus* of the Pliocene, *Anchitherium*, *Miohippus*, and *Mesohippus* of the Miocene, and *Orohippus* and *Eohippus* of the Eocene. In the course of this evolutionary series is observed a very gradual and unbroken geologic pedigree, going back to a small animal, not larger than a fox, with several separate toes on each foot. The size has steadily increased, and other progressive modifications, especially of the limbs, have resulted in the existing horse in all its numberless artificial breeds, races, and strains, combining in various degrees the qualities of size, strength,



a, muzzle; b, gullet; c, crest; d, withers; e, chest; f, loins; g, girth; h, hip or ilium; i, croup; k, haunch or quarters; l, thigh; m, hock; n, shank or cannon; o, fetlock; p, pastern; q, shoulder-bone or scapula; r, elbow; s, fore thigh, or arm; t, knee; u, coronet; v, hoof; w, point of hock; x, hamstring; y, height.

speed, and bottom. Two breeds—namely, the large, powerful, black breed of Flanders, and the Arabian—have contributed more than all others to develop the present varieties. The former laid the foundation of size, strength, and vigor for draft-horses and for those formerly used in war; while, when mailed armor was laid aside, and the horse began to be used for the chase, the latter conferred the speed and endurance which distinguish the hunter. The ladies' palfrey is largely derived from the Spanish genet, a small, beautiful, fleet variety of the Moorish barb. The race-horse has less of Flemish and more of Arabian blood. Other leading varieties are the Suffolk Punch and Clydesdale, both chiefly of Flemish blood, and best for draft and agriculture; and several varieties of ponies, as Galloway, Shetland, etc. Carriage, riding, and other horses combine the above breeds in varying degrees, as speed, endurance, strength, or size, etc., may be required. Horses are said to have "blood" or "breeding" in proportion as they have a greater or less strain of Arab blood. The wild horse of Tartary is called a *torpan*, that of northern Africa a *koomrah*, and that of America a *mustang*, the last being descended from imported Spanish parents. The male of the horse is a *stallion*; when gelded, a *gelding*; the female is a *mare*; the young, a *foal*—if a male, a *colt*, if a female, a *filly*. The colt and filly become "of age" when the "corner-nippers" (outer incisors) attain functional development. The age of the horse may be determined by the marks on the front teeth, which change with the wearing down of the crowns by use. When the mark disappears, as it generally does in the eighth or ninth year, the horse is "aged." The period of gestation is eleven months, and foals are generally dropped in the spring. Horses vary greatly in size, some standing more than twice as high as others. Very small horses are called *ponies*, as those bred in Shetland.

A-noon he made tweyne of his sonnes for to make hem redy and sette hem on two swiffe horse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 525.

Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Job xxxix. 19.

The horse that guide the golden eye of heaven,
And blow the morning from their nostrils. Marlowe.

In the earliest period, the *Horse* seems to have been the favourite animal for sacrifice; there is no doubt that before the introduction of Christianity its flesh was universally eaten. Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 47.

2. pl. In zoöl., the horse family, or Equidae; the species in the genus *Equus* and related genera. These include all the existing asses of the restricted genus *Asinus*, and the quagga, dauw, and zebra, of the restricted genus *Hippotigris*, together with all the extinct forms of the Tertiary period which, however different from the modern horse, are connected closely by intermediate links. See *Equidae*.

3. The male of the horse kind, in distinction from the female or mare; a stallion or gelding.

Lo, the unback'd breeder, full of fear,
Jealous of catching, swiftly doth forsake him,
With her the horse, and left Adonis there.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 322.

No cow-boy ever rides anything but horses, because mares give great trouble where all the animals have to be herded together. T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 666.

4. A body of troops serving on horseback; cavalry: in this sense a collective noun, used also as a plural: as, a regiment of horse.

Our nineteen legions thou shalt hold by land,
And our twelve thousand horse. Shak., A. and C., iii. 7.

The horse was the first that marched o'er,
The foot soon followed a' ter.
The Boyne Water (Child's Ballads, VII. 254).

Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and horse;
Pageants on pageants in long order drawn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 315.

5. A frame, block, board, or the like, on which something is mounted or supported, or the use of which is in any way analogous to that of a horse. Compare etymology of easel¹.

A kind of horse, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is secured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits. Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 290.

Specifically—(a) A vaulting-block in a gymnasium. (b) A wooden frame on which soldiers are made to ride as a punishment: sometimes called a *timber mare*. (c) A saw-horse. (d) A clothes-horse. (e) A curriers' board, used in dressing hides. (f) In printing, a sloping board, with its support, placed on the bank close to the tympan of a hand-press, on which is laid the paper to be printed. (g) A support for the cables of a suspension-bridge. (h) A board on which the workman sits in grinding the bevels and edges of tools in their manufacture. Also *horsing*.

6. In mining, a mass of rock inclosed within a lode or vein, usually of the same material as the "country," or rock adjacent to the lode on each side.

The miner takes his chance of luck. He is generally content if he manages to pay his way along while the ores are poor; to lay by a little for the day when a horse or cut makes its appearance in the vein, confident that sooner or later he may strike a rich stretch of ore.

Quoted in Mowry's Arizona and Sonora, p. 128.

7. In metal., same as *bear*, 7.—8. An implement or a device for some service suggesting or supposed to suggest that of a horse. Specifically—(a) A clamp for holding screws for filing. (b) A hook-shaped tool used in making raised or hammered work. (c) A wedge passed through a pin to tighten the contact of the pieces which the pin holds together.

Thanne is ther a large pyn in maner of an extre that goth thorow the hole that halt the tables of the clymates and the riet in the wombe of the moder thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which that is cleped the hors, that streyneth alle thise parties to hepe. Chaucer, Astrolabe, I. 14.

(d) *Naut.* (1) A foot-rope. (2) A jack-stay, on the forward or after side of a mast, on which a sail or yard is hoisted. (3) A traveler for the sheet-block of a fore-and-aft sail, consisting of a horizontal bar of wood or iron.

A horse . . . is used in sailing craft generally, for sheets to travel upon. Quattrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 34.

(4) The iron bar between the posts of a fire-rail to which the leading-blocks are fastened.

9. A translation or similar forbidden aid used by a pupil in the preparation of his lessons; a "pony"; a "trot"; a "crib": so called as helping the pupil to get on faster. [School and college slang.]—10. Among British workmen, work charged for before it is executed.—11. A term of opprobrium. Compare *ass*¹, similarly used.

Your mayor (a very horse, and a traitor to our city) . . . must quarrel with the boys at their recreations. British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 635).

[Horse, as the first element of a compound, indicates a large or coarse thing of its kind: as, horse-chestnut, horse-crab, horse-mackerel, horse-play, etc.]—Barbary horse. Same as *barb*, 1.—Dark horse. (a) In horse-racing, a horse whose performances or capabilities are not generally known, or concerning whose chances of success in a pending race little or no information is to be had.

The first favourite was never heard of, the second favourite was never seen after the distance post, all the ten-to-oners were in the race, and a dark horse which had never been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 5.

Hence—(b) Any competitor for or recipient of a prize, honors, or office concerning whom nothing certain is known, or whose identity is at first concealed, as for reasons of strategy; one who is unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate, or for nomination in a convention: much used in American politics.

Every now and then a dark horse is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. Cambridge Sketches.

Polk was what, in the political slang of to-day, is called "a dark horse"; but as to the test question, he could have been implicitly trusted.

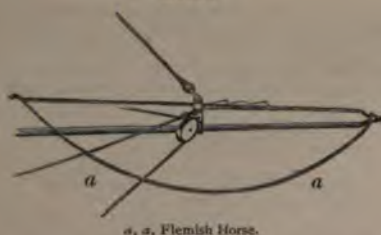
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun, p. 244.

Entire horse. See *entire*.—Flemish horse, a short foot-rope on a topsail-yard, outside the foot-rope proper, used in reefing or other work at the yard-arm. See cut on following page.—Green horse, in sporting. See the extract.

A green horse is one that has never trotted or paced for premiums or money, either double or single.

Rules Nat. Trotting Assoc., p. 51.

Horned horse, the gnu, *Catoblepas* or *Connochates* gnu. See cut under *gnu*.—Horse and foot, or horse, foot,



and dragoons. (a) The cavalry and infantry—that is, the whole army: as, they were routed, *horse, foot, and dragoons*. Hence—(b) As used adverbially, indiscriminately; without favor.

She played at pharaoch two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats *horse and foot*.

I made a dangerous thrust at him, and violently overthrew him *horse and foot*.
Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 87.
Grim the Collier, iv.

Horse night-cap. See *night-cap*.—**Iron horse**, a locomotive engine.—**Master of the horse**. See *master*.—**Salt horse**. See *salthorse*.—**The age of a horse**. See *age*.—**To change a horse**. See *change*.—**To chant a horse**. See *chant*.—**To hog a dead horse**, to try to revive interest in a worn-out topic.—**To hitch horses**. See *hitch*.—**To horse**. (a) On horseback; mounted.

When the gomes of grece were alle to *horse*,
Arased wel redi, of romayns to rekene the numbre,
Treuli twenti thousand, a-tired atte best.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1947.

(b) Take horse; mount: used absolutely, as a signal or command.

To *horse*, to *horse*! urge doubts to them that fear.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 1.

"To *horse*,"
Said Ida; "home! to *horse*!"
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To mount or ride the high horse, to be or get on one's high horse, to assume a lofty tone or manner; act or speak loftily, as from offended dignity, or from pedantry or ostentation; prance or show off.

Rooster forsooth must ride the high horse now he is married and lives at Chanticleer. Thackeray, Newcomes, lvii.

Now dismounted from her high horse and sitting confidentially down close to her visitor.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxvi.

He mounted the classic high horse, and modeled himself on Demosthenes and Cicero.

C. P. Adams, Jr., A College Fetish, p. 24.

It rarely happens that what is called a popular success [in literature] is achieved by such delicate means, with so little forcing of the tone or mounting of the high horse.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 208.

To nick a horse's tail. See *nick*.—**To pay for a dead horse**, to pay for something that has been lost or consumed, or from which one has received or will receive no benefit, as if for a horse that has died before being paid for.—**To pull the dead horse**, to work for wages already paid. (Trade slang.)—**To put the cart before the horse**. See *cart*.—**To take horse**. (a) To mount for a ride on horseback.

They summon'd up their meiny, straight took *horse*,
Commanded me to follow.
Shak., Lear, II. 4.

(b) To be covered, as a mare. (c) In mining, to divide into branches for a distance: said of a vein.—**Winged horse**. See *Pegasus*.

horse¹ (hōrs), v.; pret. and pp. *horsed*, ppr. *horsing*. [*ME. hōrsen*, set on horseback; < *horse*, n.] I. trans. 1. To provide with a horse; supply horses for, as a body of cavalry, etc.

The duke was *horsed* agayne,
He prikked faste in the playne.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 134. (Halliwell.)

The Crimée Tartar . . . came out of his owne country, . . . accompanied with a great number of his nobilitie well *horsed*.

I can see nothing but people better *horsed* than myself, that out-ride me.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

Our Maron [a guide or conductor] of Turin, who *horsed* our company from Lyons to Turin.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

2. To sit astride; bestride. [Rare.]

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him.
Shak., Cor., II. 1.

3. To cover: said of the male.—4. To mount or place on or as on the back of a horse; set on horseback; hence, to take on one's own back. [Rare.]

Not his [the orator's] will, but the principle on which he is *horsed*, . . . thunders in the ear of the crowd.

Emerson, Art.

5. To mount on another's back preparatory to flogging. [Eng.]

The captain commanded the child to be *horsed* up and scourged.

Foxe, Martyrs, p. 81.

A naughty boy ready *horsed* for discipline.

Swift.

6. Naut., to "ride" hard; drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically: as, to *horse* a ship's crew.—7. To make out or learn by means of a

translation or other extrinsic aid: as, to *horse* a lesson in Virgil. [School and college slang.]

—**To horse a bill**, to try to get pay for work not yet done. [Printers' slang.]—**To horse on**, to drive on; push, as a person or work. [Slang, Eng.]

II. intrans. 1. To get on horseback; mount or ride on a horse. [Now rare.]

There was *horsing*, *horsing* in haste.
Archie of Co'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

Up early, and my father and I alone talked about our business, and then we all *horsed* away to Cambridge.

Pepys, Diary, Sept. 19, 1661.

2. To charge for work before it is executed. [Trade slang, Eng.]—3. In *alking*, to embed firmly in the seams of a ship, as oakum, with a *horsing-iron* and a mallet: often with up.

horse², a. An obsolete form of *hoarse*. Chaucer.

horse-aloes (hōrs'al'ōz), n. See *fetid aloes*, under *aloes*.

horse-ant (hōrs'ant), n. The common red ant, *Formica rufa*.

horse-arm (hōrs'arm), n. In mining, the part of the horse-whim to which horses are attached.

horse-armor (hōrs'är'mör), n. Armor for the protection of a horse in battle. See *bard*.

horse-artillery (hōrs'är'til'e-ri), n. See *artillery*.—**Horse-artillery gun**. See *gun*.

horseback (hōrs'bak), n. [*ME. horseback*, *horskak* (= *Ice. hrossbak*); < *horse¹* + *back¹*.]

1. The back of a horse, particularly that part of the back on which the rider sits: used generally in the phrase *on horseback*, often abbreviated to *horseback*, and used adverbially.

That every brother schal be in his liure for that zere on *hors-bac* at certeyn place, beoure and time assigned.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 447.

I . . . saw them salute on *horseback*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 1.

2. A low and somewhat sharp ridge of sand or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, especially in Maine. Also called *hogback*, *hog's-back*, and *boar's-back*. Such ridges are called by Scotch geologists *kames*, by the Irish *eskars*.

horseback (hōrs'bak), adv. On the back of a horse: as, to ride *horseback*. See *horseback*, n., 1.

horse-balm (hōrs'bām), n. A strong-scented labiate plant of the American genus *Collinsonia*, having large leaves and yellowish flowers. *C. Canadensis*, the best-known species, also known as the *richweed* or *stoneroot*, is used in infusion as a diuretic, and its leaves are applied to wounds and bruises.

horse-bane (hōrs'bān), n. A poisonous umbelliferous plant, *Eranthe Phellandrium*, a native of temperate Europe and Russian Asia: so called from its being supposed to cause a kind of palsy in horses.

horse-bean (hōrs'bēn), n. A sort of bean so called from being fed to horses, or from its large size. The Jamaica horse-bean is *Canavalia gladiata*, having large legumes.

horse-beech (hōrs'bēch), n. Same as *hurst-beech*.

horse-blob (hōrs'blob), n. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*. [Scotch.]

The yellow *horse-blob's* early flower.
Clare, Village Minstrel, I. 49.

horse-block (hōrs'blok), n. 1. A block or stage on which one steps in mounting or dismounting from a horse.

A *horse-block* with a flight of steps attached was brought, and placed in position for the visitor's descent.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 243.

2. A square frame of strong boards employed by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks.—3. In *ship-building*, a grating or platform elevated above the deck of a ship at the height of the rail, for the use of the officers of the deck.

horse-boat (hōrs'bōt), n. A boat moved by a horse or horses; specifically, a ferry-boat propelled by horses working in a treadmill.

horse-boot (hōrs'bōt), n. A leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse, designed to guard them against over-reaching or interfering.

horse-bot (hōrs'bot), n. The larva of the horse bot-fly, *Gasterophilus equi*. See *bot*, and cut under *bot-fly*.

horse-box (hōrs'boks), n. 1. A closed car for transporting horses by rail.—2. An inclosure for horses in a vessel.

horse-boy (hōrs'boi), n. A boy employed in grooming and tending horses; a stable-boy.



Having bene once brought up an idle *horse-boy*, he will never after fall to labour, but is onely made fit for the halter.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

horse-bramble (hōrs'brām'bl), n. A briar; a wild rose. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-bread (hōrs'bred), n. [*ME. horsbrede*; < *horse¹* + *bread¹*.] Provender for horses prepared in the form of loaves; any kind of coarse bread fed to horses.

That no hosteller make *horse bread* in his hostry nor without, but bakers shall make it.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 366.

Save this piece of dry *horse-bread*, chaye byt no byt this lyvelonge daie.

Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

The foode which I and others did eat was very blacke, far worse then *Horse-breade*.

Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 20.

You tread-bare, *horse-bread-eating* rascals!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

horse-breaker (hōrs'brä'kēr), n. One whose employment is to break or train horses.

horse-brier (hōrs'bri'er), n. The common greenbrier or cat-brier, *Smilax rotundifolia*.

horse-cadger (hōrs'kaj'ēr), n. A knavish dealer in horses.

A combination of a Yorkshire *horse-cadger* and a White-chapel bully might furnish some psychological parallel.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 380.

horse-cane (hōrs'kän), n. A tall coarse American composite plant, *Ambrosia trifida*, the great ragweed. See *ragweed*.

horse-capper (hōrs'kap'ēr), n. A swindler who sells a worthless horse for a good price. [Cant.]

horse-car (hōrs'kär), n. 1. A railroad-car fitted for the transportation of horses.—2. A street-car drawn by horses. [U. S.]

horse-cassia (hōrs'kash'iä), n. A leguminous tree, *Cassia marginata*, bearing long pods which contain a black cathartic pulp, used in Hindustan as a medicine for horses. The tree is naturalized in Jamaica.

horse-chanter (hōrs'chän'tēr), n. See *chanter*, 3.

horse-charge, n. [*ME. horsecharche*; < *horse¹* + *charge*.] A horse-load.

horse-chestnut (hōrs'ches'nūt), n. [So called, it is said, because formerly ground as food for horses; but this is appar. a mere guess. *Horse* occurs in many other plant-names, in some without obvious reason; in this case it may be meant to convey the notion of 'large.'] 1. A dicotyledonous-leaved tree of the genus *Æsculus*. *Æ. Hippocastanum*, a large and highly ornamental tree, a native originally of Asia, was introduced into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century. The native American species of the same genus are commonly called *buckeye*. The fruit of the horse-chestnut resembles the chestnut, but is coarse and bitter. See *Æsculus* and *buckeye*.

2. The nut or fruit of the horse-chestnut.—3. In *entom.*, a geometrid moth, *Pachynemata hippocastanaria*: an English collectors' name.

horse-clipper (hōrs'klip'ēr), n. A form of shears for clipping the coats of horses, in which a pair of serrated knives move over each other. See cut under *clipping-shears*.

horse-cloth (hōrs'klōth), n. A cloth used to cover a horse, or as a part of its trappings.

The furniture and the *horse-cloaths* will be all your own device for the wedding, and the horses, when and where you please.

Steele, Lying Lover, II. 1.

horse-collar (hōrs'kol'jēr), n. A collar, commonly made of leather stuffed with hay or straw, and having creases to receive the hames, placed over a horse's neck and against the shoulder, to bear against in pulling. See cut under *harness*.

horse-colt, n. [*ME.*] A colt.

As an *horse-colt* he shalbe dryne.

Wyclif, Eccles. xxiii. 30.

horse-coper, horse-couper (hōrs'kō'pēr, -kou'pēr), n. A horse-dealer. [Scotch.]

We were told there were not less than an hundred jockeys or *horse-kopers*, as they call them there, from London, to buy horses for sale.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 397.

Some turned *horse-coopers*, some peddlers.

Colvil, Mock Poem, p. 37.

horse-courser (hōrs'kōr'sēr), n. [*ME. courser¹* + *courser²*. In def. 2 associated with *courser¹*.]

1. A dealer in horses.

Now they throng, like so many *horse-courser*s at a fair.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, III.

Hee musters together all the Hackneyemen and *Horse-courser*s in and about Colman-streete.

Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 20.

2. One who runs horses, or keeps race-horses.

horse-coursing (hōrs'kōr'sing), n. Horse-dealing or horse-racing.

E. Love. What yet-unheard-of course to live doth your imagination flatter you with? your ordinary means are devoured.

F. Love. Course! why, horse-coursing, I think.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, l. 1.

horse-crab (hòrs'krab), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-crab*.

horse-crevalle (hòrs'kre-val'e), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Caranx hippos*, the cavally: so called in South Carolina, in contradistinction to the pompano, there known as *crevalle*.

horse-cucumber (hòrs'kū'kum-bér), *n.* A large green cucumber. *Mortimer.*

horse-daisy (hòrs'dā'zi), *n.* Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).

horse-dealer (hòrs'dē'ler), *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

horse-doctor (hòrs'dok'tor), *n.* One who treats the diseases of horses; a farrier; a veterinary surgeon. [*Colloq.*]

horse-drench (hòrs'drench), *n.* 1. A dose of physic for a horse.

The most sovereign prescription of Galen is but empiric cutick, and . . . of no better repute than a horse-drench. *Shak., Cor., ii. 1.*

2. A horn or other instrument by which medicine is administered to a horse.

horse-elder (hòrs'el'dér), *n.* [An accom. form of *horseheal*, simulating *elder*.] Same as *horseheal*.

horse-emmet (hòrs'em'et), *n.* Same as *horse-ant*.

horse-eye (hòrs'i), *n.* One of the small so-called sea-beans, *Mucuna urens*, often found floating in the ocean or washed up on shore in tropical America, and used in jewelry.—**Horse-eye bean.** (a) Same as *horse-eye*. (b) The fruit of another leguminous plant, *Dolichos Lablab*, a native of the East Indies.

horse-faced (hòrs'fäst), *a.* Having a long coarse face; ugly.

horse-fair (hòrs'fär), *n.* A fair or market at which chiefly horses are sold.

horse-fettler (hòrs'fet'ler), *n.* In mining, a workman who provides for and attends to the horses kept underground.

horse-finch (hòrs'finch), *n.* The chaffinch. [*Local, Eng.*]

horse-fish (hòrs'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Carangidae*, *Vomer setipinnis*, having a much-compressed oblong body, a head high and angulated far above the eyes, a smooth silvery skin, and low dorsal and anal fins. It inhabits the warm parts of the Atlantic. Also called *moonfish*, *dollar-fish*, and *blunt-nosed shiner*.—2. A carangoid fish, *Selene vomer*, closely resembling the foregoing, and known by the same names. See cut under *horsehead*.—3. The sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*. [*Western U. S.*].—4. A sea-horse, as *Hippocampus hudsonius*.

horseflea-weed (hòrs'flē-wéd), *n.* Same as *horsefly-weed*.

horse-flesh (hòrs'flesh), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The flesh of a horse. Europeans have generally regarded horse-flesh as unfit for food; but hippophagy or horse-eating has always existed among some rude races, and has been advocated by many gastronomers in Europe. In Paris horse-flesh has long been surreptitiously dealt in as a cheap article of diet, and its sale, under strict official supervision, was authorized in 1866. The necessary use of it there during the siege of 1870-1 brought it into more general favor, which has been maintained. It is also eaten to some extent in other countries.

2. Horses collectively, with reference to driving, riding, or racing. [*Colloq. or slang.*]

He is a cogger of dice, a chanter of horse-flesh.

Thackeray, Legend of the Rhine.

3. A species of Bahama mahogany: probably so named from its color.

II. *a.* Of the color of horse-flesh; of a peculiar reddish-bronze color.—**Horse-flesh mahogany.** Same as *sabiceu*.—**Horse-flesh ore,** the mineral borate: so called by Cornish miners because of its color on the fresh fracture.

Near the surface, especially on the Bruce location, a good deal of purple or horse-flesh ore was found. *Ure, Dict., IV. 283.*

horse-flower (hòrs'flou'ér), *n.* [*Cl. equiv. Flem. peerd-bloeme, horse-flower.*] A species of cow-wheat, *Melampyrum sylvaticum*.

horse-fly (hòrs'fli), *n.* [*< ME. horsfleze, etc.; < horse¹ + fly².*] 1. A hexachæterous dipterous insect, as *Tabanus bovinus* and other species of the family *Tabanidae*, of which the females have a piercing proboscis, and are extremely annoying to horses and cattle. Also called *breeze*, *breeze-fly*, and *gadfly*. See cuts under *breeze* and *gadfly*.—2. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family *Hippoboscidae*; a forest-fly or tick-fly. Also called *horse-tick*.—3. A dichæterous dipterous insect of the family *Æstridae*; a true

bot-fly, as the horse-bot, *Gasterophilus equi*. See cut under *bot-fly*.

horsefly-weed (hòrs'fli-wéd), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, the wild indigo or rattiebush. Also *horseflea-weed*.

horsefoot (hòrs'fút), *n.* [*< ME. horsfot; < horse¹ + foot.*] 1. A horse's foot.

The Troiens for that tulke had tene at hor hert;
Kayron euynt to the kyng, caght hym belyue;
Harlet hym fro horsfet, had hym away.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5833.

2. A plant, *Tussilago Farfara*: same as *colts-foot*.—3. The horseshoe-crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*.

horsefoot-crab (hòrs'fút-krab), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-crab*.

horsefoot-snipe (hòrs'fút-snip), *n.* A name applied both to the knot, *Tringa canutus*, and to the turnstone, *Streptilas interpres*, along the Atlantic coast of the United States, from their feeding on the spawn of the horsefoot.

horse-furniture (hòrs'fēr'ni-tūr), *n.* The trappings of a horse, including saddle, bridle, etc.; the housings, caparison, and (if an armored war-horse) bards or armor.

horse-gear (hòrs'gēr), *n.* 1. Same as *horse-furniture*.

The cruel curb-bit and heavy stock-saddle, with its high horn and cantle, prove that we have adopted Spanish-American horse-gear.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 505.

2. Horse-power, as applied in moving machinery. [*Eng.*]

horse-gentian (hòrs'jen'shian), *n.* See *gentian*.

horse-gin (hòrs'jin), *n.* A gin driven by a horse for raising great weights. See *gin*.⁴

horse-ginseng (hòrs'jin'seng), *n.* Same as *horse-gentian* (which see, under *gentian*).

horse-godmother (hòrs'god'muθ-ēr), *n.* A large masculine woman, coarsely fat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

In woman, angel sweetness let me see;
No galloping horse-godmothers for me.

Wolcott, Peter Pindar's Ode upon Ode (In Continuation).

How do, my dear? Come to see the old man, hay? 'Gad—
—you've a pretty face, too. You ain't like that old horse-godmother, your mother. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxix.*

horse-gogs (hòrs'gogz), *n.* A kind of wild plum, a variety of *Prunus domestica*.

horse-gowan (hòrs'gou'an), *n.* One of several plants, as *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Matricaria Chamomilla*, and *Taraxacum officinalis*.

horse-gram (hòrs'gram), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Dolichos biflorus*, a native of tropical and subtropical Africa and Asia, extensively cultivated in southern India as a food-plant.

horse-guards (hòrs'gärdz), *n. pl.* 1. A body of cavalry for guards. See *guard*.—2. [*cap.*] The public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief of the British army: so called from the two horsemen standing sentry at the gates.—3. [*cap.*] The military authorities in charge of the war department of Great Britain, in distinction from the civil chief, the Secretary for War.

horsehair (hòrs'här), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. horsher (= Icel. hrosshär); < horse¹ + hair¹.*] I. *n.* The hair of horses, more particularly the hair of the mane and tail. It is used for the making of hair-cloth, the stuffing of mattresses and cushions, etc.

This holl man seint Edmund werede stronge here [see *hair¹, n.*] . . .
Of hard horsher ymaketh. *St. Edm. Conf., l. 158.*

II. *a.* Made of horsehair: covered, filled, or stuffed with horsehair: as, *horsehair covering*; a *horsehair mattress*.

horsehair-lichen (hòrs'här-li'ken), *n.* Same as *horsetail-lichen*.

horsehair-worm (hòrs'här-wérn), *n.* A hair-worm or gordius. See cut under *Gordius*.

horsehead (hòrs'hed), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Selene* or the genus *Vomer*; a moonfish or dollar-fish, as *Selene vomer* or *Vomer setipinnis*. See cut in next column.—2. A fish of the family *Hippocampidae*; a sea-horse.—3. A cast of the interior of the shell of a fossil species of *Trigoniidae*.—4. The surf-scooter, a duck, *Ede-mia perspicillata*, more fully called *horsehead coot*. [*Maine, U. S.*]

horseheal, horseheel (hòrs'hél), *n.* [*< ME. horsehele, < AS. hors-helene, hors-elene, elecampane, < hors, a horse (appar. as a tr. of the L. name inula, taken as hinnula, a colt), + elene, < L. helenium, elecampane: see Helenium.* In later use the second element was supposed to



Horsehead (*Selene vomer*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

have something to do with *heel¹* or *heal¹*. Another perversion appears in *horse-elder*.] A coarse composite plant, *Inula Helenium*, the elecampane. See cut under *elecampane*.

horse-herd (hòrs'hèrd), *n.* [*< ME. horsherde, < AS. horshyrde, a horse-keeper, a groom, < hors, horse, + hyrde, a keeper: see horse¹ and herd².*] A keeper of horses; a groom.

"Canst thou tell me," said Child Rowland to the horse-herd, "where the king of Elfland's castle is?"
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, l. 247).

horse-hoe (hòrs'hō), *n.* See *hoe¹*.

horse-holder (hòrs'hól'dér), *n.* Stocks or a slinging-frame for securing unruly horses while shoeing, or for supporting sick or disabled horses.

horsehoof (hòrs'hōf), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

horse-hook (hòrs'hūk), *n.* An iron hook attached to the sole-bar of a railroad-car, and forming an attachment for a rope by which the vehicle can be drawn. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

horse-iron (hòrs'ī'ern), *n.* Same as *horsing-iron*.

horse-jag (hòrs'jag), *n.* Same as *horse-plum*, 1.

horse-jockey (hòrs'jok'i), *n.* 1. A professional rider of race-horses: more commonly in the shortened form *jockey*.

My brother lives with horse-jockeys and trainers, and the wildest bloods of the town.

Thackeray, Virginians, lvi.

2. A dealer in horses, especially a tricky dealer; a knavish horse trader.

horse-jug (hòrs'jug), *n.* Same as *horse-plum*, 1.

horsekeeper (hòrs'kē'pér), *n.* [*< ME. hors-kepere; < horse¹ + keeper.*] One who keeps or takes care of horses.

And he called unto his horsekeeper,
"Make ready you my steede."
Childs Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 316).

horse-knacker (hòrs'nak'ér), *n.* One who buys diseased, worn-out, or dead horses, for the commercial products to be procured from their carcasses.

horse-knave (hòrs'nāv), *n.* [*< ME. hors-, horse-knave; < horse¹ + knave.*] A horse-boy; a groom.

And trusse here haltris forth with me,
And an but as here horse-knave.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112. (Halliwell.)

horse-knob (hòrs'nob), *n.* Same as *horse-knop*.

horse-knop (hòrs'nop), *n.* The flower-head of *Centaurea nigra*, knap- or knopweed.

horse-lark (hòrs'lärk), *n.* The common corn-bunting of Europe, *Emberiza miliaria*. See cut under *bunting*.⁴ [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

horse-latitudes (hòrs'lat'i-tūdz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a part of the North Atlantic ocean between the region of westerly winds of higher latitudes and the region of the trade-winds of the tropics, notorious for tedious calms. "They were so called from the circumstance that vessels formerly bound from New England to the West Indies, with a deck-load of horses, were often so delayed in this calm belt of Cancer, that, for the want of water for their animals, they were compelled to throw a portion of them overboard." *Mauzy, The Physical Geography of the Sea (8th ed.), p. 276.*

horse-laugh (hòrs'lāf), *n.* [*< horse¹ + laugh.*] Such a laugh as we may imagine a horse would utter if it were a laughing animal. A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

A horse-laugh, if you please, at honesty.

Pope, Epil. to Satires, l. 38.

On my conscience, I believe she could spread a horse-laugh through the pews of a tabernacle.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, l.

Thrusting half-a-crown into each of his pockets, and a hand and wrist after it, he burst into a horse-laugh.

Dickens.

horse-leech (hòrs'lēch), *n.* 1. A large leech, as *Hemopsis sanguisorba* or *Aulastoma gulo*.—

horse-leech

2. A horse-doctor, veterinary surgeon, or farrier.—3. An inveterate beggar or dun; an extortionate person; one who makes incessant demands or drafts upon another.

The horseleech hath two daughters, crying, Give, give.
Prov. xxx. 15.

We'll all join, and hang upon him like so many horseleeches.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

horseleek (hòrs'lēk), *n.* A plant, the bullock's-eye.

horse-litter (hòrs'līt'er), *n.* A kind of wheel-less carriage or palanquin hung on poles between two horses, going one behind the other.

The king [Edward I.], now weak and sick, followed in a horse-litter.
Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., xvi.

horse-load (hòrs'lōd), *n.* [*ME. horselode*; < *horse*¹ + *load*.] A load for a horse; hence, a large quantity or number.

Tonnes and barrells th' cometh in carte sholde custome a peny; an horselode, an halpeny.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their horse-load of citations and fathers at your door.
Milton, Church-Government.

horse-loaf (hòrs'lōf), *n.* [*ME. horselof*; < *horse*¹ + *loaf*. Cf. *horse-bread*.] A large loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, used for feeding horses.

Thath all Bakers of the said Cite, and suburbs of the same, make butt ij. horselofys to a peny, and of clene beanyes.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 357.

Oh that I were in my oat-tub, with a horselof;
Something to hearten me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

horse-lock, *n.* A hobble; afetlock. See *fetlock*, 3.

Horse-locks nor chains
Shall hold her from me.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

horse-lot (hòrs'lōt), *n.* A lot or pasture for horses.

horsely (hòrs'li), *a.* and *adv.* [*ME. horsly*; < *horse*¹ + *-ly*.] Having the qualities most approved in a horse; in the manner of a good horse. [Obsolete or rare.]

Therwith so horsly, and so quik of eye,
As it a gentil Polleys coursour were.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 186.

horse-mackerel (hòrs'mak'er-el), *n.* One of several fishes more or less nearly related to the mackerel. (a) The common tunny. [U. S.] (b) The scad or cavally, *Caranx vulgaris*. [Eng. and New Zealand.] (c) The jurel, *Caranx piasquetus*. [North Carolina, U. S.] (d) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. [Rhode Island, U. S.] (e) The black candle-fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*. See *Anoplopomidae*, and cut under *candle-fish*. [Puget Sound.] (f) The Californian hake or merluccio, *Merluccius productus*. [Sequely, California, U. S.] (g) The ten-pounder, *Elops saurus*. See cut under *Elops*. [Fort Macon, North Carolina, U. S.]

horseman (hòrs'man), *n.*; pl. *horsemen* (-men). [*ME. horsman*; < *horse*¹ + *man*.] 1. A rider on horseback; one who uses or manages a horse or horses.

Horsemen, my skill in horsemanship advance;
Townfolk, my strength.

Sir P. Sidney, Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 479).

He knew her, as a horseman knows his horse.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A soldier who serves on horseback.

Most valiant and hardy,
With horsemen and footmen
March'd towards the town.

Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 126).

3. A book-name of a sciencoid fish of the genus *Eques*.—4. One of sundry tattlers or sandpipers, scolopacine birds of the genus *Totanus*; a gambet; a chevalier.—5. A kind of domestic pigeon.—**Green-legged horseman**, a bird, *Totanus glottis*; the greenshank. See cut under *greenshank*.—**Horseman's hammer**. Same as *martel-de-fer*.—**Red-legged horseman**, a bird, *Totanus calidris*; the redshank.

horsemanship (hòrs'man-ship), *n.* [*ME. horsman + -ship*.] The management of horses; specifically, the art of riding or controlling horses; equestrian skill. See *manège*.

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Cutting out cattle, next to managing a stampeded herd at night, is that part of the cowboy's work needing the boldest and most skilful horsemanship.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 16.

horse-marine (hòrs'mā-rēn'), *n.* One of an imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers; hence, a person out of his element and unfit for his place, as such a soldier would be on board ship; also humorously employed in a literal sense. [Slang.]

This old sea-dog organized a body of horse-marines to patrol the shore.
Adm. Porter, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 225.

horse-marshall (hòrs'mār'shāl), *n.* A manager of horses; a groom.

Unskild mediciners, and horsemarshalls, slays both man and beast.
Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 394.

horse-masher (hòrs'mash'er), *n.* Same as *horse-smatch*.

horsemaster (hòrs'mās'tēr), *n.* A manager of horses; a rider.

Of all classes in the kingdom, that from which the town volunteers spring is perhaps the least fitted by nature, habit, and training to yield us good horsemasters.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 169.

horse-match (hòrs'mach), *n.* See *horse-smatch*.

horse-meal (hòrs'mēl), *n.* Food without drink.

Eating never hurt any one who washed down his victuals with a glass of good wine; horse-meals indeed are enough to choke human creatures.
C. Johnston, Chrysal, l. 220.

horse-meat (hòrs'mēt), *n.* Food for horses; provender.

Who gives you your maintenance, I pray you? who allows you your horse-meat and man's-meat?

B. Jonson, Epicæne, iii. 1.

horse-mill (hòrs'mil), *n.* A mill turned by a horse or horses.

horse-milliner (hòrs'mil'i-nēr), *n.* One who supplies trappings and decorations for horses. [An affected term.]

The trammels of his palfrey pleased his sight,
For the horse-milliner his head with poses dight.

Chatterton, Rowley's Balade of Charitie.

One comes in foreign trashery
Of tinkling chain and spur,
A walking haberdashery

Of feathers, lace, and fur;
In Rowley's antiquated phrase,
Horse-milliner of modern days.

Scott, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

horsemint (hòrs'mint), *n.* [*ME. horsminte*, < *AS. *horsminte* (Lye—not authenticated) = *Sw. horsmynte*, *Mentha arvensis* (prob. taken from E.); < *hors*, horse, + *mint*, mint.] 1. A wild mint of Europe, *Mentha sylvestris*.—2. An American plant, *Monarda punctata*, common from New York southward.—**Round-leaved horsemint**, *Mentha rotundifolia*, a native of Europe, but now naturalized in the United States.—**Sweet horsemint**, *Cunila Mariana*, the common dittany.

horse-musher (hòrs'mush'er), *n.* Same as *horse-smatch*.

horse-mushroom (hòrs'mush'rōm), *n.* Same as *hedge-mushroom*.

horse-mussel (hòrs'mus'l), *n.* A large mussel of the genus *Modiola*, especially *M. modiolus*, common to the shores of northern Europe and America, having a smooth blackish shell.

horse-nail (hòrs'nāl), *n.* A nail for fastening a horseshoe to the hoof.

horse-nest (hòrs'nest), *n.* Same as *mare's nest*.

Soom grammatical pullet . . . would stand clocking agaynst mee, as though hee had found an horse nest, in laying that downe for a falt that perhaps I dooe knowe better then hee.
Stanhurst, tr. of Virgil, To the Reader.

horse-net (hòrs'net), *n.* A net to protect a horse from flies.

horse-nettle (hòrs'net'l), *n.* A pernicious American weed, *Solanum Carolinense*, of the nightshade family, common in the Southern States.

horse-parsley (hòrs'pārs'li), *n.* A coarse umbelliferous plant, *Smyrniolum Olustrum*: so called from its coarseness as compared with smallage or celery. It is a native of Europe.

horse-path (hòrs'pāth), *n.* A path for horses; specifically, a bridge-path, or the tow-path along a canal.

horse-pick (hòrs'pik), *n.* A kind of hook, often forming part of a large pocket-knife, for removing a stone from a horse's foot.

horse-piece (hòrs'pēs), *n.* A large or coarse piece of blubber. A horse-piece of whale's blubber is a very tough piece selected to be placed under the mass which is to be cut up, to protect the edge of the knife.

The fat [of the sea-elephant] . . . is cut into horse-pieces, about eight inches wide, and twelve to fifteen long.

C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

horse-pile (hòrs'pil), *n.* A large pile or lot of salted fish heaped up to drain; a water-horse.

Cod placed in what is called a horse-pile to drain.
Perley.

horse-pipe (hòrs'pip), *n.* One of several species of *Equisetum*, the horsetail or scouring-rush.

horse-pistol (hòrs'pis'tol), *n.* A pistol of large caliber, formerly carried in holsters by dragoons and other horsemen.

horse-play (hòrs'plā), *n.* Coarse or rude play.

Second Play. We have a play wherein we use a horse.
Sim. Fellows, you use no horse-play in my house.

Middleton, Mayor of Queensborough, v. 1.

horse-radish

The humour of the underplot constantly verges on horse-play, and is certainly neither delicate nor profound.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 541.

By personal raids upon the gallery when not acting, Mr. Phelps succeeded in stopping the horse-play and coarseness of audiences.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 581.

horse-plum (hòrs'plum), *n.* 1. A small red plum which is regarded as a variety of *Prunus domestica*. Also called *horse-jag*, *horse-jug*. [Eng.]—2. The wild plum, *Prunus Americana*. The fruit, when fully ripe, is sweet and edible, and the tree is frequently cultivated either for its fruit or as a stock on which to graft the varieties of the domestic plum. [U. S.]

horse-pond (hòrs'pond), *n.* A pond for watering horses.

horsepond (hòrs'pond), *v. t.* [*horse-pond*, *n.*] To duck in a horse-pond. [Rare.]

If she had ordered me to be horseponded, I do protest to you I would not have demurred.

Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 10.

horse-poppy (hòrs'pop'i), *n.* A European umbelliferous plant, *Seseli Hippomarathrum*.

horse-post (hòrs'pōst), *n.* A post to which horses are hitched; a hitching-post.

horse-power (hòrs'pon'er), *n.* 1. The power of a horse or its equivalent; the rate at which a horse works in drawing. Hence—2. A unit for the measurement of the rate at which a prime motor works. Several values have been assigned to this unit, but the one which prevails at the present time in England and America is Watt's horse-power, which is defined as 550 foot-pounds per second. This is 7,460 megaeergs per second. The real power of a horse is about three quarters of a horse-power. Abbreviated *H. P.*

3. A machine for converting the weight or direct pull of a horse into power useful in moving machinery. Such machines are either treadmills or circular sweeps. The latter consist essentially of a long sweep to the end of which the horse is harnessed, a simple form of gearing for transmitting the motion of the sweep to a pulley, with generally an increase of velocity, and a belt or shafting for conveying the power of the machine to the work, as a mill, threshing-machine, press, pump, elevator, fire-engine, or other machine, to be driven.—**Indicated horse-power**, the work, expressed in horse-power, performed per minute by steam, air, or other gas upon the piston of an engine, in the computation of which the mean effective pressure per square inch of piston is taken from an indicator diagram. See *indicator*. Also called *true*, *actual*, *real*, or *dynamic horse-power*.—**Nominal, calculated, or commercial horse-power**, horse-power calculated from the area of the piston, sometimes not more than one tenth of the real horse-power. Though the commercial horse-power is arbitrarily called *calculated horse-power*, it is easy to calculate the true horse-power by the principles of thermodynamics when the volume or weight and pressure of the steam, air, or gas used for each piston-stroke and the number of strokes per minute are given.

horsepox (hòrs'pōks), *n.* A pustular disease of horses, which, communicated to cows, produces cowpox.

M. Blachez related the particulars of an outbreak of casual horse-pox among the she-asses used for giving suck to the inmates of a nursery.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 548.

horse-purslane (hòrs'pērs'lān), *n.* A plant, *Trianthema monogyna*, a native of Jamaica.

horse-race (hòrs'rās), *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

Horse-races are desports of great men, and good in themselves, though many gentlemen by such means gallop quite out of their fortunes.
Burton, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 106.

horse-racer (hòrs'rā'sēr), *n.* 1. One who keeps horses for the purpose of racing.

The first Lord Godolphin was a horse-racer as well as gambler.
Athenæum, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 381.

2. One who rides in races; a jockey.

horse-racing (hòrs'rā'sing), *n.* The practice or sport of running horses.

horse-rack (hòrs'-rak), *n.* A rack at which horses are hitched and baited.

He's a-standin' out yander by the horse-rack.
J. C. Harris, Harper's [Mag., LXXVI. 707.]

horse-radish (hòrs'rad'ish), *n.* A cultivated cruciferous plant,

Horse-radish (*Cochlearia Armoracia*).
1, rhizome, with two leaves; 2, part of the inflorescence, with flowers and fruit; 3, leaf from the stem; 4, flower; 5, fruit, opened to show the seeds.



Cochlearia Armoracia, originally a native of middle Europe and western Asia, and also its root, which has a pungent taste, and is used in a grated state as a condiment. In medicine it is used as a stimulant and diuretic, and externally as a rubefacient. See *Cochlearia*¹.

horseradish-tree (hōrs'rad'ish-trē), *n.* A tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, common in many parts of India, and cultivated there, as well as in various other tropical countries, for the sake of the fruit, which is eaten as a vegetable or pickled. It has pinnate leaves and long, 3-valved, pod-like capsules, from which ben-oil is obtained. The fresh root has a pungent odor and warm taste, much like that of the horseradish.

horse-railroad (hōrs'rāl'rōd), *n.* A railroad on which cars are drawn by horses, first used in the streets of cities in the United States: called a *tramway* in Great Britain.

horse-rake (hōrs'rāk), *n.* A large rake drawn by a horse. See *rake*.

horse-rider (hōrs'rī'dér), *n.* A circus-rider. [Eng.]

The horse-riders never mind what they say, sir; they're famous for it. *Dickens, Hard Times, v.*

horse-riding (hōrs'rī'ding), *n.* A circus. [Eng.] *Sleary's horse-riding. Dickens, Hard Times, iii.*

horse-rough (hōrs'ruf), *n.* A calk or ice-creeper which may be fitted to the shoe of a horse to give him a foothold on frozen ground.



horse-run (hōrs'run), *n.* A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows, by the help of a horse, from the bottoms of excavations for canals, docks, etc.

horse-running, *n.* A horse-race. *Davies.*

The Forest of Galtres, . . . very notorious in these dates by reason of a solemn horse-running, wherein the horse that outrunneth the rest hath for his prize a little golden bell. *Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 723.*

horse-sense (hōrs'sens'), *n.* A crude, instinctive kind of common sense, independent of instruction or experience; a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense.

He was a plain man; his sympathies were with the people; he had what is roughly known as horse-sense, and he was homely. *C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 133.*

Happily, the latent horse-sense of the American people may be relied on, in the end, to abate the nuisance. *New Eng. Jour. of Education, XIX, 377.*

horseshoe (hōrs'shō), *n.* [*< ME. horscho* (for *hors-scho*, var. *horsisho*, *horsis sho*—Prompt. Parv.); *< horse*¹ + *shoe*.] 1. A shoe for a horse, consisting commonly of a narrow plate of iron bent into a form somewhat resembling the letter U, so as to accommodate itself to the shape of the horse's foot. Its parts are the *toe*, the two *heels*, the *quarters* between the toe and the heels, the *calks*, or projections from the lower part of each heel, the *clip*, a kind of claw, usually at the upper edge of the toe, for protecting the hoof and assisting in keeping the shoe in place, and the *fullering*, or crease in the lower face, in which the nail-holes, usually eight, are punched. The horseshoe, in its most primitive form, is of great antiquity. An old and very popular superstition, almost universally prevalent among peasantry, ascribes to the horseshoe (especially to one which has been found in the road by chance) the power of barring the passage of witches. For this purpose the shoe is nailed to the door or the threshold.

To be thrown into the Thames, and cooled, glowing hot, in that surge, like a horse-shoe. *Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.*

Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a horse-shoe on your chamber-door. *Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xi.*

Nailing of horse-shoes [to thresholds] seems to have been practised as well to keep witches in as to keep them out. *Hone's Year-Book, p. 953.*

2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe. Specifically—(a) A loop-like bend in a river. (b) In *fort*, a small round or oval work with a parapet. (c) A movable support in a lathe, for regulating the gearing and speed of the screw which works the slide.

3. In *zool.*: (a) A horseshoe-crab.

I don't want my wreck to be washed up on one of the beaches in company with devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes, etc. *Holmes, Autocrat, p. 171.*

(b) A bivalve mollusk, *Lutraria elliptica*. Also called *clump*.—4. *pl.* The game of quoits, in which horseshoes are often used for pitching.

—**Horseshoe arch**. See *arch*¹, 2.—**Horseshoe clamp**, *magnet*, etc. See the nouns.

horseshoe (hōrs'shō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horseshoed*, ppr. *horseshoeing*. [*< horseshoe, n.*] 1. To provide with horseshoes, or shape like a horseshoe.

Sinclair Lithgow, horse-shoeing smith, Warks up this close wi' a' his pith. *Blacksmith's sign in Scotland.*

2. In *arch.*, to carry inward at the imposts, as an arch, so as to bring it approximately to the form of a horseshoe.

There is at Takt-I-Gero a Sassanian arch of nearly the same age and equally classical in design, which is, like this one, horseshoed to the extent of one-tenth of its diameter. *J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I, 391.*

horseshoe-anvil (hōrs'shō-an'vil), *n.* A form of anvil which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit the adjustment of the hoof in the socket-hole for convenience in working.

horseshoe-bat (hōrs'shō-bat), *n.* An old-world bat of the family *Rhinolophidae*; any rhinolophid having the nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped. The name applies especially to two European species, *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum* and *R. hipposideros*, both of which occur in England, and there represent the subfamily *Rhinolophinae*. Another horseshoe-bat is the Indian and Chinese *Phyllorhina armigera*, which is a representative of the *Phyllorhina*, the other subfamily of the rhinolophids. The term is loosely extended to some other phyllostomine or leaf-nosed bats.

horseshoe-crab (hōrs'shō-krab), *n.* A merostome of the family *Limulidae*, as *Limulus polyphemus* or *L. moluccanus*: so called from its shape. Also called *horseshoe*, *horseshoe-crab*, *horseshoe-head* (hōrs'shō-head), *n.* A disease of infants in which the sutures of the skull are too open: opposed to *head-mold shot*.



horseshoeing (hōrs'shō'ing), *n.* The act or business of shoeing horses; farriery.

horseshoe-kidney (hōrs'shō-kid'ni), *n.* In *anat.*, a congenital abnormal conformation in which the two kidneys are connected by a transverse portion, so as to present the shape of a horseshoe.

horseshoe-machine (hōrs'shō-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which bar-iron is cut and formed into horseshoes.

horseshoer (hōrs'shō'ér), *n.* One who shoes horses.

horseshoe-vetch (hōrs'shō-vech), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Hippocrepis*, *H. comosa*, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are yellow, in umbels of 6 or 8: so called from the shape of its legumes. Also *horse-vetch*.

horse-shovel (hōrs'shuv'l), *n.* A road-scraper. **horse-smatch** (hōrs'smach), *n.* A bird, *Saricola ananthe*; the stonechat or wheatear. Also *horse-match*, *horse-masher*, *horse-musher*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-soldier (hōrs'sōl'jēr), *n.* A cavalry soldier.

Not having his horse-soldiers with him, . . . he [Julius Caesar] ran great risk of being totally defeated. *Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., i.*

horse-sorrel (hōrs'sor'el), *n.* A coarse species of sorrel, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*; same as *water-dock*.

horse-sponge (hōrs'spunj), *n.* The commercial bath-sponge, *Spongia equina*, found in the Mediterranean.

horse-stinger (hōrs'sting'ér), *n.* The dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle. It does not sting horses.

horse-sugar (hōrs'shug'jēr), *n.* A tree or shrub: same as *sweetleaf*.

horsetail (hōrs'tāl), *n.* 1. A horse's tail, especially when severed from the body.

Let them [servants] not presume to touch a hair of my master's horse-tail till they kiss their hands. *Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.*

Then, by the rule that made the horse-tail bare, I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair. *Pope, Imit. of Horace, II, l. 63.*

2. A hippurite.—3. In *anat.*, the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: technically called *cauda equina*. See *cauda*.—4. A plant of the genus *Equisetum*. See *cut* under *Equisetaceae*.

Following the sound of the water in the tunnel, a rare spectacle awaits you where the Equisetum, the vulgar horsetail of the daylight, now stands transfigured, a marvel of nature's bijoutry. *Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 153.*

Horsetail standard, a modern Turkish military standard consisting of a horsetail surmounted by a crescent. It appears to have originated from "the people bearing the

horsetail as a distinction of rank, the two ranks of pasha being distinguished respectively by three and two tails, and a further distinction of rank being marked by the elevation of one of the tails above the others" (*Hughes, Dict. of Islam*).—**Shrubby horsetail**, a popular name for plants of the genus *Ephedra*, natural order *Gnetaceae*. They are branching shrubs, natives of the sandy sea-shores of temperate climates in both hemispheres. The fruit is a succulent cone, formed of two carpels, with a single seed in each; that of *E. distachya*, abundant in the southern part of Russia, is eaten by the peasants.

horsetail-lichen (hōrs'tāl-li'ken), *n.* A popular name for various species of *Alectoria* (particularly *A. jubata*), a genus of lichens, of the family *Usneae*, closely related to the genus *Usnea*. The thallus is slender, soon filiform, terete, and tufted or pendulous from the branches of trees, whence the plant is also called *tree-hair* and *horsehair-lichen*.

horsetail-tree (hōrs'tāl-trē), *n.* A name of trees or shrubs (principally Australian) of the genus *Casuarina*, of the natural order *Casuarineae*, and particularly of *C. equisetifolia*, a tree sometimes 150 feet in height, now extensively naturalized in many tropical and subtropical countries of both the old and the new world: so called from the leafless, wiry branches, which much resemble the stems of *Equisetum*.

horse-thistle (hōrs'this'tl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cnicus*, consisting of rough prickly thistles, distinguished from *Carduus* by having the receptacle covered with chaffy bristles, and the achenia crowned with a soft feathery pappus.

horse-thrush (hōrs'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. [Prov. Eng.]

horse-thyme (hōrs'tim), *n.* The wild basil, *Calamintha Clinopodium*.

horse-tick (hōrs'tik), *n.* Same as *horse-fly*, 2.

The forest-fly or horse-tick, Hippoboscæ. *A. S. Packard, Study of Insects, p. 417.*

horsetongue (hōrs'tung), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ruscus*: same as *butcher's broom* (which see, under *broom*¹).

horse-trainer (hōrs'trā'nér), *n.* One who trains or breaks horses; especially, one who trains horses for racing.

horse-tree (hōrs'trē), *n.* The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

horse-trick (hōrs'trik), *n.* A rough practical joke.

Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, and sing, And play me horse-tricks. *Merry Devil of Edmonton.*

horse-vetch (hōrs'vech), *n.* Same as *horseshoe-vetch*.

horse-violet (hōrs'vī'ō-let), *n.* The dog-violet, *Viola canina*.

horseway (hōrs'wā), *n.* [*< ME. horse way*, *< AS. hors-weeg*, *< hors*, horse, + *weg*, way.] A way or road by which a horse may pass. Compare *foot-way*.

Also with owt the Citys ys an horse way vnder neth a mownteyn, by the space of a myle. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 66.*

Glo. Know'st thou the way to Dover? *Edg. Both stile and gate, horse-way and foot-path.*

Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

horseweed (hōrs'wēd), *n.* A composite plant, *Erigeron Canadense*, a troublesome American



Horseweed (*Erigeron Canadense*). a, ray-flower; b, disk-flower.

weed. This is one of the few American weeds that have become extensively naturalized in other parts of the world.

They were hidden and shaded by the broad-leaved horse and trumpet weeds in the fence-row. *The Century, XXXVI, 80.*

horsewell-grass (hōrs'wel-grās), *n.* A small marsh-plant, *Veronica Buccabunga*: probably so called from reputed medicinal qualities.

horsewhale (hōrs'hwal), *n.* [Not found in ME.; in mod. E. an adaptation of AS. *horshwæl* (= Icel. *hrossvalr*), < *hors*, horse, + *hwæl*, whale. Cf. *walrus*, which contains the same elements reversed.] The walrus or morse.

The principal purpose of his trawle this way was to encrease the knowledge and discoverie of these coasts and countreys, for the more commoditie of fishing of *horse-whales*, which haue in their teeth bones of great price and excellencie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 5.

horse-whim (hōrs'hwym), *n.* In mining, a machine worked by a horse for raising ore or water from a mine.

horsewhip (hōrs'hwip), *n.* A whip for driving or controlling horses.

horsewhip (hōrs'hwip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horsewhipped* (also *horsechipt*), ppr. *horsechipping*. To chastise with a horsewhip.

I told him to consider himself *horsewhipped*, and he said he would make a point of doing so.

T. Hook, Jack Brag.

horse-winkle (hōrs'wing'kl), *n.* The common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*.

horsewoman (hōrs'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *horsewomen* (-wim'en). A woman who rides on horseback.

His cousins . . . wearied him beyond measure. One was blue, and a geologist; one was a *horsewoman*.

Thackeray, Pendennis.

horsewomanship (hōrs'wūm'an-ship), *n.* [*horsewoman* + *-ship*.] Skill as a horsewoman. [Rare.]

horsewood (hōrs'wūd), *n.* In Jamaica, a leguminous tree of the genus *Calliandra*. *C. comosa* is of small size. *C. latifolia* reaches a height of 25 feet.

horse-worm (hōrs'wērm), *n.* A worm that infests horses; the larva of an oestrus or a bot-fly, *Gasterophilus equi*.

horse-wrangler (hōrs'rang'glēr), *n.* A herder having charge of a saddle-band, or string of ponies, among stockmen. [Western U. S.]

There are two herders, always known as *horse-wranglers*—one for the day and one for the night.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 851.

horsey, *a.* See *horsy*.

horsfordite (hōrs'fōrd-it), *n.* [After Prof. E. N. Horsford, an American chemist.] A silver antimonide, occurring in silver-white masses in Asia Minor.

horsify (hōrs'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *horsified*, ppr. *horsifying*. 1. [*horse* + *-i-fy*.] To transform into a horse.

In the same duchy [Brunswick] a witch in tormentia once revealed a sentence that would *horsify* a man in a minute.

F. L. Ouseald, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 474.

2. [*horsy* + *-fy*.] To render horsey. [Rare in both uses.]

horsiness (hōrs'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being horsey. (a) Some quality suggestive of a horse, as a horsey smell.

It shall be all my study for one hour
To rose and lavender my *horsiness*,
Before I dare to glance upon your Grace.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. 5.

(b) Special interest in horses, especially in horse-racing; a disposition to devote one's time and thoughts to horse-breeding or horse-racing, etc.

horsing (hōrs'ing), *n.* [ME. *horsing*; verbal *n.* of *horse*, *v.*] 1. Supply of horses, as for hunting or traveling.

The chancellor answers for hor clothynge,
For gomen, faukeners, and hor *horsynge*.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

2. Same as *horse*, 5 (h).

horsing-block (hōrs'ing-blok), *n.* A wooden horse or support for the ends of planks, as when they are used as a way for wheelbarrows in canal- and railroad-work.

horsing-iron (hōrs'ing-ī'ēr), *n.* A large calking-iron with a long handle, held by one man and driven by another. Also called *horse-iron*.

horsly, *a.* A Middle English form of *horsely*.

horst-beech (hōrst'bēch), *n.* Same as *hurst-beech*.

horsy (hōrs'i), *a.* [Also written *horsey*; < *horse* + *-y*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to or concerned with horses: as, *horsy* talk.—2. Characteristic of or peculiar to the horse: as, a *horsy* smell.—3. Fond of or interested in horses; especially, devoted to or interested in horse-racing or horse-breeding: as, *horsy* company.

Usually horse-dealing carries with it a lowering of the moral tone, which we quite understand when we say of a man that he is *horsy*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 259.

Mr. Badger Brush was a very rich sporting man, whose tastes were *horsy*.

The Century, XXVIII. 550.

Hortalia (hōr-tā'li-ä), *n.* [NL.; also *Hortulia*.] A genus of African rock-snakes or pythons, con-



Fetish-snake (*Hortalia natalensis*).

taining such as *H. natalensis* (*Python sebae*), the fetish-snake. *J. E. Gray*, 1831.

hortation (hōr-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. hortatio* (n-), < *hortari*, urge strongly, incite, encourage, contr. of *hortari*, freq. of *hori*, urge, incite. Cf. *dehort*, *exhort*.] The act of exhorting, or giving advice and encouragement; exhortation.

hortative (hōr-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *hortatif* = Pg. *hortativo* (rare), < *L. hortativus*, that serves for encouragement, < *hortari*, encourage, incite: see *hortation*.] 1. *a.* Giving exhortation; encouraging; inciting.

II. *n.* An address intended to incite or encourage; an exhortation.

For soldiers, I find the generals, commonly, in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children.

Bacon, Marriage and Single Life.

In *hortatives* and pleadings, as truth or disguise serveth best to the design in hand, so is the judgement or the fancy most required.

Hobbes, On Man, I. 8.

hortatory (hōr-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *hortatorio* (rare), < LL. *hortatorius*, encouraging, cheering, < *hortator*, an encourager, exhorter, < *hortari*: see *hortation*.] Encouraging; inciting; urging to some course of conduct or action: as, a *hortatory* address; a *hortatory* style.

I also send you here another *hortatory* letter, written in Latin, to the brethren who are embracing Christ with the cross.

Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 207.

He animated his souldiers with many *hortatorie* orations.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 202.

hortensial (hōr-tēn'shal), *a.* [*L. hortensius*, *hortensis*, of or for a garden, < *hortus*, a garden: see *hortus siccus*.] Fit for a garden.

Such [weedy plants] as are sative and *hortensial*.

Evelyn, Sylva, Int., § 3.

horticultist (hōr'ti-kul-tist), *n.* [*L. hortus*, a garden, + *cultus*, cultivation, + *-ist*.] A horticulturist. [Rare.]

See, what various crops
In quick succession, crown the garden'd fields
On Thames prolific bank. On culture's hand
Alone do these horticultists rely?

Doddsley, Agriculture, II.

horticultor (hōr'ti-kul-tōr), *n.* [= F. *horticulteur*, < *L. hortus*, a garden, + *cultor*, a cultivator.] One who cultivates a garden; a horticulturist. [Rare.]

horticultural (hōr'ti-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [*L. horticulture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

horticulture (hōr'ti-kul'tūr), *n.* [= F. *horticulture*, < *L. hortus*, a garden, + *cultura*, cultivation, culture, < *colere*, cultivate, till. Cf. *agriculture*.] The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating or managing gardens. The ordinary productions of horticulture are generally classed under the three heads of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which on a large scale are cultivated separately, but in small gardens are usually more or less combined.—**Electrical horticulture**, a process of horticulture recommended by Dr. Siemens, by which fruits, flowers, etc., are kept under the electric light at night, and exposed to the sun in the daytime, to promote their rapid growth. *Greer, Dict. Elect.*, p. 72.

horticulturist (hōr'ti-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*L. horticulture* + *-ist*.] One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; especially, one who practises gardening on a large scale or as a profession.

hortonolite (hōr'ton-ō-lit), *n.* [Named after Silas P. Horton.] A member of the chrysolite group, intermediate between hyalosiderite and fayalite, found in Orange county, New York.

horts (hōrts), *n.* [Var. of *hurts*.] The blueberry or bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hortulan (hōr'tū-lan), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *hortolain*, *ortolain*, *hortolan* = Sp. *hortelano* = Pg. *hortelão*, *hortolão* = It. *ortolano*, *n.*, a gardener, < *L. hortulanus*, of or belonging to a garden, < *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, a garden. Cf. *ortolan*,

from the same source.] 1. *a.* Belonging to a garden; relating to gardening: as, a *hortulan* calendar.

This *hortulan* calendar is yours, mindful of the honour once conferred on it, when you were pleased to suspend your nobler raptures, and think it worthy your transcribing.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Ep. Ded. to A. Cowley.

II. *n.* A bird: same as *ortolan*.
Hortulanus (hōr-tū-lā'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *hortulan* and *ortolan*.] A genus of fringilline birds. The word is variously used: (a) By Vieillot (1807) for sundry American finches, now called *Pipilo* and *Spiza*. (b) By W. E. Leach (1816) for snow-bunting, now called *Plectrophanes*.

hortus siccus (hōr'tus sik'us), [*L.* (the phrase appears to be NL.), lit. a dry garden: *L. hortus*, a garden, = Gr. *χῆρος*, a yard, = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*², of which *garth*¹ and *gard-en* are other forms: see *yard*², *garth*¹, *garden*; *L. siccus*, dry, > ult. E. *sack*³, *q. v.*] A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved for botanical purposes; a herbarium.

A choice of old authors should be a florilegium, and not a botanist's *hortus siccus*, to which grasses are as important as the single shy blossom of a summer.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 293.

hortyard, *n.* [A sophisticated form of *orchard*, earlier **ortyard*, simulating *L. hortus*, a garden: see *hortus siccus* and *orchard*.] An orchard.

Of all ornaments of house and home, a pleasant garden and *hortyard*, with a lively spring, is above all domesticall delight, and meetest for the melancholy heart and brayne.

Bright, Treatise of Melancholy (1613), p. 320.

The *hortyard* entering, admires the fair
And pleasant fruits.

Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. (ed. 1638), p. 290.

Horus (hō'rus), *n.* [LL. *Horus*, < Gr. *Ἥρος*, < Egypt. *Hor*.] In Egypt. myth., a divinity of dual relations. He was Horus the elder, a brother of Osiris, and Horus the child, the offspring of Osiris and Isis. By the Greeks of the decadence Horus the child was identified with Harpocrates, and his worship was also carried on in Rome. Like Ra, Horus was represented in art as hawk-headed. Also called *Hor*.

hory, *a.* [E. dial. *horry*; < ME. *hory*, *hoory*, *hori*, once pl. *horowe*, foul, unclean, < AS. *horig*, once *horhig*, foul, unclean (= MHG. *horwic*, *horwig*, *horig*, *horg*, muddy, filthy), < *horu* = OFries. *hore* = OS. *horu*, dirt, filth, = OHG. *horo* (*horow*, *horaw*), mud, filth; cf. AS. *horh*, *hory*, a clammy humor, phlegm, rheum. *Hoary*, 4, moldy, is prob. the same word, mixed with *hoary*, gray: see *hoary*.] Impure; unclean; dirty; foul.

Envious folk with tinges *horow*.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 206.

Any unclene, whos touchynge is *hory*.

Wyclif, Lev. xxii. 5 (Oxf.).

hosanna (hō-zan'ä), *interj.* and *n.* [Formerly also *osanna*; < LL. *osanna* (var. *osanna*, *ossanna*, *ossana*), ML. also *hosanna*, < Gr. *ᾠδὴ ὡσαννά* (var. *ὡσαννά*, *ὡσαννά*), repr. Heb. *hōshānā nāh*, lit. save, I pray (or we pray), < *hōshia'*, save, a stem of *yāsha'*, be large (cf. *Jesus*, from the same stem), + *nā*, a particle denoting entreaty.] An exclamation praying God for deliverance, or an acclamation or ascription of praise to God. This exclamation originated from the Hebrew words rendered "Save now" in Ps. cxviii. 25, a psalm forming part of the Hallel used at the Passover. The form *hosanna* is recorded in Mat. xxi. 9, 15, and in the parallel passages (Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13), as used by the multitude in acclamation to Christ entering Jerusalem in triumph on the Sunday before his crucifixion, with the additions "to the son of David" and "in the highest." It has been in liturgical use from very early times. It appears in the Clementine Liturgy, in the response to the Sancta Sanctis, and in the liturgical directions of the book called The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. In both the Western and the principal Eastern liturgies it follows the Sanctus. The English Prayer-Book of 1549 retained the *hosanna* (*osanna*) in the first "hosanna in excelsis," but altered the second to "Glory be to thee, O Lord, in the highest." (See Luke xix. 38.) Later revisions omitted the first *hosanna* and changed "in the highest" to "most High." See *Benedictus*.

Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: *Hosanna* in the highest.

Mark xi. 10.

Loud *hosannas* fill'd
The eternal regions. *Milton, P. L.*, iii. 348.

Day or Sunday of Hosanna or of Hosannas, Hosanna Sunday, in the early church, in the medieval Western Church, and among the Nestorians, Palm Sunday.

hose (hōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.*; pl. formerly *hoses* or *hosen*. [*L. ME. hose*, pl. *hosen*, < AS. *hosa*, pl. **hosan* (glossed 'caliga vel ocrea') = MD. *hose*, D. *hoos*, *hose*, stocking, spout, water-spout, = MLG. *hose*, *hase* = OHG. *hosa*, MHG. *G. hose*, breeches, = Icel. *hosa*, a covering for the leg between the knee and ankle, a kind of gaiter, = Dan. *hose*, pl. *hoser*, *hose*, stockings. The Rom. forms, OF. *hose*, OSP. *huesa*, OPg. *osa*, It. *uosa*, ML. *hosa*, *osa*, are of G. origin; W. and Corn. *hos* are from E.] 1. Originally, a

garment covering the legs and the waist, worn by men. The hose of the middle ages generally covered the person from the waist to the toes; they were secured to the upper garment by points or some similar device. At times the covering of one leg and side of the body was of different material and color from that of the other side. In the sixteenth century the leg-coverings were divided into two parts, and the word *hose* was applied rather to the breeches, the covering of the lower part of the leg and foot being called the *stocking* or *nether-stock*.

Departure of hire hoses in whit and reed.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat.

Shak., As you Like it, II. 4.

And he had on yet all this while a paire of hosen of Deere-skinnes with the haire on.

Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Towards the close of the [sixteenth] century the *hose* of that period also became "breeches"; and so, in process of time, the old and long-used word "*hose*" came to be retained only as an equivalent for "stockings."

Encyc. Brit., VI. 472.

2. In present use (as either singular or plural), covering for the feet and lower part of the legs; stockings. Short stockings, not reaching to the knee, are distinctively called *half-hose* or *socks*, or, rarely, *ankle-hose*.

The belted plaid and tartan hose

Did ne'er more graceful limbs disclose.

Scott, L. of the L., II. 25.

The article of attire in which he took chief pleasure was *hose*; and the better to show the gay colors of these, he wore low-cut shoes of the finest calf-skin, turned up at the toes.

The Century, XXXV. 950.

3. A flexible tube or pipe for conveying a fluid to a required point, as water for the service of a fire-engine, for watering a garden, etc. Hose of the larger kinds for such uses, to which the term is usually restricted, is made chiefly of leather, gutta-percha, cotton, or india-rubber. Smaller tubing, as for gas in a drop-light, for acoustic instruments, etc., to which the name may also be applied, is made of many different materials and in various ways.

It was now towards sunset on Saturday, and the inhabitants were washing the fronts of the houses with the hose.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 148.

4. The hollow part of a spade, or other tool of a like kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.—5t. In *printing*, formerly, upright iron rods, which connected the spindle of the old hand-press with its platen, and regulated its movement. *Moxon*.—6. The sheaf of corn. [Prov. Eng.]—7t. The outer covering of straw or corn. *Davies*.

The honey-dews . . . close and glew up the tender hose of the ear.

Ellis, Modern Husbandman (1750), II. i. 2.

Ankle-hose. See def. 2.—**Hose of mail.** See *chausses*. **hose** (hōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hosed*, ppr. *hosing*. [*< ME. hosen; < hose, n.*] 1t. To clothe with hose; clothe.

Clothe cut ouerthwart and agaynste the wulle can neuer hoose a manne cleane.

Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 124.

2. To play upon with a hose; drench with water from a hose. [Recent.]

In the morning we go on deck at an early hour. Tom and the Doctor help to man the pumps. . . . Then we are most of us *hosed*.

Athenæum, No. 3199, p. 207.

hose-bridge (hōz'brij), *n.* A portable track so arranged that it can be laid on a street railroad for the passage of cars over lines of hose from a fire-engine, which may be laid across the track during a fire. Also called *hose-jumper*, *hose-protector*, and *hose-shield*.

hose-carriage (hōz'kar'āj), *n.* A truck or carriage with a reel or rests on which the hose for a fire-engine is carried. Also *hose-cart*.

hose-carrier (hōz'kar'i-ēr), *n.* A gripper or hand-tool for lifting hose when full of water; a pair of hose-hooks.

hose-cart (hōz'kärt), *n.* Same as *hose-carriage*.

hose-clamp (hōz'klamp), *n.* A flexible band with a screw for drawing the ends of two pieces of hose together.

hose-company (hōz'kum'pā-ni), *n.* A body of firemen to attend and man a hose-carriage.

hose-coupling (hōz'kup'ling), *n.* A joint-piece, or a pair of interlocking connecting pieces, by which sections of hose can be joined together end to end.—**Half-hose coupling.** See *coupling*.

hose-hook (hōz'hūk), *n.* 1. A hook for lifting the hose of a fire-engine.—2t. *pl.* In *printing*, the hooks by which the platen of the old form of printing-press was suspended.

hose-in-hose (hōz'in-hōz'), *n.* A gardeners' name for certain flowers in which the corolla appears to be double. This state of things is brought about usually by the calyx becoming petaloid, as in *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *amœna* of the gardens, but also by actual duplication of the corolla, as in *Primula vulgaris*, or by the presence of an inner series of petal-like stamens, which by their cohesion form a second pseudo-corolla within the first, as in *Datura fastuosa*, *Gloxinia*, etc.

hose-jumper (hōz'jum'pēr), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hoseman (hōz'man), *n.*; *pl. hosemen* (-men). One of the men who manage the hose of a fire-engine, and direct the stream.

The electricity would descend by the stream of water and enter the bodies of the hosemen managing the apparatus.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XI. 2.

hoseant, *n.* An old plural of *hose*.

hose-protector (hōz'prō-tek'tor), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hosert, *n.* A Middle English variant of *hosier*. **hose-reel** (hōz'rēl), *n.* 1. A reel or drum on which hose is wound when not in use or for conveyance.—2. A hose-carriage. [Rare.]

hose-shield (hōz'shēld), *n.* Same as *hose-bridge*.

hoshen (hō'shen), *n.* [See, also *hoeshins* (ingeniously accom. to *shins*), altered with additional *pl. suffix* from *ME. hosen*, *pl. of hose*, *q. v.*] Same as *hogger*.

hosier (hō'zhēr), *n.* [*< ME. hosier, hosyer, hoseare, hosiare, hosegere* (also *hosier*); *< hose¹ + -ier¹*, as in *grazier, brazil¹*, etc.] One who deals in hose (stockings and socks), or in goods knitted or woven like hose, such as undergarments, jerseys, cardigans, and the like. Formerly this term was applied to tailors who sold men's garments ready-made.

hosiery (hō'zhēr-i), *n.* [*< hosier + -y*, or *< hose + -i-ery*: see *hosier* and *-ery*.] 1. Specifically, hose of all kinds for the foot and leg; stockings and socks collectively; by extension, the whole class of goods in which a hosier deals; the stock of a hosier.—2. A factory where stockings, undergarments, etc., are woven by machinery.—3. The business of a hosier.—**Balbriggan hosiery**, a fine cotton hosiery, of which the threads are unusually hard, having very little nap or woolly surface: so called from the town of Balbriggan in the county of Dublin, Ireland, where it is made.

hosiomartyr (hō'si-ō-mär'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ὁσιος, holy, + μάρτυρ, martyr*.] In the calendar of the Greek Church, a martyr who was a monk or a nun.

hospice (hos'pis), *n.* [*< F. hospice = Sp. Pg. hospicio = It. ospizio, < L. hospitium, hospitality, a lodging, an inn, < hospes (hospit-), a host, a guest: see host²*.] A house of entertainment and refuge for strangers; especially, such an establishment kept by monks on some passes in the Alps to give shelter and aid to travelers. Originally they were probably for pilgrims on the journey to Rome. The best-known hospice is that of the Great St. Bernard.

hospitable (hos'pi-tā-bl), *a.* [*< OE. hospitāble = Sp. hospedable = It. ospitabile, < ML. as if *hospitabilis, < hospitare, receive as a guest: see hospitare, host², v., and cf. hospital*.] 1. Kind and cordial toward strangers or guests; freely affording shelter and food; extending a generous welcome to visitors.

We were received with open arms by all our old friends; and when they do open their arms, there are no people so kind and so hospitable as the Scotch.

Lady Holland, Sidney Smith, viii.

Whom all men rate as kind and hospitable.

A king

Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. Characteristic of or affording generous or friendly entertainment; indicating or devoted to hospitality: as, *hospitable manners*; a *hospitable table*.

His hospitable gate

The richer and the poor stood open to receive.

Drayton, Polyolbion.

For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd,

Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd;

At last an hospitable house they found.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

It was really delightful to see the old squire seated in his hereditary elbow chair, by the hospitable fireside of his ancestors.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 247.

3. Figuratively, generous in mind; free in receiving and entertaining that which is presented to the mind: as, *hospitable to new ideas*.

It [the religion of the Greeks] was hospitable to novelties and was composite in character.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 86.

hospitableness (hos'pi-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being hospitable; hospitality.

His [Abraham's] benignity to strangers, and hospitableness, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness.

Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

hospitably (hos'pi-tā-bli), *adv.* In a hospitable manner; with generous and cordial entertainment.

The former liveth as piously and hospitably as the other.

Swift.

hospitage (hos'pi-tāj), *n.* [= *Pg. hospedagem, < ML. hospitagium*, accom. form of *hospitaticum*,

a right of exacting entertainment, hospitality, *< hospitare*, receive as a guest: see *hospitate* and *host²*.] Hospitality.

Of vile ungentleness, or *hospitages* breach.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 6.

hospital (hos'pi-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a. < OF. hospital = Sp. hospital = It. ospitale, a., < L. hospitalis, of or relating to a guest or host; as a noun, a guest; < hospes (hospit-), a host, a guest: see host², n.* Hence *hospitality*. II. *n.* *< ME. hospital, hospitale* (also abbr. *spitel*, early mod. E. *spital, spittle*: see *spittle²*), *< OF. hospital, a hospital, mod. F. hôpital = Pr. Sp. Pg. hospital = It. ospedale = G. Dan., etc., hospital, < ML. hospitale, a large house, a palace, an inn, neut. sing. (cf. L. hospitalia, apartments for guests, neut. pl.) of L. hospitalis, of or relating to a guest or host: see I.* The same word, contracted, appears in E. as *hostel* (of ME. origin) and *hotel* (of recent introduction); a fourth form appears in the obs. *spittle²*.] I. *a.* Hospitable.

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid [Venice] a good while yet.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 35.

II. *n.* 1t. A place of shelter or entertainment; an inn.

Whennas they spide a goodly castle, plaste

Foreby a river in a pleasant dale;

Which choosing for that evening's *hospitale*,

They thither marcht. Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 10.

2. An institution or establishment for dispensing hospitality or caring for the needy; an asylum for shelter or maintenance. This old sense still appears in the term *foundling hospital*, and in the names of some institutions in Great Britain founded for either the care or education, or both, of persons needing help: as, *Greenwich Hospital* for retired seamen, a national institution; *Christ's Hospital* for the free education of boys, founded by the corporation of London, chartered in 1553, and often called the *Blue-Coat school*, from the uniform of its pupils.

When the kynge Amaunt was deed, the kynge Bohors cleped hys compagne, and seide that gladly wolde he ther make an *hospitall* where-yne a man myght euer after serue oure lord god for the soule of hym as longe as the worlde dured.

Mervin (E. E. T. S.), II. 309.

The Foundling Hospital of London was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1739.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 483.

3. Now, specifically, an establishment or institution for the care of the sick or wounded, or of such as require medical or surgical treatment. Hospitals are either public or private, free or paying, or both combined, and general or special with respect to the kinds of disease or classes of persons admitted. In ancient Greece the sanctuaries of *Æsculapius* included establishments closely akin to medieval and modern hospitals.

A Roman lady named Fabiola, in the fourth century, founded at Rome, as an act of penance, the first public hospital, and the charity planted by that woman's hand overspread the world. *Lecky*, European Morals, II. 85.

At the end of the last and beginning of this century, fever hospitals were generally called "houses of recovery."

Encyc. Brit., XII. 302.

Convalescent hospital. See *convalescent*.—**Cottage hospital**, a small and inexpensive establishment, simply organized, and designed to provide hospital accommodation and care in a small and isolated community. The first cottage hospital in England was established at Cranleigh in 1859, and was merely an ordinary cottage.—**Cottage-hospital system**, a system of which the aim is to provide small and isolated communities with inexpensive, serviceable, and easily managed hospitals.—**General hospital**, a hospital to which cases of all kinds were formerly admitted. Under later provisions and regulations, however, certain classes of disease may be excluded from a general hospital, such as smallpox, venereal disease, dementia, etc.—**Hospital gangrene.** See *gangrene*.—**Hospital Saturday.** See *Hospital Sunday*.—**Hospital steward.** (a) A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army who compounds prescriptions, administers medicine, and has general charge, under the direction of an army surgeon, of the sick and of hospital property. Hospital stewards are graded as first, second, and third class, and are permanently attached to the medical corps. (b) In the navy, the designation formerly given to the apothecary.—**Hospital Sunday**, a Sunday set apart annually in all the churches, chapels, etc., for a special collection of contributions for the benefit of the public hospitals. In London the first Hospital Sunday was observed in June, 1873, in response to an invitation sent out to the churches from the Mansion House, and since that time the collection has always been made in June. In New York Hospital Sunday, appointed for a similar collection for the hospitals, falls on the last Sunday in the year. The money so collected is distributed among the hospitals in proportion to the number of free patients, without regard to sect or creed. On the preceding Saturday, known as *Hospital Saturday*, similar collections are made in the synagogues, and also in many places of business. In London, on Hospital Saturday, in addition to the collections made at places of business, factories, etc., ladies take charge of boxes in the streets.—**Lock hospital**, a general name in Great Britain for a hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (*Thomas*, Med. Dict.) The origin of the name is indicated in a bequest made in 1452 by Ralph Holland, a merchant tailor, of twenty shillings to the "Lock lazear-house, outside St. George's gate." This "Lock lazear-house," which was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined, afterward became an infirmary

for syphilitic cases, and seems to have given the name to hospitals of that class.—**Magdalen hospital**, a house or establishment into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation; a female reformatory. Also called *Magdalen asylum*.—**Marine hospital**, a hospital established at a seaport or elsewhere for the relief of sick seamen. In the United States a marine hospital for merchant seamen, under the charge of the supervising surgeon-general, an officer of the Treasury Department, has been established at nearly every large seaport and at several stations on the lakes and rivers.—**Maternity hospital**, a hospital for the reception of women about to give birth to children.—**Naval hospital**, in the United States, a hospital for the medical care of officers and men of the navy, under charge of naval surgeons.—**Special hospital**, one of a class of hospitals set apart for the reception and treatment of cases in certain special diseases, or in special emergencies, as smallpox, ophthalmic, and lying-in hospitals, hospitals for incurables, etc.

hospitalary, *n.* [*L. hospitalarius*: see *hospitaler*.] A hospitaler.

The Order of the Dutch knights, commonly called the *Hospitalaries of Jerusalem*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 144.

hospitaler (hos'pi-tal-er), *n.* [Also written *hospitalier*; *ME. hospitaler, hospitelier, hospitler*, *OF. hospitalier* = *Pr. hospitaleir, espitaler* = *Sp. hospitalero* = *Pg. hospitaleiro*, *L. hospitalarius*, *hospitale*, a hospital: see *hospital* and *-er*.] One devoted to the care of the sick or the needy in a hospital or hospitals; specifically, a member of one of the medieval communities of laymen, monks, knights, etc., who bound themselves to observe certain monastic rules, generally the rule of Augustine, and to devote themselves to the care of the poor and the sick in hospitals. The principal order was the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded for pilgrims at Jerusalem about A. D. 1048. They are best known as the Knights Hospitalers, or Knights of St. John (in full, Knights Hospitalers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem), and in history as Knights of Rhodes or of Malta. (See below.) The Teutonic Knights developed in a similar way. Other orders were the Hospitalers of Burgos, Hospital Brethren of the Holy Spirit, etc.

Toward the South, a 200 Paas, is the gret Hospitalle of Seynt John; of the whiche the *Hospitales* hade here foundacion. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 81.

Amalric, leaving Cyprus under the administration of the *Hospitaliers*, transferred his court to Acre.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 171.

Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, a body of military monks, which took its origin from an earlier community, not military in character, under whose auspices a hospital and a church had been founded in Jerusalem. Its military organization was perfected in the twelfth century. After the retaking of Jerusalem by the Moslems, these knights defended Acre in vain, took shelter in Cyprus, and in the fourteenth century occupied the island of Rhodes. In 1522 the island of Rhodes was seized by the Turks, and the knights, after some wanderings, were given possession of the island of Malta, the government of which island they administered until it was occupied by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1798. The badge of the order was the cross of eight points, without any central disk, and consisting in fact of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points, the well-known Maltese cross. This is modified in modern times, with slight differences for the different nations in which branches of the order have survived. At different times the order has been called officially *Knights of Rhodes* and *Knights of Malta*. It maintains to the present day a certain independent existence; but until 1879 there was no grand master, and the order was governed by a council residing at Rome. The appointment of a new grand master in 1879 may denote some change in the constitution of the order. That branch of the order called the *balliwick of Brandenburg* was revived and recognized as a separate order by the King of Prussia in 1852.

hospital-fever (hos'pi-tal-fē'vēr), *n.* 1. Typhus fever.—2. Pyemia.

hospitalism (hos'pi-tal-izm), *n.* [*hospital* + *-ism*.] The hygienic evils incident to old, crowded, and carelessly conducted hospitals, especially the liability under such conditions to erysipelas, septicemia, etc. The term was introduced by Sir J. Simpson of Edinburgh in 1869.

The sick require protection against the evils which they themselves create, and which collectively are known as *hospitalism*. *The Nation*, Dec. 16, 1875, p. 388, note.

hospitality (hos-pi-tal'i-ti), *n.*: pl. *hospitalities* (-tiz). [*F. hospitalité* = *Pr. hospitalitat* = *Sp. hospitalidad* = *Pg. hospitalidade* = *It. ospitalità*, *L. hospitalitas* (-t)-s, *hospitality*, *hospitalis*, hospitable: see *hospital*, *a.*] The act or practice of one who is hospitable; reception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward, or with liberality and kindness.

Julius Caesar made his abode here, who kept very honourable *hospitality* in this Citie. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 126.

I could not but take particular notice of the lesson of *hospitality* the governor taught . . . by distributing about to all the Arabs of the good fare they had brought, even before he had served himself.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 48.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the fugacious *hospitalities* of the snuff-box.

Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

The open-handed spirit, frank and blithe,
Of ancient *hospitality*. *Lowell, Under the Willows*.

hospital-ship (hos'pi-tal-ship), *n.* A vessel fitted up for the care of sick or wounded seamen, or of patients taken from a ship in quarantine.

hospitate (hos'pi-tāt), *v.* [*L. hospitari*, dep., be a guest, *ML. hospitare*, act or entertain as a guest, *hospes* (*hospit-*), a guest, a host: see *host*², *n.* and *v.*] *I. trans.* To receive with hospitality; treat as a guest.

II. intrans. To be the recipient of hospitality; reside or lodge as a guest.

That always chooses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell.

N. Greu, Museum.

hospitia, *n.* Plural of *hospitium*.

hospiticide (hos-pit'i-sid), *n.* [*LL. hospiticidea*, *L. hospes* (*hospit-*), a guest (see *host*²), + *-cida*, killer, *cadere*, kill.] One who murders his guests. *Bailey*, 1731.

hospitious (hos-pish'us), *a.* [*L. hospitium*, hospitality (see *hospice*), + *E. -ous*.] Hospitable.

We glory in th' *hospitious* rites our grandsires did commend. *Chapman, Iliad*, vi.

Ouse, having Oulency past, . . .
Through those rich fields doth run, till lastly, in her pride,
The shire's *hospitious* town she in her course divide.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 24.

hospitium (hos-pish'i-um), *n.*: pl. *hospitia* (-i). [*L.*: see *hospice*.] 1. An inn or a place for the reception of strangers; a hospice.—2. In *Eng. law*, an inn of court.

hospodar (hos'pō-där), *n.* [*Rum. hospodar*, Upper Sorbian *hospodar*, Lower Sorbian *gospodar*, Pol. *hospodar* (borrowed), prop. *gospodarz*, Serv. *gospodar*, Russ. *gospodare*, OBulg. *gospodare*, etc., lord, master, *OBulg. Russ. gospode*, Bulg. *gospod*, Serv. *gospod*, etc., lord, the Lord, God, = *L. hospes* (*hospit-*), host: see *host*².] A title of dignity formerly borne by the vassal princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, in earlier times by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland, and still used as a title (*gosudar*) of the Czar of Russia.

host¹ (hōst), *n.* [*ME. host, ost*, *OF. host* = *Pr. ost* = *Sp. oste, huete* = *Pg. oste* = *It. oste*, a host, an army, *L. hostis*, OL. *hostis*, a stranger, foreigner, enemy, pl. *hostes*, the enemy, hence in ML. sing. *hostis*, an army; = *OBulg. Russ.*, etc., *goste*, a guest, visitor, stranger, = *AS. gäst*, *E. guest*, etc.: see *quest*¹. Hence *host*² (a contracted compound), and possibly *host*³, *q. v.*] 1. An army; a multitude of men organized for war.

In that See was Pharaoh drowned and alle his *Host* that he ladde. *Mandeville, Travels*, p. 57.

A *host* so great as covered all the field. *Dryden*.

He strove with the heathen *host* in vain,
And fell with the flower of his people slain.

Bryant, Kizpah.

2. Any great number or multitude.

Evening approached; but, oh! what *hosts* of foes
Were never to behold that evening close!

Addison, The Campaign.

Arm'd himself in panoply complete
Of heav'nly temper, [he] furnishes with arms . . .
The sacramental *host* of God's elect!

Cowper, Task, ii. 349.

Host of heaven, the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon, and stars.

Lest thou, . . . when thou seest the sun, and the moon,
and the stars, even all the *host of heaven*, shoulddest be driven to worship them.

Deut. iv. 19.

The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite *host of heaven*.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Lord of hosts, a title of Jehovah, found more than 200 times in the Old Testament; sometimes also *Lord God of hosts*, or *God of hosts*. The term *hosts* in this phrase includes all the myriads of angels who people the celestial spheres, and includes the celestial spheres themselves. It is probably given with reference to the idolatrous worship of Jehovah, and as a means of asserting His universal supremacy.

host¹ (hōst), *v. i.* [*host*¹, *n.* Cf. *hosting*, *n.*] To assemble or move as an army. [Rare.]

The prince of Wales was ready in the field with his people, and advanced forward with them towards his enemies, an *hosting* pace.

Holinshed.

With scanty force, where should he lift the steel,
While *hosting* foes immeasurably wheel?

J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, vi.

host² (hōst), *n.* [*ME. host, ost, hoste, oste*, *OF. hoste*, *F. hôte* = *Pr. hoste, oste* = *Sp. It. oste*, a host, innkeeper, *L. hospes* (*hospit-*), fem. *hospita*, an entertainer, a host, also a sojourner, visitor, guest; hence, a foreigner, a stranger; prob. contr. of orig. **hostipes* (**hosti-pit*), lit. 'guest-master,' one who receives guests or strangers (= *OBulg. Russ.*, etc., *gospode*, lord, master, the Lord: see *hospodar*), *hostis*,

a stranger (see *host*¹), + *-pes* (*-pit-*), connected with *potis*, powerful, orig. lord, = Gr. *-πότις* in *δεσπότης*, lord, master (see *despot*), = Skt. *pati*, master, governor, lord: see *potent*, *posse*. From this *L. hospes* are derived also *E. hospitable*, *hospital*, *hospitate*, *hostel*, *hostler*, *ostler*, *hostelry*, *hotel*, *spittle*², etc.] 1. One who receives and entertains another in his own house, whether gratuitously or for pay; an entertainer; specifically, the landlord of a public house or inn: the correlative of *guest*¹.

Greet chiere made oure *host* us everichon.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 747.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be stopped.

Sir P. Sidney.

London hath receiv'd,

Like a kind *host*, the dauphin and his powers.

Shak., K. John, v. 1.

2. An animal or a plant in relation to a parasite habitually dwelling in or upon it. The correlative term, in either case, is *guest*. See *commensal*, *quest*¹, *inquiline*, *parasite*, *hyperparasite*. (a) In botany the term is used chiefly with reference to parasitic fungi, such as *Uredineae*, *Ustilagineae*, *Erysipheae*, etc. Some species of fungi are confined to a single host, some are found on a number of related plants, while others pass through the different stages of their development on very unlike hosts, as, for example, the heterocercous rusts. The term is also applied to the plants upon which the dodder (*Cuscuta*), the mistletoe (*Viscum*, *Phoradendron*), and others are parasitic.

That curious phenomenon included under the term heterocercism, which consists in the growth of one generation of a parasitic Fungus upon one *host*, and the development of another generation upon a different *host*.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 162.

(b) In zoölogy the term is a very general and comprehensive one, since almost all animals are infested, or liable to infestation, by parasites of some kind; and some parasites are themselves hosts of others.

Almost every group of birds becomes the *host* of some specific or varietal form [of parasites] with distinct adaptations.

Nature, XXX. 621.

3. In *mineral*, a mineral which incloses another.—4t. One who is entertained by another as his guest; a guest.

Than he made his *hoste* the beste chere that he myght,
and made hem richly be served at ese in a feire chambre.

Morlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 684.

5t. [With sense of *L. hospitium*: see *hospice*.] An inn; a lodging.

Make redy to me an *ooste* or hous for to dwelle inne.

Wyclif, Phil. 22 (Oxf.).

This mayden that was feire com to Bredigan, where-as the kynge solourned, and was at *hoste* with a riche burgeys.

Morlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Your goods, that lay at *host*, sir, in the Centaur.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

To reckon without (or formerly before) one's *host*, to count up the cost of one's entertainment without consulting the host or landlord (whose reckoning is likely to be higher, or at least more careful); hence, not to consider all the circumstances; to reach a conclusion on insufficient data, or without taking into account some important fact or facts.

But thei *reckened before their host*, and so payed more then their shotte came to.

Hall, Henry VI., f. 49. (*Hollivell*.)

The old English proverb telleth us that "they that reckon without their *host* are to reckon twice"; and so it fared with this infatuated people.

Heylin, Hist. Reformation, I. 93.

host^{2t} (hōst), *v.* [*OF. hoster, oster*, *L. hospitare*, lodge, *hospes* (*hospit-*), a host, a guest: see *host*², *n.* Cf. *hospitate*.] *I. intrans.* To lodge, as at an inn; receive entertainment; be a guest. [Rare.]

They say that God talks with him face to face,

Hoasts at his house.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Vocation.

Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we *host*.

Shak., C. of E., i. 2.

II. trans. To give entertainment to; receive as a guest.

Such was that Hag, unmeet to *host* such guests.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

And caused hym to be *hosted* with a worshypfull man of that citie called Chremes.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

host³ (hōst), *n.* [*ME. host, hoste, hoost, oost*, also *hostie*, *OF. hostie*, *F. hostie* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. hostia* = *It. ostia*, a sacrifice or thing sacrificed, *L. hostia*, OL. *hostia*, an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice (in ML. applied to the consecrated bread), prob. *hostire* (OL.), strike; cf. *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate*, and *gad*¹, *goad*¹.] 1t. An offering; a sacrifice.

Anon, said Isaac: Father, heer I see

Knife, fire and faggot, ready instantly:

But wher's your *Hoste*?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Fathers.

2. In the *Western Ch.*: (a) The sacramental victim in the eucharist; Christ offered under the

species of bread and wine, or under either species separately. According to the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, not only is Christ as both God and Man in the sacrament of the eucharist and in every part of it, but the substances of bread and wine cease to exist after consecration. The outward acts of adoration are therefore not directed to bread and wine, but only to Christ; and the sacrament is accordingly to be worshiped with latria, the worship due to God only.

The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
And then anon the great cathedral bell
It was the elevation of the Host.

Longfellow, Spanish Student, l. 3.

(b) One of the pieces of bread used for consecration in the mass or eucharist; an altar-bread, oblate, or wafer. It is unleavened, small, thin, flat, circular, and generally stamped with a cross, IHS, the figure of the crucified Christ, or the Agnus Dei. The word is used both of the unconsecrated bread and of the sacrament under the form of bread. See *altar-bread*, *oblate*.

After the consecration [in the Mozarabic missal] the host is broken into nine fragments, which are so arranged on the paten as to form a cross.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, l. 105.

Adoration of the Host, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the act of reverence or worship shown to the sacrament of the eucharist as Christ's body and blood; latria or divine worship rendered to Christ under the sacramental species, especially that of bread. The Host is adored immediately after consecration and at other times, as when taken by a priest to a sick person.—**Blood of the Host**. See *bloody bread*, under *bloody*.—**Elevation of the Host**. See *elevation*, 7.

host³, v. t. [*host*³, n.] To administer the sacrament to. *Nares*.

He fell sick and like to die, whereupon he was shriven and would have been *hosted*, and he durst not for fear of casting.

Scogan's Jests, p. 27.

host⁴ (*hōst*), n. Same as *hoast*. [*Scotch*.]

hostage¹ (*hos'tāj*), n. [*ME. hostage, ostage*, *OF. hostage, ostage*, mod. *F. otage* = *Pr. ostatge* = *Sp. hostaje* = *It. ostaggio*, also *statico* (ML. reflex *hostagium, hostaticum*), *ML. obsidatus*, a hostage, *LL. obsidatus*, the condition of a hostage, *LL. obses* (*obsid*), OL. *opes*, a hostage, a surety, pledge, lit. one who remains behind (with the enemy), *obsidere*, sit, stay, remain, abide, *ob*, at, on, about (see *ob*), + *sedere* = *E. sit*. The initial *h* is unoriginal, and is due to simulation of *L. hostis*, enemy; see *host*¹.]

1. A person given or held as a pledge of or security for the performance of certain stipulations, as those of a treaty, or the satisfaction of certain demands.

He that hath wife and children hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.

Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

But the king had alienated them by his mistrust, and had confined the lord Strange, son of lord Stanley, as a *hostage* for his father's fidelity. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 362.

2. A thing given as a pledge. [*Rare*.]

And *hostage* from the future took

In trained thought and lore of book.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

hostage¹, v. t. [*hostage*¹, n.] To give as a hostage.

Nor is it likely now they would have so *hostaged* their men, suffer the building of a Fort, and their women and children amongst them, had they intended any villainy.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 90.

hostage², n. [*ME. hostage, ostage*, *OF. hostage, ostage*, *houstage*, lodging, *hoster, oster*, lodge; see *host*², v.] An inn; a lodging.

He's on to the *hostage* gone,

Asking there for charity.

Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 234).

hostage-house, n. An inn; a hostel.

No news hae I this day to thee,

But fifteen lords in the *hostage-house*

Waiting Wallace for to see.

Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

hostager, n. [*hostage*¹ + *-er*.] A hostage.

The same season ther wer styll in England *hostagers*, the erle Dolphyn of Auvergne, therle of Forseen, the lorde of Mallurer, and dyuers other.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclvi.

hostayt, v. i. [*ME. hostayen*, *OF. hosteier*, *hostoier*, *ostoier* (= *Pr. osteiar* = *It. osteggiare*), make a hostile incursion, *host, ost*, a host; see *host*¹.] To make a hostile incursion or foray.

"Bee Estyre," says the emperour, "I ettylle myselfene, To *hostage* in Almayne with armed knyghtes."

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 555.

hostel (*hos'tel*), n. [*ME. hostel, ostel, hostell*, *OF. hostel, ostel, houstel, hosteil*, etc., *F. hôtel* (> *E. hotel*, q. v.) = *Pr. hostel, ostal* = *Sp. hostel* = *It. ostale*, also *ostello*, *ML. hospitale*, a large house, a palace, an inn; see *hospital*, which is the fuller form of the same word, *hotel* and *spittle*² being other forms.] 1. A house of entertainment; an inn.

Now up the hede, for al is wel;

Seynt Julian, lo, bon *hostel*!

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1022.

Than departed the knyghtes, and wente to their *hostelles* for to slepe and resten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 463.

And thus our lonely lover rode away,

And pausing at a *hostel* in a marsh,

There fever seized upon him.

Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. In English universities, a house for students which does not share like a college in the government of the university. There are still several *hostels* in Cambridge.

There are also in Oxford certeine *hostels* or *hals*, which may right well be called by the names of colleges, if it were not that there is more libertie in them than is to be seen in the other. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, III.

The inconvenience and discomfort of this system, together with its moral dangers, led to the establishment of what were afterwards known as *Hostels*, due apparently to the voluntary action of the students themselves, "who with the connivance of the University," according to Dr. Caius, "rented any empty houses from the townspeople they could obtain possession of, which they termed *Hostels* or literary Inns."

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 404.

There arose at Paris *hostels* or houses set apart for the various nations, where lodging and some sort of protection and superintendence might be obtained at a moderate cost.

Laurie, Universities, xiii.

3†. Lodging.

For his love shall ye have *hostell* at your volonte.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 606.

The x. article. And that no man take *hostel* [var. *ostage*, Index, p. 2] within y^e walls of London nor in Portsmouth by strengthe nor by lyuenance of the Marchal.

Charter of London, Rich. II. (Arnold's Chron., p. 17).

hostel, v. [*ME. hostelen*, *OF. hosteler, osteler*, *hostel*, a hostel; see *hostel*, n.] I. trans. To harbor; shelter.

And alle that feible and faynt be that Faith may nougt teche,
Hope shal lede hem forth with lous as his lettre telleth,
And *hostel* hem and hele thorw holicherche bileue.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 118.

II. intrans. To take lodging; lodge; put up.

To Emaus castelle can thai pas

There *hostylt* thay alle thre.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 289.

hosteler (*hos'tel-er*), n. [Also *osteler*; in mod. use chiefly in the contr. form *hostler*, *ostler*, q. v.; *ME. hosteler, hostiler, osteler, hosteller, hostiller, ostiller, ostler*, etc., *OF. hostelier, F. hôte-lier* = *Pr. hostaler, ostelier* = *OSP. hostalero* = *It. ostelliere* (ML. reflex *hostellarius*, in def. 3), *ML. hospitalarius*, one who entertains guests, a hospitaler, *hospitale*, a large building, an inn, a hostel, hospital; see *hospitaler*, which is a doublet of *hosteler, hostler* and *ostler* being reduced forms.] 1†. An innkeeper.

He knew the tavernes wel in every toun,

And everych *hostiler* and tappestere.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 241.

What office then doth the star-gazer bear?

Or let him be the heaven's *osteler*,

Or tapster some, or some be chamberlain,

To wait upon the guests they entertain.

Bp. Hall, Satires, II. vii. 40.

2. A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cambridge in England. See *hostel*, 2.—3. [Also *hosteller*, archaically *hostillar*; *ML. hostellarius*.] *Eccles.*, formerly, the monk who entertained the guests in a monastery.—**Hosteler external**, the monk who relieved those who came to the gates of the monastery.—**Hosteler intrinsic**, the monk who entertained the guests residing in the monastery.

hostelment, n. See *hustlement*.

hostelry (*hos'tel-ri*), n.; pl. *hostelries* (-riz). [Formerly also *ostelry*; *ME. hostellerie, ostellerie*, *OF. hostelerie, F. hôtellerie* (= *Pr. ostalaria*), *hostel*, a hostel; see *hostel* and *-ry*.] An inn; a lodging-house.

I never yet lodged in a *hostelry*,

But I paid my lawing before I gaed.

Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

"The Egyptians," we are told by Diodorus, "call their houses *hostelries*, on account of the short time during which they inhabit them; but the tombs they call eternal dwelling-places."

Faiths of the World, p. 141.

hostess (*hōs'tes*), n. [Formerly often *hostis*; *ME. hostes*, **hostesse, ostesse*, *OF. hostesse, F. hôtesse* (= *It. ostessa*), fem. of *hoste*, a host; see *host*² and *-ess*.] A female host; a woman who entertains guests; especially, a woman who keeps an inn.

And therby is the hous of Martha, our Lorde's *hostes*, and the hous of the sayd Mary Magdalene, whiche we vrytyed.

Sir R. Guyford, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

I doubt not but at yonder tree I shall catch a Chub: and then we'll return to an honest cleanly *hostess*, that I know right well; rest ourselves there; and dress it for our dinner.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 64.

hostess-ship (*hōs'tes-ship*), n. [*hostess* + *-ship*.] The character or business of a hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me

The *hostess-ship* o' the day. *Shak.*, W. T., IV. 3.

host-house, n. An ale-house for the reception of lodgers. *Pegge*; *Hallivell*.

hosticide (*hos'ti-sid*), n. [*L. hostis*, an enemy, + *-cida*, *cadere*, kill.] One who kills an enemy. *Wharton*.

hostiet, n. An obsolete form of *host*³.

hostile (*hos'til* or *-til*), a. and n. [*F. hostile* = *Sp. Pg. hostil* = *It. ostile*, *L. hostilis*, of or belonging to an enemy, *hostis*, an enemy; see *host*¹.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to an enemy: as, *hostile* ground.

With *hostile* forces he'll o'erspread the land.

Shak., Pericles, I. 2.

Thus, great in glory, from the din of war

Safe he return'd without one *hostile* scar.

Pope, Odyssey, xl.

2. Of inimical character or tendency; having or exhibiting enmity or antagonism; antagonistic: as, a *hostile* manifesto; *hostile* criticism.

One strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into *hostile* fragments.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 166.

The Roman commonwealth fell, because it had become to a great extent *hostile* to freedom.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 334.

= *Syn.* 2. *Averse*, *Adverse*, *Inimical*, *Hostile*; unfriendly, warlike. *Averse* applies to feeling, *adverse* to action: as, I was very *averse* to his going; an *adverse* vote; *adverse* fortune. *Inimical* expresses both feeling and action, generally in private affairs. *Hostile* also expresses both feeling and action, but applies especially to public affairs; where it applies to private matters, it expresses either strong or conspicuous action or feeling, or both, or all.

I pleased, and with attractive graces won

The most *averse*. *Milton*, P. L., II. 763.

In our proper motion we ascend

Up to our native seat: descent and fall

To us is *adverse*. *Milton*, P. L., II. 77.

We cannot admit that men who get a living by the pursuits of literature are at all competent to decide the question whether commerce or banking be *inimical* to poetry.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 39.

A higher mode of belief is the best exorciser, because it makes the spiritual at one with the actual world instead of *hostile*, or at best alien.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

II. n. An enemy; specifically, in the United States, a hostile Indian; an Indian who is engaged in warfare against the whites.

General Howard . . . moved on the *hostiles*.

The Century, XXVIII. 135.

hostilely (*hos'til-li* or *-til-li*), adv. In a hostile manner.

hostilement, n. See *hustlement*.

hostility (*hos'til-i-ti*), n.; pl. *hostilities* (-tiz). [*F. hostilité* = *Pr. hostilitat* = *Sp. hostilidad* = *Pg. hostilidade* = *It. ostilità*, *LL. hostilita(t)-s*, enmity, *hostilis*, hostile; see *hostile*.] 1. The state of being hostile; inimical feeling; antagonism.

Our ancestors, we suppose, knew their own meaning; and, if we may believe them, their *hostility* was primarily not to popery, but to tyranny. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

2. Hostile action; open opposition by war or other means; especially, in the plural, acts of warfare.

Take an oath . . .

To honour me as thy king and sovereign;

And neither by treason, nor *hostility*,

To seek to put me down, and reign thyself.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 1.

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. *Sir J. Hayward*.

One council fire is sufficient for the discussion and arrangement of a plan of *hostilities*.

Ireving, Sketch-Book, p. 346.

Act of hostility. (a) Any act of a diplomatic, commercial, or military character which involves or tends to involve two or more nations or parties in war. (b) A hostile act which follows a declaration of war. = *Syn.* 1. *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity* (see *animosity*); unfriendliness, opposition, violence, aggression.—2. War, fighting.

hostilize (*hos'til-iz*), v. t.; pret. and pp. *hostilized*, ppr. *hostilizing*. [= *Sp. Pg. hostilizar*; as *hostile* + *-ize*.] To make hostile; cause to become an enemy. [*Rare*.]

The powers already *hostilized* against an impious nation.

Seaward, Letters (1794), III. 376.

hostillar, n. See *hosteler*.

hosting (*hōs'ting*), n. [Verbal n. of *host*¹, v.] A mustering or assemblage of armed men; a muster. [*Obsolete* or archaic.]

This I have often heard, that when the Lord Deputy hath rayed any general *hostings*, the noblemen have claimed the leading of them, by graunte from the Kings of England under the Grete Seale exhibited.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Strange to us it seem'd,

At first, that angel should with angel war,

And in fierce *hosting* meet. *Milton*, P. L., VI. 93.

Do ye na ken, woman, that ye are bound to liege vassals in all hunting, *hosting*, watching, and warding?

Scott, Old Mortality, VII.

Every springtide came war and *hosting*, harring and burning. *J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 169.*

hostler, ostler (hos'- or os'lér, os'lér), *n.* [Contr. of *hosteler, osteler*: see *hosteler*.] 1. Same as *hosteler*, 1.—2. The person who has the care of horses at an inn; a stable-boy; a groom. Bid the *ostler* bring my gelding out of the stable.

An *Ostler* is a thing that scrubbeth unreasonably his horse, reasonably himselfe. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 1.*

Sir T. Overbury, Characters, An Ostler.
Wrinkled *ostler*, grim and thin,
Here is custom come your way;
Take my brute, and lead him in,
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin.
hostleress, ostleress (hos'- or os'lér-es, os'lér-es), *n.* [Contr. of *hostler, ostler*, + *-ess*.] A woman who does hostlers' work. [Rare.]

Because she [the empress Helena] visited the stable and manger of our Saviour's nativity, Jews and Pagans slander her to have been stabularia, an *ostleress*, or a she-stable-groom. *Fuller, Holy War, I. 4.*

A plump-arm'd *Ostleress* and a stable wench
Came running at the call. *Tennyson, Princess, I.*

hostless (höst'les), *a.* [Contr. of *host* + *-less*.] Inhospitable.

Forth ryding from Malbecoes *hostlesse* hous.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 3.

hostry (hos'tri), *n.* [Formerly also *ostry*; < ME. *hostrye, hostrie, ostry, ostrie* (cf. Sp. *hosteria* = It. *osteria*), a contr. form of *hostelry*, *q. v.*] 1. A lodging-house; a hostelry; an inn.

Onely these marshes and myrie boges,
In which the fearefull ewfles do build their bowres,
Yield me an *hostry* mongst the crouching frogs.

Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 23.

2. A stable for horses.

Keep further from me, O thou illiterate and unlearned hostler. . . . Keep out of the circle, I say, lest I send you into the *ostry* with a vengeance. *Marlowe, Faustus, II. 3.*

host's-mant, *n.* [ME. *hostes man*.] The servant in charge of guests at a monastery.

A sturdy harlot wente ay hem bihynde,
That was hir *hostes-man*, and bar a sak,
And what men gaf hem leyde it on his bak.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, I. 46.

hot¹ (hot), *a.*; compar. *hotter*, superl. *hottest*. [The vowel has become short in mod. E.; formerly *hote* (like *wrote, boat*), early mod. E. also *whot, whote*; < ME. *hot, hote, hoot*, < AS. *hāt* = OS. *hēt* = OFries. *hēt* = D. *heet* = MLG. *hēt*, LG. *het* = OHG. MHG. *heiz*, G. *heiss* = Icel. *heitr* = Sw. *het* = Dan. *hed* (Goth. **haitis*, not found), *hot*; from the root **hit* in AS. *hit* (occurs once, spelled *hyt*, in Beowulf) = D. *hitte*, *hette* = OHG. *hizza*, MHG. *G. hitze*, f., = Icel. *hiti*, m., *heat*, *hita*, f., a heating (the E. *heat* is ult. from *hot*); perhaps extended from a root **hi*, > OHG. MHG. *hei, gehei*, *heat*, and perhaps Goth. *hais*, a torch. See *heat*.] 1. Having the sensation of heat, especially in a high degree, the lower degrees being denoted by *warm*.

Lords, I am *hot* with haste in seeking you.

Shak., K. John, IV. 3.

While the palate is still *hot* with a curry, an unflavoured dish seems insipid. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.*

2. Having or communicating sensible heat, especially in more considerable quantity than is denoted by *warm*.

Toward the South, it is so *hott*, that no man ne may duelle there.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 131.

Master Percy saith in Guadaluza they found a bath so *hote* that it boyled them a peece of porke in halfe an houre.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 901.

As *hot* the day was, as when summer hung,
With worn feet, on the last step of July.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 119.

3. Having the property of exciting the effect or a feeling of heat; stimulating; biting; pungent; peppery; as, a *hot* blister.

And ginger shall be *hot* i' the mouth too.

Shak., T. N., II. 3.

It [the fruit] is as great as a Melon; the juice thereof is like sweet Must: it is so *hot* of Nature that if a knife sticke in it but halfe an houre, when it is drawn forth, it will bee halfe eaten vp.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

4. Ardent in feeling or temper; fiery; vehement; passionate.

Catesby . . . finds the testy gentleman so *hot*

That he will lose his head ere give consent.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 4.

The wars are dainty dreams to young *hot* spirits.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, I. 1.

The Boleyns were ever a *hot* and plain-spoken race, more hasty to speak their mind than careful to choose their expressions.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

5. Violent; keen; brisk; as, a *hot* engagement; a *hot* pursuit, or a person *hot* in a pursuit.

Rongur full *hote* harmyt hom then,
And fayntid the folk, faillet the strenkith.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9377.

Not heavy, as that bound which Lancashire doth breed; Nor as the Northern kind, so light and *hot* of speed.

Drayton, Polyolbion, III. 33.

He came in a very bad time, for y^e Stat was full of trouble, and y^e plague very *hote* in London.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

6. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have

Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shak., A. and C., III. 11.*

7. Figuratively, heated by constant use, as if by friction.

The New York and Washington wire is kept *hot* for eight hours every night. It supplements the very full market reports sent West by the Associated Press with more details collected in New York.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 670.

8. Dry and quick to absorb.

If the ceiling is *hot*—i. e. porous, and soaks in the moisture very quickly—it must be prepared with a mixture of lime, one handful; whitening, the same; glue, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; soft-soap, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 252.

Hot and heavy. (a) Furious and severe; brisk and effective; as, the engagement was *hot and heavy*. (b) Vigorously or violently; with might and main; with quick and weighty blows, retorts, etc. [Colloq.]—**Hot and hot**, in cookery, said of food cooked or served in hot dishes as required, and coming directly from the fire to the eater's plate.

The crisp slices came off the gridiron *hot and hot*.

Dickens, David Copperfield, xxviii.

Hot at hand. See *hand*.—**Hot blast**. See *blast*.—**Hot box**. See *box*.—**Hot cockles**. See *cockle*.—**Hot coppers**. See *copper*.—**Hot o' the spur**, very hotly earnest upon any point. *Nares.*

Speed, an you be so *hot o' th' spur*, my business

Is but breath, and your design, it seems, rides post.

Shirley, Doubtful Heir, v.

Hot wave. See *wave*.—**In hot blood**. See *blood*.—**Piping hot**. See *piping*.—**To be in hot water**, to be in trouble arising from strife or from any embarrassment, as if from being plunged into hot water.

Tom . . . was in everlasting *hot water* as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, I.

To blow hot and cold. See *blow*.—**To make a place too hot for one**, to make a place, through persecution or other means, so unpleasant for a person that he leaves.

When a Papal legate showed his face, they made the town too *hot* to hold him.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 77.

=Syn. 1. Burning, fiery, fervid, glowing.—3. Piquant, highly seasoned.—4. Excitable, irascible, hasty, precipitate, choleric.

hot² (hot), *n.* [Contr. of ME. *hotte*, < OF. (and F.) *hotte*, a basket for the back, < G. dial. *hotte*, a wooden vessel, tub, a vintager's dosser: cf. dial. *hotze*, *hotte*, *hutte*, a cradle. E. *hot*¹ is a different word.] A sort of basket used for carrying turf, earth, slate, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

Twiggos . . .

Swich as men to these caniers thwyte,

Or maken of these paniers,

Or elles *hottes* or dossers.

Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1940.

hot³. A preterit of *hight*².

hot⁴. An obsolete irregular (strong) past participle of *hit*¹.

A viper smitten or *hot* with a reed is astonished.

R. Scott, Witchcraft, sig. 8 S.

hot-and-hot (hot'-and-hot'), *n.* [Contr. of *hot and hot*, phrase under *hot*¹, *a.*] Food served as fast as it is cooked, to insure its being hot.

Thy care is, under polish'd tins,

To serve the *hot-and-hot*.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

hotbed (hot'bed), *n.* 1. In hort., a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for protecting tender exotics.

In the garden [at Bryant's home] a small conservatory protects the blooming exotics during the cold season of the year, and numerous *hotbeds* assist the tender plants in spring.

D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 117.

2. Figuratively, a seat of rapid growth or development, or of eager activity of some kind; generally in a bad sense: as, a *hotbed* of sedition.

Palestine, which soon became the centre of pilgrimages, had become, in the time of St. Gregory of Nyssa, a *hotbed* of debauchery.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 161.

During my experience of Khartoum it was the *hotbed* of the slave-trade.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, xii.

3. In rail-making, the bed on which the red-hot rail taken from the rolls is placed to cool.

hot-blooded (hot'blud'ed), *a.* Having hot blood; hence, of an excitable temper; high-spirited; irritable; passionate; amatory.

Now, the *hot-blooded* gods assist me. . . . You were also,

Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

hotbraint, *n.* An impetuous, fiery person; a

hothead. *Davies.*

As if none wore hoods but monks and ladies, . . . nor perriwigs but players and *hot-brains*.

Machin, Dumb Knight, I.

hot-brained (hot'bränd), *a.* Violent; rash; precipitate; hot-headed.

You shall find 'em either *hot-brain'd* youth

Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

hotch (hoch), *v.* [Contr. of F. *hocher*, shake, wag, jog, < OD. *hutsen, hotsen*, D. *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt. Cf. D. freq. *hutselen*, shake, jog, shake together, shake up and down, as in a tub, bowl, or basket, > E. *hustle*, *q. v.*] 1. *trans.* To shake; jolt; shake in order to separate, as beans from peas after they are threshed together.—2. To drive (cattle).

II. *intrans.* 1. To shake; move by sudden jerks or starts.—2. To limp.—3. To be restless. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Even Satan glow'd and fidg'd fu' faim,

And *hotch'd* and blew wi' might and main.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

hot-chisel (hot'chiz'el), *n.* A chisel for cutting metal which is first heated: distinguished from

cold-chisel.

In the first place, cold and *hot chisels* are both made throughout of forged or wrought iron, but as cold chisels are used for cutting cold metal, bricks, and other hard substances, the iron of which they are made is more highly tempered.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 151.

hotchpot (hoch'pot), *n.* [Contr. of ME. *hoche-pot* (with irreg. var., by riming variation, *hoche-potche* > mod. E. *hotchpotch*, *q. v.*), < OF. *hoche-pot*, a mingled mass, < OD. *huts-pot*, beef or mutton cut into small pieces and mixed and boiled together in a pot, < *hutsen*, also *hotsen*, shake, jog, jolt, + *pot*, pot: see *hotch* and *pot*. Hence, by later variation, *hotchpotch*, *hodgepodge*.] 1. A mixture of various ingredients; a hodgepodge or hotchpotch.

Ye han cast alle hire wordes in an *hoche-pot* [variants *hoche-potte, hoche-potche, hoche-pot*], and enclined youre herte to the moore partie and to the gretter nombre.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Goose in a *hoggepot*.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 32.

The old way of Rome, the successive deluges of Goth, Lombard, Greek, and German, had thrown rights and wrongs [in Italy] into an inextricable *hotchpot*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. In law, the aggregating of shares or properties, actually or theoretically, in order to secure equality of division. Thus, a child who has had a portion of an estate in advance of the others is required to bring what he has received into *hotchpot*, and account for the same, as a condition of having any share in the distribution of the residue. *Collation* is the Scotch term.

With us it is denominated bringing those lands into *hotch-pot*, which term I shall explain in the very words of Littleton: "it seemeth that this word *hotch-pot* is in English a pudding; for in a pudding is not commonly put one thing alone, but one thing with other things together."

Blackstone, Com., II. xli.

hotchpotch (hoch'poch), *n.* [Contr. of ME. *hoche-potche*, a rimed variation of orig. *hotchpot*, ME. *hoche-pot*: see *hotchpot*. With final sonants, *hodgepodge*.] 1. A cooked dish containing a medley of ingredients; specifically, in Scotland, a kind of thick broth made by boiling lamb, mutton, or beef with many kinds of vegetables.

Although their Bellies strut with too-much meat, . . . Yet still they howl for hunger; and they long

For Memphian *hotch-potch*, Leeks, and Garlic strong.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Lawe.

2. An indiscriminate mixture; a medley or jumble; a hodgepodge.

[He] thrusteth them in together, makynge of them an *hoche-potche*, all contrarye to the wholesome doctrine of Saynt Paule.

Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 33.

Others think they made *hotchpotch* of Iudaisme and Gentilisme, as Herod had done.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

But a careful examination of Captain Burton's translation shows that he has . . . made a *hotchpotch* of various texts.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 180.

=Syn. 2. See *mixture*.

hote¹, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *hot*¹.

hote², *v.* See *hight*².

hotel (hō-tel'), *n.* [Contr. of F. *hôtel*, < OF. *hostel*, an inn, etc., > ME. *hostel*, E. *hostel*, *q. v.*] 1. A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn; especially, an inn of some style and pretensions. See *inn*.—2. A private city dwelling; particularly, a large town mansion. [French usage.]

This venerable nobleman [the Comte de Florac] . . . has his chamber looking out into the garden of his *hotel*. . . . The rest of the *hotel* he gives up to his son, the Vicomte de Florac, and Madame la Princesse de Montcontour, his daughter-in-law.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xlv.

3. A public office or building: as, the *Hôtel de Ville* (city hall) in Paris. [French usage.]

=Syn. 1. See *tavern*.

hotel-car (hō-tel'kār), *n.* A sleeping-car with a kitchen for cooking, and arrangements for serving meals. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

hot-flue (hot'flū), *n.* An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which calicoes are dried hard; also, a heated chamber in which cloths, paper, starch, etc., are dried.

hotfoot (hot'fūt), *adv.* In great haste; with great speed.

The stream was deep here, but some fifty yards below was a shallow, for which he made off *hot-foot*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

hothead (hot'hēd), *n.* A hot-headed or violent, impetuous person.

The rant of a few *hot-heads* and the malice of a few newspapers.
The American, IX. 90.

hot-headed (hot'hēd'ed), *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash; impetuous.

hothouse (hot'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which to sweat and cup the body; a bath-house.

Let a man sweat once a week in a *hot-house*, and he will rubbed and frothed.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

2. A brothel.

Now she professes a *hot-house*, which, I think, is a very ill house too.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

3. A structure kept artificially heated for the growth of tender exotic plants, or subtropical plants, or for the production of native fruits, flowers, etc., out of season. In degree of temperature, strictly, the hothouse stands between the greenhouse and the stove or orchid-house.

4. In *manuf.*, any heated chamber or building; a drying-room; specifically, the warmest drying-room in which green pottery is dried before going to the kiln.

hot-livered (hot'liv'erd), *a.* Having a hot temper; fiery-tempered; irascible; excitable.
Milton.

hotly (hot'li), *adv.* In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently.

hot-mouthed (hot'moutht), *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable, as a horse irritated by the chafing of its mouth by the bits.

That *hot-mouthed* beast that bears against the curb.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

hotness (hot'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being hot; heat; violence; vehemence; fury.

hot-pint (hot'pint), *n.* A kind of New Year's drink consisting of sweetened ale heated in a kettle. It was customary to go about to friends' houses with a mug of the liquor and a bun at midnight and after.

Soon as the steeple clock strikes the ominous twelve [on New Year's Eve], . . . *hot-pints* in clear scoured copper kettles are seen in all directions.

Hone's Every-day Book, II. 21.

hot-plate (hot'plāt), *n.* A gas-stove for heating the copper bits employed in soldering.

hot-pot (hot'pot), *n.* 1. In *cookery*, a dish consisting of small chops of mutton, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stewed in a deep dish between layers of sliced potatoes.

The Colonel himself was great at making hash mutton, *hot-pot*, curry and pillau.
Thackeray.

2. A drink made by mixing warm ale with spirits.

hot-press (hot'pres), *n.* 1. A press in which papers or fabrics are calendered by pressing them between glazed boards and heated metal plates.—2. A hydraulic press for extracting oils and stearin from material placed in bags and pressed between steam-heated radiators.

hot-press (hot'pres), *v. t.* To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure, in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface: as, to *hot-press* paper or cloth.

hot-saw (hot'sā), *n.* In *iron-manuf.*, a buzz-saw for cutting up hot bar-iron, just from the rolls, into bars or into pieces for being filed, reheated, and rerolled. *E. H. Knight.*

hot-short (hot'shōrt), *a.* More or less brittle when heated: as, *hot-short* iron.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (red-short or *hot-short*).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 283.

hot-shot (hot'shot), *n.* A foolish, inconsiderate fellow. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

hotskull (hot'skul), *n.* A hot-headed person; one who is difficult to deal with. [Rare.]

I have many of my house, scrupulous as yon *hotskull*, to win over.
Bulwer, Rienzi, ii. 1.

hot-spirited (hot'spir'i-ted), *a.* Having a fiery spirit; vehement; passionate. *Irving.*

hotspur (hot'spēr), *n.* and *a.* [*< hot + spur*]. 1. *n.* 1. A person who spurs or pushes on reck-

lessly; one who is violent, passionate, heady, or rash.

A hare-brain'd *Hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2. *a.* A kind of pea of early growth.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

II. *a.* Violent; impetuous.

The *hot-spurre* youth so scornful to be cross.
Spenser, F. Q. IV. i. 35.

hotspurred (hot'spērd), *a.* Vehement; rash; headstrong.

Philemon's friends then make a king again,
A hot-spurred youth, hight Hylas.

Chalkhill, Thealma and Clearchus, p. 41.

hotter, *n.* A Middle English form of *hut*.

hot-tempered (hot'tem'pērd), *a.* Having a violent temper.

For so confident and *hot-tempered* a man, he bore the blow remarkably well.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

Hottentot (hot'n-tot), *n.* [*< D. Hottentot*, lit.

'hot and tot' (D. *en* = E. *and*), a kind of imitative description of stammering, in ref. to the clucking sounds in the Hottentot speech; cf. OD. *hateren*, stammer (Kilian, Hexam), *tateren*, stammer, hesitate, speak imperfectly, also used of the harsh blare of a trumpet (Kilian). See *click*, 2. The native name for Hottentot is *Quaqua*.] A member of a race of South Africa, which differs from the other South African races, being of a dark yellowish-brown complexion, of smaller stature, of more ungainly build, and of inferior mental endowment. Some authorities infer from the language of the Hottentots (especially from its possession of the distinction of gender) that they are related to the Hamitic peoples of northeastern Africa; but this opinion is a very doubtful one. Linguistic clicks are shared with the Hottentots by the South African tribes nearest them, and are supposed to have been learned by the latter from the former.—*Hottentot* breadfruit, cherry, fig, etc. See the nouns.—*Hottentot's-bread*, *Hottentot's-tea*. See these entries.

Hottentotic (hot-n-tot'ik), *a.* [*< Hottentot + -ic*]. Pertaining to the Hottentots; characteristic of the Hottentots.

Many other examples of the results of the anthropological, or ethnopsychological, or agriological, or *Hottentotic* method might be mentioned.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 65.

Hottentotism (hot'n-tot-izm), *n.* [*< Hottentot + -ism*]. That which is peculiar to the Hottentots; something characteristic of the Hottentots.

The term *Hottentotism* has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 172.

Hottentot's-bread (hot'n-tots-bred), *n.* A species of *Testudinaria*.

Hottentot's-head (hot'n-tots-hed), *n.* A cycadaceous plant, *Stangeria paradoxa*, a native of tropical Africa.

Hottentot's-tea (hot'n-tots-tē), *n.* See *Heli-chrysium*.

hottering (hot'er-ing), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *hatter*, 2.] Raging. *Davies.*

Haply, but for her I should ha' gone *hottering* mad.

Dickens, Hard Times, xi.

Hottonia (ho-tō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., named after P. *Hotton*, a Dutch botanist (1649-1709).] A small genus of aquatic perennial plants, of the natural order *Primulaceae*, the type of the tribe *Hottonieae*, with 5-parted calyx, salver-shaped corolla with short tube and 5-parted limb, and finely divided submersed leaves, and hollow, almost leafless flower-stems, with whorls of white or pale-pink flowers, with 5 included stamens. The species, *H. palustris* in Europe and *H. inflata* in the United States, are called *water-violet* or *featherfoil*.

Hottonieae (hot-ō-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hottonia + -eae*]. A tribe of plants of the natural order *Primulaceae*, founded by Endlicher, and typified by the genus *Hottonia*; the *Huttoniaceae* of Reichenbach, and the *Huttonidae* of Lindley. It differs from the other tribes of the *Primulaceae* by having the seeds anatropous and fixed by the base.

hot-wall (hot'wāl), *n.* A wall inclosing hot-air flues, constructed in cold countries to afford warmth to trees placed against it for their protection while budding and blossoming.

He now looks upon two hundred rood of the best *hot-walls* in the north of England, besides two new summer-houses and a green-house.

J. Baillie.

hot-well (hot'wel), *n.* In a condensing steam-engine, a reservoir for receiving the warm water which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, and for this purpose it is drawn off from the hot-well by means of the hot-water pump.

houbara (hō-bā'rā), *n.* [Native name.] 1. An African bustard, *Otis houbara*, or *Houbara undulata*. Also spelled *hubara*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of bustards, of which the houbara is the type, containing also the Indian *H. macqueeni*. *Bonaparte, 1832.*

houdah, *n.* See *howdah*.

Houdan (hō'dān), *n.* [*< Houdan*, a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise.] A breed of the domestic fowl, of French origin, characterized by its long square form, heavy, globular crest, full beard or muff, evenly mottled black-and-white plumage, and the presence of five toes on each foot. It lays large white eggs, and is esteemed as one of the best of fowls for the table.

houdie, *n.* See *howdie*.

houff, *n.* and *v.* See *howff*.

hough, *n.* and *v.* See *hock* 1.

hough, *n.* A variant of *how* 2.

hougher, *n.* See *hocker* 1.

houghite (huf'it), *n.* [Named after Franklin B. *Hough* of Somerville.] A hydrated oxide of aluminium and magnesium derived from the alteration of spinel, found at Somerville in St. Lawrence county, New York. Also called *hydrotalcite*.

houghmagandie (hoeh-ma-gan'di), *n.* Fornication. *Burns.* [Scotch slang.]

houquette (hō-get'), *n.* [F.] A needle used by marble-workers in etching.

Etching needles called *houquettes*, partly flattened, and sharp.
Marble-worker, § 90.

houk, *v.* See *howk*.

houlett, *n.* A variant of *howlet*, for *owlet*.

hoult, *n.* An obsolete form of *holt* 1.

hount, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hound*. *Chaucer.*

hounce (houns), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a nasalized and aspirated form of *ouch*, an ornament: see *ouch*.] An ornament on the collar of a cart-horse. [Prov. Eng.]

hound (hound), *n.* [*< ME. hound, hund, < AS. hund*, a dog (the ordinary word for 'dog,' the word *dog* being of later introduction), = OS. *hund* = OFries. *hund*, *hond* = D. *hond* = MLG. *hunt*, LG. *hund* = OHG. MHG. *hunt*, G. *hund* = Icel. *hundr* = Sw. *Dan. hund* = Goth. *hunds*, all with formative -d, not found in the cognate forms; = L. *canis* = Gr. *κῑν* (*κῑν*) = Lith. *szunis*, also *szuo* (gen. *szunis*) = OPruss. *sunis* = OIr. *cū* (gen. *con*) = Gael. *cū* = W. *ci* (pl. *cwn*) = Zend *gunis* = Skt. *gan*, a dog; cf. Russ. Pol. *suka*, Hung. *szuka*, etc., a bitch. Root unknown.] 1. A dog; specifically, a dog of a breed or variety used in the chase, as in hunting the boar, the deer, the fox, the hare, or the otter. The principal breeds of dogs distinctively classed as hounds (sometimes considered as constituting a species, *Canis agax*) are the beagle, bloodhound, buckhound, foxhound, greyhound, harrier, and staghound. (See these words.) Hounds commonly hunt by scent, and are for the most part used in numbers together, called *packs*, to run down and capture or kill the game. Many kinds of dogs are readily bred or trained for this purpose, as it is the mode of hunting most natural to wild dogs and wolves. In England *hound* without qualification means a foxhound: as, to follow the *hounds*.

He saw an hydous *hwond* dwell
Withinne that hows that was full fell;
Of that *hond* grette drede he had.

Visions of Tundale, p. 25.

Sleep! the deer is in his den;
Sleep! thy *hounds* are by thee lying.

Scott, L. of the L., i. (song).

2. A mean, contemptible fellow; a dastard; a poltroon: as, a low *hound*; a sly *hound*.

Thanne shal borel clerkes ben abashed to blame zow or to greue,
And carpen nougtes as thei carpen now and calle zow
dounbe *hounds*.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 287.

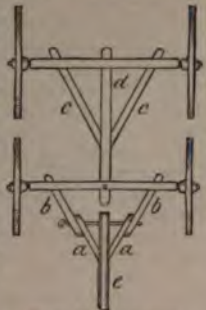
3. Same as *houndfish*, 1.

The species both of *Mustelus* and of *Rhinotriacis* . . . share the name of *hound*, . . . doubtless due to their following their prey in packs. *Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 82.*

4. The oldwife, or long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*: so called from its gabble, likened to the cry of a pack of hounds. [Newfoundland.]

—5. *Naut.*, a projection at the masthead on either side, serving as a support for the trestle-trees of large or the rigging of smaller vessels. Also called *hounding*.—6. Either of two pieces of wood used in artillery-limbers to connect the splinter-bar and pole with the axle.—7. Either of a pair of side-bars or horizontal

braces for reinforcing various parts of the running-gear of a vehicle.—**Gabriel hounds**, in English folk-lore, a name given to various sounds heard high in the air after dark and in the early morning, resembling the cry of a pack of hounds; in reality, the noise made by wild geese and curlews, but supposed to proceed from lost souls with which the angel Gabriel is hunting other souls. The sound is supposed to forebode trouble.—**Hare and hounds**, a number of hounds bred and trained together for hunting. A regularly established pack of foxhounds is commonly maintained for the joint use and at the joint expense of the principal huntsmen of a district, under the charge of one of them called the "master of the hounds," who summons the association to a "meet" whenever a general hunt is intended.



Wagon Running-gears.
a, a, tongue-hounds; b, b, hounds; c, c, hind hounds; d, coupling-pole, or reach; e, tongue.

hound (hound), *v. t.* [*< hound, n.*] 1. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit.

As he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Abp. Bramhall.*

2. To hunt or pursue with or as if with hounds: as, to *hound* deer.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. To pursue or harass as if with hounds: as, to *hound* one on to ruin.

I shall be *hounded* up and down the world;
Now every villain that is wretch enough
To take the price of blood dreams of my throat.

Otway, Caius Marius, iv. 2.

It is to be *hounded* off and shouted down.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 68.

4. To follow like a hound; track; trail.

It is no more but by following and as it were *hounding* nature in her wanderings, to be able to lead her afterwards to the same place again.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

To *hound* out, to set on; encourage to do injury to others. *Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 350 (note).* [Slang.]

hounder (houn'dér), *n.* One who pursues game with hounds: as, a deer-hounder.

houndfish (hound'fish), *n.* [*< ME. houndfisch, hund-fisch, -fysch; < hound + fish.* Cf. *dogfish.*] 1. A shark of the genus *Scylliorhinus* and some similar species. See *dogfish*, 1. Also called *hound*.—2. A species of belonids of the genus *Tylosurus*, such as the *T. jonesi* (Bermuda) and *T. acus*.—3. The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, formerly called *blue houndfish* in Massachusetts. See *cut* under *bluefish*.—4. The Spanish mackerel, *Scomberomorus maculatus*, formerly called *speckled houndfish* in Massachusetts.

Of *Blew-fish*, or *Hound-fish*, two kinds, speckled *Hound-fish* and *Blue Hound-fish*, called *Horse-fish*.

Josselyn, New England's Rarities Discovered (1673).

hounding (houn'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hound, v.*] 1. The method or practice of hunting game with hounds; coursing; specifically, the pursuit of deer with hounds, which drive them toward the hunter.

Hounding is practiced during the winter, when the snow covers the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 56.*

2. *Naut.*, same as *hound*, 5.

hound-plate (hound'plát), *n.* A bracing-plate where the fore ends of the hounds of a carriage joint the coupling.

hound's-berry

(houndz'ber'i), *n.* [A mistaken equivalent for *dogwood*.] The common European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

hound-shark

(hound'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Galeus canis*, common on the coasts of the North Atlantic.

hound's-tongue

(houndz'tung), *n.* [*ME.* not found; *< AS. hundes tunge* (= *OHG. hundes tunge*): *hund*, gen. of *hund*, hound;



Hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*).
a, corolla; b, same, opened; c, fruit.

tunge, tongue. Cf. *Cynoglossum*.] A familiar and troublesome weed, *Cynoglossum officinale*, a native of Europe and Russian Asia, but now naturalized in North America. The large nutlets adhere to the fleece of sheep. Also called *dog's-tongue*.

hound's-tree (houndz'tré), *n.* Same as *hound's-berry*.

houp¹, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *whoop*.

houp², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hoop*³, now *hoopoe*.

houp³, *n.* A variant spelling of *hope*³.

hour (our), *n.* [The initial *h* has never been sounded in *E.*; it was inserted in the spelling, in later *ME.* and *OF.*, in imitation of the *L.* form; early mod. *E.* also *houre*, *houvre*, *hower*; *< ME. houre*, earlier without *h*, *our*, *owr*, *oure*, *ure*, *< AF. ure*, *OF. ure*, *ore*, *hure*, *hore* (> also *D. uir*, *hour* (*uurwerk*, clock, watch), = *G. uhr* = *Dan. uhr* = *Sw. ur*, hour, clock, watch), *F. heure* = *Pr. ora*, *hora* = *Sp. Pg. hora* = *It. ora*, hour, *< L. hora*, an hour, in pl. *horæ*, a horologe, clock, poet. time of year, season, *< Gr. ὥρα*, a time, period, season, time of day, later, specifically, an hour, the 24th part of a day (in this sense first used by Hipparchus about 150 B. C.); pl. *ai ὥραι*, the Hours; prob. = *AS. gedr*, *E. year*, q. v. Hence *horat*, *horologe*, etc.] 1. A particular time; a fixed or appointed time; a set season: as, the *hour* of death.

And some after vpon an *our*
He hurde of Mordred the trefour
That hadde alle this lond on warde.

Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I. 530.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, . . . mine *hour* is not yet come.

John II. 4.

I cried, Waken, gude master,
For now is the *hour* and time.

Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable *hour*.

Gray, Elegy.

Their regular *hours* stupefy me—not a fiddle nor a card after eleven!

Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 1.

2. The time marked or indicated by a time-piece; the particular time of day: as, what is the *hour*? at what *hour* shall we meet?

Imo. What hour is it?

Lady. Almost midnight, madam.

Shak., Cymbeline, II. 2.

3. The twenty-fourth part of a civil day, or the twelfth part of a natural day or night. This division of time was invented by the Babylonians. Until modern times the hour was commonly considered as the twelfth part of the interval from sunrise to sunset or from sunset to sunrise. Until some time in the eighteenth century mean time was not used for ordinary purposes. Thus the Italians began the day half an hour after sunset, and reckoned 24 hours in each day. Until watches came into common use, in the seventeenth century, the time of day was determined ordinarily by the altitude of the sun, as in the following extract from Palladius, where the length of the shadow of a staff 4 feet long placed vertically determines the hours of the day reckoned from sunrise. Abbreviated *h.*

With October Marche *hours* feet beth even
The first hath XXV. feet, XV
Feet hath the seconde *hours*, the thirde XI,
The fourth hath VIII. and V up six sustene,
And six hath V. In VI. VII demene,
And so goo forth. X hath feet thries V.
XI goth with XXV blyve.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

It is sixteen *hours* or two small days journey with a loaded caravan from Baalbeck to Damascus.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 113.

I measure many a league an *hour*.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

I will eat
With all the passion of a twelve *hours'* fast.

Tennyson, Geraint.

4. *pl.* (a) Set times of prayer; the canonical hours (which see, under *canonical*). (b) The offices or services prescribed for the canonical hours, or a book containing them. See *book of hours*, below.—5. [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Horæ or Hours, the goddesses of the seasons and guardians of the gates of heaven. They were held especially to personify the agreeable characteristics of the seasons, were closely associated with the Graces, and were attached to the train of Aphrodite. In art and poetry they were represented as young and graceful, decked with flowers and jewels.

While universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
Led on the eternal spring. *Milton, P. L., iv. 267.*

At the eleventh *hour*. See *eleventh*.—**Babylonian hour.** (a) A twelfth part of a civil day. (b) The hour reckoned from sunrise as the beginning of the day.—**Book of hours**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book of devotion containing offices for private use especially during the canonical hours, in addition to those appointed in the breviary or portiforium; often called simply the *hours*. Many medieval books of hours are still preserved in manuscript, or printed, and ornamented with beautiful illuminations, paintings, etc. The most widely used of these

among the laity as well as among ecclesiastics were the "Hours of the Blessed Virgin," or "Hours of Our Lady."—**Canonical hours.** See *canonical*.—**Eight-hour law**, a law limiting the time of work of certain classes of working men to eight hours a day. The United States Congress passed an eight-hour law in 1868, applying to persons engaged in government work, and this example was followed by several States. Laws fixing eight hours as the general limit of a day's work have been urged in many of the States, and such a law was passed in California in 1887.—**Equinoctial hour**, a twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day, being the length of a temporary hour at the equinoxes.—**Forty hours**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a continuous exposition of the eucharist for forty hours. See *exposition of the sacrament*, under *exposition*.—**Hour angle.** See *angle*.—**Hours of prayer.** Same as *canonical hours* (which see, under *canonical*).—**In a good hour**, fortunately.

When Arthur saugh the swerde that so flamed,
he preised it moche in his herte, and drough hym a lilill vp hit to be-holde, and coueyted it right sore, and thought that in goode *houre* were he born that it myght conquere.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 340.

Inequal hour. See *inequal*.—**Little hours**, the canonical hours of prime, terce, sext, and none.—**Morning hour**, in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the hour after the reading of the journal, set apart for reports, motions, etc., before the taking up of unfinished business.—**Office hours.** See *office*.—**Sidereal hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day.—**Solar hour**, the twenty-fourth part of a solar day.—**Temporary hours** (*Gr. ὥραι καίριαι*), among the Greeks, hours of varying length resulting from the practice of dividing the natural day and night each into twelve equal parts: so called because of their variation according to the season of the year.—**Ten-hour law**, a law fixing the length of an ordinary day's work at ten hours. Such a law exists in Massachusetts.—**The small hours**, the early hours of the morning, designated by small numbers, as one, two, etc.—**Three hours, three hours' service, three hours' agony**, a service held on Good Friday from noon to 3 P. M. in Roman Catholic and many Anglican churches, in commemoration of Christ's sufferings on the cross, the time answering to that recorded in Mat. xxvii. 45 (Mark xv. 33, Luke xxiii. 44).—**To keep good hours**, to be at home in good season; not to be abroad late, or after the usual hours of retiring to rest.

hour-bell (our'bel), *n.* A bell that sounds the hours.

To count the *hour-bell* and expect no change.

Cowper, Task, v. 404.

hour-circle (our'sér'kl), *n.* In *astron.*: (a) Any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles: so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when the circle upon which the sun is for the time being is ascertained. (b) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated into hours and subdivisions of hours.

hour-glass (our'gläs), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. An instrument for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel constricted to a narrow passage in the middle, through which a quantity of sand, or sometimes of mercury, runs from the upper part into the lower in exactly an hour. At the end of the hour the glass may be reversed, when the sand will run back for another hour. Hour-glasses are now seldom used, though formerly very common. Similar instruments intended to mark shorter intervals are named accordingly, as a *half-hour* or a *ten-minute glass*. A three-minute glass, to boil eggs by, is called an *egg-glass*.

I should not see the sandy *hour-glass* run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats.

Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

Time, like a preacher in the days of the Puritans, turned the *hour-glass* on his high pulpit, the church belfry.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

2. The time measured by an hour-glass; an hour.

Turning the accomplishment of many years
Into an *hour-glass*.

Shak., Hen. V., Prolog.

II. *a.* Having the form of an hour-glass.—**Hour-glass contraction.** See *contraction*.

hour-hand (our'hand), *n.* The hand or pointed pin which indicates the hour on a timepiece.

hour (hō'- or hou'ri), *n.* [*< F. houri*, repr. Pers. *huri*, pl. *hūr*, *< Ar. hūriya*, pl. *hūr*, a nymph of Paradise, lit. black-eyed, *< ahwar*, fem. *hawrā*, black-eyed.] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradise. In the Koran the *houris* are represented as beautiful virgins, endowed with unfading youth and immunity from all disease. Their company is to form the chief felicity of the faithful.

Or, thronging all one porch of Paradise,
A group of *Houris* bow'd to see
The dying Islamite, with hands and eyes
That said, We wait for thee.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

hour-line (our'lin), *n.* In *astron.*, a line indicating the hour; a line on which the shadow of the gnomon falls at a given hour.

hourly (our'li), *a.* [*< hour + -ly*.] Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; continuing from hour to hour; hence, frequent; often repeated.

Honour, riches, marriage-blessing,
Long continuance, and increasing,
Hourly joys be still upon you!

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1 (song).

We must live in hourly expectation of having those troops recalled. *Swift.*

hourly (our'li), *adv.* [*< hour + -ly².*] Every hour; hour by hour; frequently.

Great was their strife, which hourly was renewed. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 352.*

hour-plate (our'plät), *n.* The plate of a clock or other timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

housage (hou'zäj), *n.* [*< house¹ + -age.*] A fee paid for housing goods. *Minsheu.*

housalt, *a.* [*< house¹ + -al.*] Domestic.

Ichnumon [F.]. The Indian or more properly the Egyptian Rat, Pharoos Mouse, a mortal enemy as to the Crocodile, so to all Serpents, and therefore usually tamed, and made housalt, by the people of Egypt. *Cotgrave.*

housbond, *n.* An obsolete form of husband.

housbondry, *n.* An obsolete form of husbandry.

house¹ (haus), *n.*; pl. *houses* (hou'zez). [*< ME. hous, hoves, hus, < AS. hūs = OS. OFries. hūs = D. huis = MLG. hūs = OHG. MHG. hūs, G. haus = Icel. hús = Dan. Sw. hus = Goth. hūs (only in comp. gud-hūs, house of God, temple); prob. connected with hut and hoard¹, and ult. from the root of hide¹, cover, conceal: see hide¹, hut, hoard¹.]* 1. A building designed to be used as a place of residence, or of human occupation for any purpose: as, a dwelling-house; a banking-house; a house of worship; a public house. In law the word house, used for a dwelling-place, is sometimes interpreted as excluding and sometimes as including outbuildings.

It is right a fair House, and it is alle round, and highe, and covered with Leed, and it is well paved with white Marble. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 81.*

I rode to Pavia or Pavia, a cite and universite, ther lyes Seynt Austyn, the grett Doctor, in a house of Religion, of Chanons reguler, and fryers Austyns.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

He is for this bonnie lass,

To keep his house in order.

Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 34).

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore, let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).*

Hence—2. An abiding-place; an abode; a place or means of lodgment; a fixed shelter or investment: as, the hermit-crab carries its house on its back.

I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to the house appointed for all living. *Job xxx. 23.*

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant
To break within the bloody house of life.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

According to M. Fol, who has studied the formation of the house (the mucilaginous cuticular investment) with great care, the Appendicularie have no proper test, and what I have described as the structureless gelatinous investment of the anterior part of the body is the commencement of the house. It increases, assumes a peculiar fibrous structure, and in the course of an hour, in a vigorous animal, it is separated as an envelope in which the whole body is capable of free movement.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 514.

3. A building used for some purpose other than human occupation: usually with a descriptive prefix: as, a cow-house; a warehouse; a tool-house.

And of all thynges let the butterye, the celler, the kytchyn, the larder house, with all other houses of offces, be kepte cleane. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.*

4. The persons collectively who dwell together under one roof; a family; a household.

As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.

Josh. xxiv. 15.

My mother weeping, my father wailing, . . . and all our house in a great perplexity. *Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 3.*

5. A family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from one stock; a tribe; especially, a noble family or an illustrious race: as, the house of Hapsburg; the house of Hanover; the house of Israel or of Judah.

A patrician,

A man, I must confess, of no mean house.

B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

The coat-armour of every house was a precious inheritance, which descended, under definite limitations and with distinct differences, to every member of the family.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 471.

6. (a) A legislative body; usually, one of the divisions of the legislative branch of a government acting separately, or of any deliberative body divided into two chambers: as, the House of Lords or of Commons in the British Parliament; the House of Representatives in the United States Congress; the House of Bishops and the House of Delegates in the American Episcopal Church. The less numerous or higher in rank of the two bodies composing a bicameral legislature is com-

monly spoken of, though not officially designated, as the upper house, the other as the lower house. (b) [*cap.*] Specifically, in the United States, the lower house, or House of Representatives, the more numerous of the two bodies of the national legislature. The name is also given in some States to the corresponding body in the State legislature. See *Congress*, 4.

The House, in addition to its legislative powers, has the sole power of impeachment. *Calhoun, Works, l. 176.*

7. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment.

The self-complacent actor, when he views
(Stealing a sidelong glance at a full house)
The slope of faces from the floor to roof
Relax'd into a universal grin.

Cotter, Task, iv. 201.

The whole house broke out into acclamations.

P. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, Jan. 9, 1831.

8. In com., a firm or commercial establishment: as, the house of Jones Brothers.

Many a year went round before I was a partner in the house. *Dickens, Great Expectations, lviii.*

9. Chamber; room; specifically, in provincial English use, the ordinary sitting-room in a farm-house; in sulphuric-acid works, one of the chambers in which the acid is formed.

Like a pestilence, it doth infect
The houses of the brain.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

10. In *astrol.*, a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, excluding the parts that never rise and that never set, were thus divided into twelve parts, six being above the horizon and six below. But there was considerable diversity in the details of the rule for dividing the heavens into houses. They are of different relative magnitudes, according to the different rules which were used for finding their limits. The twelve houses were numbered round from east to south, and so on, beginning with that which lay in the east immediately below the horizon. The first house was called the house of life; the second, that of fortune or riches; the third, that of brethren; the fourth, that of relations; the fifth, that of children; the sixth, that of health; the seventh, that of marriage; the eighth, that of death or the upper portal; the ninth, that of religion; the tenth, that of dignities; the eleventh, that of friends and benefactors; and the twelfth, that of enemies or of captivity. The succeeding houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. The cadent houses are the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth.

Saturn being in the sixth house, in opposition to Mars retrograde in the House of Life, cannot but denote long and dangerous sickness. *Scott, Kenilworth, xviii.*

11. A square or division on a chess-board.—12. The workhouse; poorhouse. [*Colloq.*]

We've had Larkins the baker coming to inquire if there's parish pay to look to for your bill, Mrs. Armstrong, and I have told him No, not a farthing, not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into the house.

Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, iv.

"He was brought up in the"—with a shiver of repugnance—"the House." *Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, l. 16.*

Beehive house. See *beehive*.—**Call of the house.** See *call*.—**Distaff side of the house.** See *distaff*.—**Full house.** See *full*.—**Glass house.** See *glass and glass-house*.—**Holy house,** a religious house; a sanctuary.

They . . . defendedyn hem by the sikernes of holy houses, that is to seyn fledden into seyntuarye.

Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 4.

House community. See *community*.—**House of call,** a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, especially when out of work, and where the unemployed can be hired by those in search of hands.

—**House of Commons.** See *commons*, 3.—**House of congregation.** See *congregation*, 8.—**House of Convocation.** See *convocation*.—**House of correction.** See *correction*.—**House of Delegates.** See *delegate*.—**House of detention.** See *detention*.—**House of God, of the Lord, of prayer, of worship,** a temple, church, or other place set apart for divine service and worship.

This [the place of Jacob's vision] is none other than the house of God. *Gen. xxviii. 17.*

House of ill fame, a bawdy-house.—**House of Keys.** See *keys*.—**House of Lords.** See *lord*.—**House of non-regents,** an assembly of the resident masters of a medieval university not members of the house of regents.—**House of office,** a building or room for some domestic purpose. (a) A household office; a pantry.

If thou be admitted . . . as Butler or Panter, . . . Keepe euery house of office cleane, and all that belongeth to it. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.*

(b) An outhouse; a privy.—**House of refuge.** See *refuge*.—**House of regents,** the governing assembly of a medieval university, consisting of the body of masters engaged in lecturing.—**House of Representatives.** See *representative*.—**House of water,** an old, abandoned mine filled with water. [*Cornish.*]—**House out of windows,** a state of confusion. *Davies, [Colloq.]*

We are at home now; where, I warrant you, you shall find the house flung out of the windows.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Inner house, the higher branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its jurisdiction is chiefly appellate, and it ordinarily sits in two divisions of four judges each.—**Like a house of fire,** as fast as a house could burn; very fast.

I am getting on, thank Heaven, like a "house of fire," and think the next Pickwick will bang all the others.

Dickens, in Forster, l. vi. 158.

Lower house. See *def. 6 (a)*.—**Muniment house.** See *muniment*.—**Outer house,** the lower branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its judges hold courts of first instance.

—**Out of house and hauld.** See *hauld*.—**Picts' houses.** See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.—**Public house,** a house of general resort; specifically, in Great Britain, a licensed house for the sale of liquors at retail. [In the latter sense, commonly with a hyphen. See *public-house*.]—**Spear side and spindle side of the house.** See *spear and spindle*.—**Sponging house.** See *sponging-house*.—**To bring down the house,** to carry the house, to count out the house, to count the house, to divide the house, to eat one out of house and home, etc. See the verb.—**To keep a good house,** to provide well for the household; entertain visitors well; furnish good fare, etc.

He is now in his fifty-sixth year, cheerful, gay, and hearty; keeps a good house both in town and country.

Addison.

To keep house, to be at the head of a household, or to manage its affairs.

A narrow cave ran in beneath the cliff:

In this the children play'd at keeping house. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

To keep open house, to offer hospitality freely and generally.

I believe papa had the pleasure of inviting Mr. Sparkler twice or thrice, but it was nothing. We had so many people about us, and kept such open house that . . . it was less than nothing. *Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 7.*

To keep the house, to be confined to the house; stay within doors.

Gentle sickness, gradually

Weakening the man, till he could do no more,

But kept the house, his chair, and last his bed.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To live in a glass house. See *glass, a*.—**Upper house.** See *def. 6 (a)*.—**Syn. 1.** Inn, Hotel, etc. See *tavern*.

house² (houz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *housed*, ppr. *housing*. [*< ME. housen, housen, < AS. hūsian, house (= OFries. hūsa, receive into a house, = D. huizen, lodge, dwell, reside, = MLG. husen, receive into a house, = OHG. hūsōn, MHG. husen, G. hausen, reside, keep house, house, lodge, = Icel. hýsa = Dan. huse, house, harbor), < hūs, house: see house¹, n.]* 1. To put or receive into a house; provide with a dwelling or residence; put or keep under a roof; cover; shelter; protect by covering.

Thereabouts ye shalle yow house,

And sone after that shalt be hir spowse.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, l. 95. (Halliwell.)

Nay, good sir, house your head.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Are they in safety? Are they housed?

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

2. To cause to take shelter.

Even now we hous'd him in the abbey here.

Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

The priest ran away: they followed him till they housed him; what followed I know not.

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

3. To hide. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

If Mason had been a person of less habitual self-repression, he would not have been able to house his feelings so securely. *E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxi.*

4. *Naut.*: (a) To arrange in the form of a ridged roof, as an awning, so as to shed rain. (b) To remove from exposure; put in a place of deposit or a state of security: as, to house a boat or a sail. A gun is housed by running it in on deck and securing it by tackle, muzzle-lashing, and breeching, after the breech has been depressed so that the muzzle rests against the side of the ship above the port. Topmasts and topgallantmasts are housed by partly lowering them, to lessen the effect of wind on the masts and rigging.

5. In *carp.*, to fix in a socket, mortice, or other space cut out, as a board or timber fitting into another.

Wall strings are the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers. . . . They may be housed or left solid.

F. T. Hodgson, Stairbuilding, p. 12.

II. intrans. 1. To take shelter or lodging; take up abode; reside.

Follow this fair lady wherever she doth go,

And where she houses, come and let me know.

The Strand Garland.

We house with the insane, and must humor them; then conversation dies out.

Emerson, Experience.

Hunting the exile tow'rd the wood,

To house with snipe and moor-hen.

Lowell, Gold Egg.

2. In *astrol.*, to be situated in a house or region of the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs

Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, l. 450.

house² (haus), *n.* [Also written *housse*, and formerly *houss*; *< ME. housse, *housse (†), < OF. housse*, a short mantle, a foot-cloth for a horse, a coverlet; cf. ML. refl. *housia, husia, hussia*, a long tunic, a coverlet for a horse, *hucia*, a long tunic, the more orig. ML. form being *hulcia*,

hulcitum, prob. < MHG. *hulst*, a covering, or *hulse*, *hulsche*, OHG. *hulsa*, G. *hülse*, a husk, shell. = D. *hulse*, a husk, shell; the same, with added formative -s, as E. *hull*: see *hull* and *holster*.] 1f. A covering; housing; especially, a covering of textile material, as for a piece of furniture, fitted more or less accurately to the object covered.

Six Lyons' hides, with thongs together fast;
His upper part defended to his waist;
And where man ended, the continued vest
Spread on his back the *house* and trappings of a beast.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xii.

2. A child's coverlet. [Prov. Eng.]—*House of mail*, in *horse-armor*, a kind of bard consisting of a more or less complete covering of chain-mail, usually in two parts, one for the head, neck, and fore quarters of the horse, the other for the croup and hind quarters. Compare *trapper*.

*house*² (hous), *v. t.* [Formerly also *houss*; < OF. *housser*, *housser*, cover with a housing; from the noun: see *house*², *houss*, *n.* Cf. *housing*.] To cover with or as with a housing.

He [the Protector] was carried from Somerset-house in a velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, *houses'd* with ye same.
Ecelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1658.

This dark, crimson-*housed* bedstead.
New Princeton Rev., I. 108.

house-agent (hous'ā-jent), *n.* One employed in the sale, renting, and care of houses.

house-ball (hous'bāl), *n.* A boys' game in which a ball is thrown by one player against a house or wall, in order that the second player may strike it with a bat on the rebound.

house-boat (hous'bōt), *n.* A boat fitted up as a house, and commonly more or less resembling one in form and arrangements, for permanent or temporary habitation. Such boats have long been the only dwellings of many thousands of families in the waters of some eastern countries, intended either to be stationary or to be moved by towing or by oars or sweeps, and in Hindustan and Burma are known as house-boats. They abound even more largely in China; but the boat distinctly called a house-boat there is one for use in excursions or in traveling. The English house-boat is an adaptation of the latter idea, being supplied with all conveniences for living on board as in a house during a prolonged excursion, especially on the Thames.

The ordinary *house-boat*, as you know, is a great big unwieldy thing, with a square stern; you don't go voyages in her; . . . and you take down your party of friends, and have skylarking.
W. Black, *Strange Adventures of a House-Boat*, II.

house-bote (hous'bōt), *n.* [*< house + bote*, ME. form of *boot*, payment.] In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel: a right enjoyed by some tenants on English manors.

housebreaker (hous'brā-kēr), *n.* One who breaks, opens, and enters a house with felonious intent.

Now, Goodman Macey, ope thy door,
We would not be *house-breakers*.
Whittier, *The Exiles*.

housebreaking (hous'brā-king), *n.* [*< house*¹ + *breaking*. Cf. AS. *hūs-brice* = OFries. *hūs-breke*, housebreaking.] The breaking or opening of a house with the intent to commit a felony or to steal or rob. See *burglary*.

house-car (hous'kār), *n.* A box-car; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight.

house-carl (hous'kār), *n.* [A mod. form repr. late AS. *hūscarl*, < *hūs*, house, + *carl*, carl: see *carl*.] In early Danish and early English history, a member of the body-guard of a noble, chieftain, or king.

He [Cnut] kept but forty ships and a few thousands of *hūscarls*, a paid bodyguard which was strong enough to check isolated disaffection, but helpless against a national revolt.
J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, ix. 408.

The *Housecarl*, the professional soldier, with his coat of mail and his battle-axe.
E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, II. 259.

house-cricket (hous'krik-et), *n.* The common cricket, *Acheta domestica*. See *cricket* under *cricket*.

house-dog (hous'dog), *n.* A dog kept to guard a house.

house-dove (hous'duv), *n.* One who stays at home.

Then the home-tarriers and *house-doves* that kept Rome still began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him [Coriolanus].
North, tr. of Plutarch (ed. Skeat), p. 14.

I . . . was not such a *house-dove* . . . but that I had visited some houses in London.
Greene, *Thieves Falling Out* (Harl. Misc., VIII. 401).

house-duty (hous'dū-ti), *n.* In England, a tax imposed on inhabited houses, established about 1695. It was repealed in 1834, but reimposed in place of a window-tax in 1851. Also *house-tax*.

house-engine (hous'en-jin), *n.* A steam-engine which is so constructed as to depend to some extent on the building in which it is contained, and is not independent or portable.

house-factor (hous'fak-tor), *n.* Same as *house-agent*.

housefather (hous'fā-fēr), *n.* [*< house*¹ + *father*; after G. *hausvater* = D. *huiscader* = Icel. *húsfadir* = Dan. Sw. *husfader*.] The father of a family; the male head of a household, or of any collection of persons living as a family or in common, as in a primitive community.

He was dozing, after the fashion of honest *housefathers*.
Thackeray, *Virginians*, xxxii.

The simple minds of uncultured men unhesitatingly believed that the spirit of the departed *House Father* hovered round the place he loved in life.
W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 39.

house-finch (hous'finch), *n.* See *finch*¹.

house-flag (hous'flag), *n.* The distinguishing flag of a shipping or other business house or firm; the flag of the house to which a ship belongs.

[I] turned my eyes aloft where the *house-flag*, dwarfed by height, was rattling like a peal of musketry at the main-masthead.
W. C. Russell, *Jack's Courtship*, xx.

house-fly (hous'fli), *n.* [= D. *huisvlieg* = Dan. *husflue* = Sw. *husfluga*.] The common fly, *Musca domestica*. It is a dipterous or two-winged insect, of the family *Muscidae* and the order *Diptera*, of the suborder *Brachycera* (having short feelers or antennae), and of the subdivision *Dichæta* (having the sucker or proboscis composed of only two pieces). It is a good representative of the large family *Muscidae*, and indeed of the whole order *Diptera*. It is found in nearly all parts of the world. It lays its eggs in bunches or clusters in almost any kind of decaying animal or vegetable matter, as carrion, manure, and other filth, and the maggots hatch in a day or less, according to the degree of heat (of decompo-



House-fly (*Musca domestica*).
a, larva or maggot; *b*, puparium; *c*, adult fly (cross shows natural size); *d*, mouth-parts; *e*, foot. (All magnified.)

sition) to which they are subjected. The larvae are small, headless, legless maggots, which attain their full size in about two weeks, and then crawl into some dry place to pupate. This process occupies a week or two, and on its completion the perfect fly emerges from the pupa. The house-fly is furnished with a suctorial proboscis, from which, when feeding on any dry substance, it exudes a liquid; this, by moistening the food, fits it to be sucked. Its feet are beset with hairs, each terminating in a disk which is supposed to act as a sucker, enabling it to walk on smooth surfaces, even with its back down, as on a ceiling. These disks are supposed to exude a liquid, making the adhesion more perfect. See also *cut of compound eye*, under *eye*¹.

houseful (hous'fūl), *n.* [*< house*¹ + *-ful*.] A full complement for a house; as much or as many as a house will hold or accommodate, or as it requires: as, a *houseful* of goods, of furniture, or of people.

There was a world of dressmakers to see, and a world of shopping to do, and a *houseful* of servants to manage.
C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 277.

house-fungus (hous'fung-gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

househead, *n.* The housetop.

As she was up on the *househead*,
Behold, on looking down,
She saw Adam o' Gordon and his men,
Coming riding to the town.
Loudoun Castle (Child's Ballads, VI. 254).

house-hent, *n.* [*< ME. houshenne*.] A domestic hen.

Rith as the *houshennes* vpon londe hacchen,
And cherichen her chekonys fro chele of the wynter.
Richard the Redeless, li. 143.

househillingt, *n.* [ME. *houshillinge*.] Roofing. *Prompt. Parv.*

household (hous'hōld), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. houshold*, *howsold* = Sw. *hushåll*, household, family, = G. *haushalt*, housekeeping; cf. D. *huishouden* = G. *haushalten* (inf. as noun) (cf. Dan. *husholdning* = Sw. *hushållning*, housekeeping); from a verb assumed from *householder*, *q. v.*; not di-

rectly < *house*¹ + *hold*¹.] 1. *n.* 1. An organized family and whatever pertains to it as a whole; a domestic establishment.

In so moche that in on House men maken 10 *Householders*.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 209.

Thanne cometh the .vij. deedly symes
With the wickid aungil *householde* to holde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

My father and Lavinia shall forthwith
Be closed in our *household's* monument.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 3.

The Protestant officers of the royal *household* were informed that his majesty (Louis XIV.) dispensed with their services.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Every person who was in the Hand of the same Father was a member of the *Household*, and offered his vows at the same hearth and at the common tomb.
W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 66.

2. A family consisting of all those who share in the privileges and duties of a common dwelling; the family, including servants and other permanent inmates.

I baptized also the *household* of Stephanas. 1 Cor. i. 16.

3f. Goods and chattels for housekeeping.

For wel ye knowe, a lord in his *household*
Ne hath nat every vessel al of gold:
Somme ben of tree.
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 99.

My will is that all my plate and other . . . *household*, and books shall be equally divided between them.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 440.

4. *pl.* A technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed. *Fallows*.—*Controller of the household*. See *controller*.—*Coroner of the royal household*. See *coroner*.—*Marshal of the king's (or queen's) household*. See *marshal*.—*Master of the household*. See *master*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic; familiar: as, *household* furniture; *household* ways.

The *household* nook,
The haunt of all affections pure.
Kemble, *Christian Year*, First Sunday in Lent.

Household Brigade. See *household troops*, below.—*Household gods*. See *god*¹.—*Household stuff*, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.—*Household suffrage*, or *household franchise*, in *British politics*, the right enjoyed by householders and lodgers of voting for members of Parliament. Household suffrage was established in the boroughs, with various restrictions, by the Reform Bills of 1867–68, and greatly enlarged and extended to the counties by the Franchise Bill of 1884.—*Household troops*, in Great Britain, a body of troops employed as a special guard of the sovereign and the garrison of the metropolis. They consist of three regiments of cavalry (the 1st and 2d Life-Guards and the Royal Horse-Guards) and three of infantry (the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards), the former numbering about 1,300 and the latter 6,000. Collectively they are called the *Household Brigade*.—*Household word*, a word, name, or saying in very familiar use.

Then shall our names,
Familiar in his mouth as *household words*, . . .
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 3.

householder (hous'hōl-dēr), *n.* [*< ME. housholder*, *householder* = D. *huishouder* = LG. *husholder* = G. *haushälter* = Sw. *hushållare* = Dan. *husholder*, householder, i. e. housekeeper; < *house*¹ + *holder*. Hence a verb not used in E., = D. *huishouden* = G. *haushalten* = Sw. *hushålla*, and the noun *household*, *q. v.*] 1. The master or chief of a family; one upon whom rests the duty of supporting and governing the members of a family or household.

The lord that is a *householder*,
With faire festis folk he fat.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a man that is an *householder*, which went out . . . to hire labourers into his vineyard.
Mat. xx. 1.

2. One who occupies a house; specifically, in *law*, one who owns or holds and occupies a house, or a part of one which constitutes a separate abode, and who habitually dwells therein, with others, if any, who are dependent on him.

Towns in which almost every *householder* was an English Protestant.
Macaulay.

Compound householder. See *compound*.
householdry, *n.* [*< household* + *-ry*.] Household stuff.

To furnish house with *householdry*,
And make provision skilfully.
Tusser, *Ladder to Thrift*.

housekeep (hous'kēp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *house-kept*, ppr. *housekeeping*. [*< house-keep-er*, *house-keep-ing*; cf. *householder*, *household*.] To keep house; live as a family in a house. [Colloq., U. S.]

housekeeper (hous'kē-pēr), *n.* [*< ME. house-kepene*; < *house*¹ + *keeper*; a later equiv. of *house-*

holder.] 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a householder.

Her brother was Gamwel, of great Gamwel-Hall,
A noble house-keeper was he.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Thomas Cholmondeley . . . was a cryed-up landlord, a constant and generous housekeeper.
Quoted in *Ormerod's Cheshire* (2d ed.), II. 156.

The modern Egyptian does not become a housekeeper until he is married.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 269.

2. A woman, whether mistress or servant, who superintends the work of a household; a woman who regulates the internal affairs of a house.

There were some stately footmen. . . . There was a very pretty show of young women; and above them the handsome old face and fine responsible portly figure of the housekeeper towered pre-eminent.

Dickens, Bleak House, xviii.

3. One who keeps much at home; a stay-at-home. [Rare.]

How do you both? you are manifest housekeepers. What are you sewing here?
Shak., Cor., I. 3.

4t. One who keeps or guards the house; a house-dog.

The valued file
Distinguishes the swift (dog), the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter. *Shak., Macbeth*, III. 1.

housekeeping (hous'kē'ping), *n.* and *a.* [*< house¹ + keeping, verbal n. of keep, v.; cf. housekeeper.*] 1. *n.* 1. The management of home affairs; care of domestic concerns.

Housekeeping is an occupation involving wages like any other business, except that the owner consumes the whole result.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 285.

2. Supply of provisions for household use. [Rare.]

"Tell me, softly and hastily, what is in the pantry?"
"Small housekeeping enough," said Phoebe.

Scott, Woodstock, III.

3t. Hospitality.

Warwick, my son, the comfort of my age!
Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy housekeeping
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 1.

II. *a.* Domestic; used in a family: as, house-keeping commodities.

housel (hou'zel), *n.* [*< ME. housel, < AS. hūsel, hūst = Icel. hūst, the housel, = Goth. huns, a sacrifice; usually compared with Gr. kaivew, κτεivew, kill, Skt. √ kshan, wound.*] 1t. The eucharist; the sacrament.

For as moche as man and wyf
Shulde shewe her parochie prest her lyf
Onys a yeer, as seith the book,
Er ony wight his housel took.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 6386.

2. The act of taking or receiving the sacrament. [Archaic.]

So the stately Queen abode
For many a week, unknown among the nuns;
Nor with them mix'd, nor told her name, nor sought,
Wrapt in her grief, for housel or for shrift.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

housel (hou'zel), *v. t.* [*< ME. houselen, houslen, huselen, huslen, < AS. hūslan = Icel. hūsla = OSw. husla, give the eucharist to, = Goth. hunsljan, sacrifice; from the noun.*] 1. To administer the eucharist to.

He shal houslele me anon. *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 6442.
Oones a yer atte leste way it is lawful to be houseled, for sothely oones a yer alle thinges in the erthe renouelen.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Upon the gracious trust of God and of hem, wee lect syng Masse, and made every man to ben schryven and houseld.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 283.

Hence—2. To prepare for a journey. [Rare.]

May zealous smiths
So housel all our hackneys that they may feel
Companction in their feet, and tire at Highgate.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, III. 1.

house-lamb (hous'lam), *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

housel-box, *n.* The box in which the housel or eucharist is carried.

They have a cloake vpon their left shoulder descending before and behind vnder their right arme, like vnto a deacon carrying the housel-boxe in time of lent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 115.

houseleek (hous'lēk), *n.* [*< ME. houseleek, houseleke (= D. huislook = MLG. hūslōk, LG. huslook = MHG. hūsloich, G. hauslauch = ODan. huslog, Dan. husløg = Sw. huslök, houseleek); < house¹ + leek, in the general sense of 'herb': see leek.*] The common name of the plants of the genus *Sempervivum*, natural order *Crassulaceae*. The common houseleek, *S. tectorum*, was originally found native in the great mountain-ranges of central and southern Europe to the Caucasus, whence it has

spread widely over northern Europe and America, growing on the tops of houses and on walls. It is a succulent herb with very thick, bushy leaves and pink flowers, and is very tenacious of life. It contains malic acid combined with lime. The leaves are applied by the common people to bruises and old ulcers; and it was formerly believed that houseleeks growing on a housetop were a safeguard against lightning. In Scotland it is called *fou* or *fouet*. In England it is sometimes called *homenwort*.

Houseleke, herbe, or sengene, barba Jovis, semperviva, jubarbum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 251.

houseleek-tree (hous'lēk-trē), *n.* *Sempervivum (Eoni-um) arboreum*, a native of the Levant, whence it is said to have been introduced into England in 1640. It bears loose panicles with a profusion of beautiful yellow blossoms.

houseless (hous'les), *a.* [*< ME. housles; < house¹ + -less.*] Without a house or habitation; without shelter: as, the houseless child of want.

How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these?
Shak., Lear, III. 4.

house-line (hous'lin), *n.* [*< house (application not obvious) + line².*] Naut., a small line formed of three strands, used for seizings, etc. Also *housing*.

housing (hou'zel-ing), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. houselyng, housing; verbal n. of housel, v.*] 1t. *n.* The act of administering the eucharist.

We fast the eane, we feast the day
Of every saint they make,
Their housings, shrifts, and sacraments,
Most reverently we take.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 23.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the eucharist: as, housing bread. [Archaic.]—2t. Pertaining to any of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, as marriage.

And to the knight his daughter deare he tyde
With sacred rites and vovles for ever to abyde. . . .
His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The housing fire did kindle and provide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 37.

Housing peoplet, communicants.

The sayd Guyld is wythin the parysh church of saynt Laurence, within which paryshe ben M.D.CCC housing peple, or therabouts. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

housing (hous'ling), *n.* A tame animal, or one brought up by hand. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

housing-cloth (hou'zel-ing-klōth), *n.* A long strip of white linen or other white stuff held for the communicants by acolytes or other ministers, or spread over the rails at the time of communion: used in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches. Also called *communion-cloth*. [Archaic.]

It is not generally known that housing cloths are still used [in the Church of England], but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster, where they are said to have been used continuously since its foundation in the reign of Edward the Confessor.
Notes and Queries, 4th ser., IX. 318.

house-lot (hous'lot), *n.* A piece of land on which to build a house; a site for a house.

housemaid (hous'mād), *n.* A female servant employed in general work about a house.

You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . .
He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay.
Cowper, Truth, I. 210.

Housemaid's knee, an acute or chronic dropsical effusion between the skin and the bursa or sac over the kneecap: so called because it was thought to be most common among housemaids who had to work much upon their knees in scrubbing floors, etc.

house-martin (hous'mär'tin), *n.* Same as *house-swallow*.

house-master (hous'mäs'tēr), *n.* 1. The master or head of a house or household.

It may be confidently alleged that the Aryan *House-master* was the member of an organized clan under the presidency of a chief, and that he was also a member of a body of near kinsmen within that clan, by whatever name that body was called, and whether it had or had not a special president.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 289.



Houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). *a*, fruit.

2. In English public schools, a master having supervision and control of the boys residing in one of the houses or halls belonging to the school.

housemate (hous'māt), *n.* One who lives in the same house with another; a household companion.

The pupil of manifold experiences, . . . who had known poverty as a housemate and had been the companion of princes.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 229.

A stranger of reverend aspect entered, and with grave salutation stood before the two rather astonished house-mates.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

housemonger (hous'mung'gēr), *n.* One who deals in houses. [Rare.]

Those speculative housemongers who are the worst feature of the present system.
Pall Mall Gazette, March 20, 1884.

housemother (hous'muθ'ēr), *n.* [*< house¹ + mother; after G. hausmutter = D. huismoeder = Dan. Sw. husmoder.*] The mother of a family; the female head of a household, or of a family community.

The good Gretchen, for all her fretting, watched over him and hovered round him as only a true housemother can.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

housen (hou'zn), *n.* An obsolete or provincial plural of *house¹*.

house-painter (hous'pān'tēr), *n.* An artisan whose trade it is to paint and decorate houses.

house-physician (hous'fi-zish'an), *n.* A physician resident in a hospital or any similar public institution.

house-pigeon (hous'pij'ōn), *n.* A tame or domesticated pigeon.

house-place (hous'plās), *n.* The common room in a farm-house; a living-room. [Prov. Eng.]

It was well for the harmony of the evening that Bell and Sylvia returned from the kitchen to sit in the house-place.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover, IV.

house-proud (hous'prōud), *a.* Careful and busy as a housekeeper; vain of one's housekeeping. [Prov. Eng.]

house-raising (hous'rā'zing), *n.* A gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his house. [U. S.]

house-room (hous'rōm), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. husrum.] Room or accommodation in a house.

But go thy wales to him, and fro me say,
That here is at his gate an errant Knight,
That house-rome craves. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. III. 41.

We found no Houses of Entertainment on the Road, yet at every Village we came we got House-room, and a Bar-becue of split Bamboos to sleep on.
Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 90.

house-shrew (hous'shrō), *n.* A common European shrew, *Crocidura aranea*, found about houses and in gardens.

house-snake (hous'snāk), *n.* Same as *chain-snake*.

house-sparrow (hous'spar'ō), *n.* The common sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, a native of Europe, now introduced in many other countries, as in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. In the United States it is commonly known as *English sparrow*, though most of the birds which have been imported into this country came from the continent of Europe, particularly Germany. See cut under *Passer*.

house-spider (hous'spi'dēr), *n.* A spider commonly found in houses, as *Tegenaria domestica* and *Theridium vulgare*, both of the family *Theridiidae*.

housestead (hous'sted), *n.* Same as *house-place*.

house-steward (hous'stū'jārd), *n.* A man employed to superintend the internal affairs of a household, or of a club-house or similar establishment.

house-surgeon (hous'sér'jōn), *n.* The resident surgeon in a hospital.

house-swallow (hous'swol'ō), *n.* The common European swallow, *Hirundo urtica*. Also called *caves-swallow* or *easing-swallow*, *house-martin*, etc.

house-tax (hous'taks), *n.* Same as *house-duty*.

housetop (hous'top), *n.* The roof or top of a house.

Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take any thing out of his house.
Every window and housetop was filled with spectators.
Mat. xxiv. 17.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 12.

house-urn (hous'ēr'n), *n.* Same as *hut-urn*.

housewarm (hous'wārm), *v. t.* [Developed from *housewarming*.] To feast or entertain, on entering upon the occupation of a new house. [Rare.]

November 1st. Up, and was presented . . . with a very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go

with to-day, and some wine, and housewarm my Betty Michell.
Pepys, Diary, III. 1.

housewarming (hous'wâr'ming), *n.* A merry-making entertainment to celebrate the entry of a family into a new home.

A good town-house obtain'd,
The next thing to be thought of is now
The house-warming party.
Barkham, Ingoldsbay Legends, II. 347.

housewife¹ (hous'wif or huz'wif or huz'if), *n.*; pl. *housewives* (-wivz or huz'ivz). [Colloq. or obs. *huswife*; < ME. *houwif*, *husewif*, *hosewif*, *huswif*, -wif; < *house*¹ + *wife*. Cf. the var. forms of *huswife*¹, *hussy*¹.] The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs.

A housewife, that by selling her desires
Buys herself bread and clothes.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

Mrs. Robson was a Cumberland woman, and, as such, was a cleaner *housewife* than the farmers' wives of that northeastern coast, and was often shocked at their ways.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Housewife's cloth, a linen cloth of moderate fineness, used for family purposes in general. The phrase was in use from the close of the sixteenth to the close of the eighteenth century.

housewife² (hous'wif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *housewifed*, *housewived*, ppr. *housewifing*, *housewiving*. [*< housewife*¹, *n.*] To manage like a housewife, or with skill and thrift; economize. [Rare, or not now used.]

Conferred those moneys on the nuns, which they have well housewived.
Fuller.

housewife² (hous'wif or huz'wif), *n.* [An acc. form of *huswife*².] A case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, etc.: same as *hussy*².

Mrs. Unwin begs me in particular to thank you warmly for the *housewife*, the very thing she has just begun to want.
Couper.

I had also a substantial *housewife*; . . . it was a roll of canvass, . . . garnished with needles and thread, cobblers'-wax, buttons, and other such articles.
R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 36.

housewifely (hous'wif-li), *a.* [*< housewife*¹ + -ly¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a housewife; pertaining to the female management of a house; like a housewife; thrifty.

My Araminta, a retir'd sweet life,
Private, and close, and still, and housewifely.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II. 2.

A good sort of woman, ladylike and housewifely. Scott.

housewifely (hous'wif-li), *adv.* [*< ME. housewifly*; < *housewife*¹ + -ly².] With the economy of a careful housewife.

Housewifly thou schalt goon on the worke day (twis),
Pride, reste, & ydlines, makith on-thriftines.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

housewifery (hous'wif-ri or huz'wif-ri or huz'if-ri), *n.* [*< housewife*¹ + -ry¹.] The business of the mistress of a household; the woman's part in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

So Somerset herself to profit doth apply,
As given all to gain, and thriving housewifery.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 362.

The Old Lady . . . is a great though delicate connoisseur in butcher's meat and all sorts of housewifery.
Hone's Every-day Book, II. 191.

housewifeskep (huz'if-skep), *n.* [Sc., vernacularly *hussyskep*, *hussyskep*, *hissieskep*, < *housewife*¹, *hussif*¹, + -skep, -skip, dial. var. of -ship.] Housewifery. [Scotch.]

Quoth our gudeman to our gudewife,
"Get up and bar the door."
"My hand is in my hussyskep,
Goodman, as ye may see;
An' it shou'dna be barr'd this hunder year,
It's ne'er be barr'd by me."
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

housewright (hous'rit), *n.* A builder of houses. Some, furriers; some, locksmiths; . . . some, housewrights; some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1662), p. 193.

housing¹ (hou'zing), *n.* [*< ME. housinge, housynge, housing, shelter, dwelling* (= MLG. *husing*, LG. *husing*, *husing* = MHG. *husinge*); verbal *n.* of *house*¹, *v.* In some senses overlapped by *housing*², *q. v.*] 1. The act of putting in a house or under shelter.—2^d. The building of houses.

As wel freres as other folke follich spenen [spend]
In housynge, in haterynge, and in-to heigh clergyre shewynge,
More for pompe than for pure charite.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 76.

3^d. A collection or range of houses.

Merlin comanded the kynge to belide feire *houysynge*, where he sholde euer after holde his courte and his hye festes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 68.

But ye shal vnderstande that, at this day (A. D. 961), the cytie of London had most *houysynge* and buyldynge from Ludgate towarde Westminster. Fabyan, Chron., I. xcvi.

4. Provision of house or shelter; the act of providing with houses: as, the *housing* of the poor.—5. Any covering or shelter, as a protection for a vessel laid up in a dock.

The shepherdes tente or paullion, the best *housing*, because it was the most auncient & most vniuersall.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

They left all their sick folks at Plimouth, until they were settled and fitted for *housing* to receive them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 80.

6. In *carp.*, the space taken out of one piece to admit of the insertion of the extremity of another, for the purpose of connecting them.—7. In *arch.*, a niche for a statue.—8. *Naut.*, same as *house-line*.—9. In *mach.*: (a) The part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place: called in the United States a *jaw*. (b) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer. (c) One of the lateral plates of the box of a car-axle; a housing-box; a journal-box.—10^t. All that appertains to the house or home-stead, its outbuildings, etc. Bartlett.

It is enacted by the court and authority thereof, that henceforth no person or persons shall permit any meetings of the Quakers to bee in his house or *housing*.
Plymouth Colony Laws, 1661.

housing² (hou'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *house*², *v.*] 1. A covering; specifically, the trappings or caparison of a horse; especially, a complete covering used for defense or to cover and conceal defensive armor, or for ceremonial purposes only: generally in the plural. Compare *trapping*, *bard*², *caparison*.

The Chingani . . . make a coarser sort of tapestry or carpet work for *housing*s of saddles, and other uses.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 207.

The cattle used for draught in this country (Bologna) are cover'd with *housing*s of linnen fring'd at the bottom.
Evelyn, Memoirs, 1645.

The knightly *housing*'s ample fold
Was velvet blue, and trapped with gold.
Scott, Marmion, I. 6.

2. The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains. Halliwell.

housing-box (hou'zing-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, same as *journal-box*.

housing-cloth (hou'zing-klôth), *n.* A horse-cover.

housing-frame (hou'zing-frâm), *n.* In a rolling-mill, the frame which holds the rollers; the bearer of the housing.

housing, *n.* and *a.* See *housing*.

houst, *n.* and *v.* See *house*².

Houstonia (hös-tö'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius), after Dr. William Houston, a British botanist, who died in 1733.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order Rubiaceae, tribe Hedyotideae. It has flowers with the calyx lobes mostly distant, and the corolla salverform to funnelform with 4-parted limb. About 20 species are known, natives of North America. They are low herbs with terogonous dimorphous flowers, the corolla blue or purple to white. *H. cerulea* is a delicate perennial forming dense tufts from 2 to 4 inches high, with corolla lilac-blue varying to white, with yellowish eye. It is common from Canada to Michigan, and south to Georgia and Alabama, and is known by the name of *bluet*, but is also sometimes called *innocence*.

housty (hous'ti), *n.*; pl. *housties* (-tiz). [Var. of *haust*¹, *hoast*.] A sore throat. [Prov. Eng.]

Lady Grenville . . . had a great opinion of Lucy's medical skill, and always sent for her if one of the children had a *housty*, i. e. sore throat.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xv.

hout (höt), *interj.* Another (Scotch) spelling of *hoot*.

houting (hou'ting), *n.* A kind of whitefish, *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, of the fresh waters of Great Britain and northern Europe.

hout-tout (höt'töt'), *interj.* Same as *hoot*.

"Hout tout, man!" answered Jasper, "keep a calm sough."
Scott, Monastery, xiv.



Houstonia cerulea. a, flower; b, fruit.

houvet, *n.* [Now only in dial. form *how* (see *how*⁵); ME. *houve*, *houve*, < AS. *hufe* (= D. *huif* = LG. *huve* = OHG. *hüba*, MHG. *hube*, G. *haube* = Icel. *hüfa* = Sw. *hufva* = Dan. *hue*), a covering for the head; prob. akin to *head*¹, head: see *head*.] A hood; a coif; a cap; a head-covering of various kinds. See *hood*. Chaucer.

Houyhnhnm (hou'inm or hö'inm), *n.* [A fantastic combination of letters, not necessarily intended to imitate the sound of neighing. The pronunciation assigned is arbitrary.] One of the beings described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels" as horses endowed with reason and extraordinary virtues, who bear rule over the Yahoos or man-like beings, a vicious, disgusting race.

Our countrymen would hardly think it probable that a *Houyhnhnm* should be the presiding creature of a nation, and a Yahoo the brute. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

Nay, would kind Jove my organs so dispose,
To hymn harmonious *Houyhnhnm* through the nose,
I'd call thee *Houyhnhnm*, that high-sounding name;
Thy children's noses all should twang the same.
Pope, Mary Gulliver to Lemuel Gulliver.

hova¹ (hö'vā), *n.* [Malagasy.] A mole-like Madagascan mammal, *Oryzoryctes hova*.

Hova² (hö'vā), *n.* and *a.* [Malagasy.] I. *n.* 1. One of the dominant race inhabiting Madagascar.

Only a few months ago French politicians called the *Hovas* barbarians. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XII. 436.

2. As a native plural, the *Hovas* taken collectively. See the extract.

The *Hova* or commoners form the mass of the free population of Imerina. . . . This is, of course, a special and restricted use of the word, *Hova* in its widest sense being a tribal name, and including all ranks of people in Imerina—royalty, nobles, commoners, and slaves alike.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 172.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hovas* or to their language, which is a form of Malagasy.

hove¹ (höv), *v. i.* [*< ME. hoven*, wait, linger, hover (much used in these senses), also, rarely, move (stand aside), rarely *tr. entertain, cherish, foster*, < AS. as if **hofian* (= OFries. *hovia* = OD. *hoven*, receive into one's house, entertain), < *hof* = OFries. *hof*, etc., house: see *hovel*.] The place of *hove*¹ is taken in mod. E. by its freq. *hover*, *q. v.* The W. *hovia*, hover, fluctuate, is from the E.] 1. To wait; linger; loiter; hover about.

Upon Candelmas euen, the maior being warned that the king should come to Westminster, he with the more part of the aldermen came vnto Knight's Bridge, and *hoved* there to salute the king, and to know his further pleasure.
Grafton, Hen. III., an. 41.

2. To hover in the air.

In the heghest to *hous* and beholde ouer,
All the lond for to loke when hym lefte thought.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1640.

Thus hawkyd this Egle and *hoved* aboute, . . .
That he ne [laugyd] with his lynage ne lound flull some.
Richard the Redeless, II. 176.

3. To float.

A little bote lay *hoving* her before,
In which there slept a fisher old and pore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 27.

4. To move; stand aside.

Hove out of my sonne
And lette it shine into my tonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant, II. 323.

hove² (höv), *v.* Preterit and past participle of *heave*.

hove³ (höv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hored*, ppr. *hoving*. [*< ME. hoven*; a form of *heave* (ME. *heven*) due to pret. *hore*, pp. *hoven*: see *heave*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lift; heave. [North. Eng.]—2. To swell; inflate. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To rise; ascend.—2. To swell. [Scotch.]

hove⁴, *v.* An obsolete aphetic form of *behove*, *behoove*.

Me *houeth* to yelde the to Ihesu Criste, of that he hath yowe me power, and that I may not do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 88.

hove⁵ (höv), *n.* Same as *hooe*².

hove⁶ (höv), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

Hovea (hö'vê-ä), *n.* [NL., after Anthony Pantaleon Hove, a Polish botanist.] A small genus of highly ornamental leguminous shrubs from Australia, having blue or purple flowers in axillary clusters or very short racemes, alternate simple leaves, and short turgid pods. It is the type of Lindley's tribe *Hoveae*.

Hoveæ (hö'vê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hovea* + -æ.] A tribe of leguminous plants proposed by Lindley (1846), and adopted by Bentham, but now referred to the tribe *Genisteæ*. See *Hovea*.

hove-dancet, *n.* [ME., < OD. *hofdanc* = MHG. *hove-tanz*, G. *hof-tanz*, < D. *hof* (= G. *hof*), court (see *hovel*), + *dans* (= G. *tanz*), dance.] A court-dance.

To lerne hove-dances [var. *love-dances*], sprynges, Reye and these straunge thynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1235.

And if it nedes so betide,
That I in compaigny abide
Where as I muste daunce and singe
The hove-dance and carolling,
Or for to go the newe fote,
I may nought wel heve up my fote,
If that she be nought in the way.
Gower, Conf. Amant, III. 6.

hovel (hov'- or huv'-el), *n.* [*<* ME. *hovil*, *hoville*, dim. of AS. *hof*, also *hafa*, a house, hall, = OS. *hof* = OFries. *hof*, a house, = D. *hof*, garden, court, = MLG. *hof* = OHG. MHG. G. *hof*, a yard, garden, court, palace, = Icel. *hof*, a temple, a hall, later (= Dan. *Sw. hof*, after G.) a court. Cf. *hove*¹ and *hover*.] 1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, or for protecting produce, farming implements, etc., from the weather.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel;
Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, III. 2.

Nor does the boarded hovel better guard
The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots.
Cooper, Task, iv. 443.

2. A poor cottage; a small mean house; a wretched habitation.

This glorious sun, does he not send as glad a ray into
The hovel as into the palace?
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

3†. A canopy with hanging sides over a statue; a niche for a statue.

A hovel with pleyn sydes comyng down to the baas [of
the ymage of our lady].
Wills and Inventories (ed. Tymms), p. 19.

4. In *porcelain-manuf.*, a cone-shaped brick structure surrounded by the ovens or firing-kilns.

hovel (hov'-el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoveled* or *hovelled*, ppr. *hovel-ing* or *hovel-ling*. [*<* *hovel*, *n.*] 1. To put in or as in a hovel; house meanly.

And wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw?
Shak., Lear, iv. 7.

When the poor are hoveled and hustled together, each
sex, like swine.
Tennyson, Maud, l.

2. To form like an open hovel or shed: as, to hovel a chimney. See *hovel-ing*.

hoveler, **hoveller** (hov'-el-er), *n.* 1. On some parts of the coast of England, one of a class of persons employed as non-certificated pilots, as wreckers, in landing passengers from ships by means of boats, etc.: probably so called from their use of hovels on shore for shelter.

This word [*hoveler*] was originally a Cinque Port term for a pilot. It has since become applied to sturdy vagrants who infest the seacoast in bad weather for purposes of wreck and plunder.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 20.

With great difficulty, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, the *hovellers*, as they are called (in Kent and Sussex), had contrived to bring off the whole of the crew.
G. P. R. James, Morley Earnest, xxiii.

Hence—2. An English coasting-vessel used for all sorts of work.

There'll be a whole fleet of *hovellers* around 'em before another hour's gone.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

hovel-houset, **hovel-housing** (hov'-el-hous-*houz*-ing), *n.* [*<* *hovel*, 3, + *house*¹, *housing*¹.] A canopied niche for a statue.

hoveling, **hovelling** (hov'-el-ing), *n.* [*<* *hovel*, *v.*, + *-ing*¹.] 1. A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking, by carrying up two sides higher than those which are less liable to receive strong currents of air, or leaving apertures on all the sides, so that while the wind blows over the top the smoke may escape below.—2. A chimney so built.

hoveller, *n.* See *hoveler*.

hoven¹ (hó'-vn). A former past participle of *heave*.

hoven², *a.* See *hooven*.

hover (huv'-er or hov'-er), *v.* [*<* ME. *hoveren* (rare), wait, linger; freq. of *hoven*, wait; see *hove*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To keep hovering about; wait near at hand; move about waveringly, cautiously, or hesitatingly; go to and fro near or about a place or an object.

This fleet hovered about the Straights of Gibraltar.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 236.

They rode their horse, they ran their horse,
Then hover'd on the lee.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 229).

Straight hover round the fair her airy band.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 113.

What haunting harmonies hover around us deep and eternal like the undying barytone of the sea.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

2. To hang fluttering in the air, as a bird or an insect while seeking food or a place to alight; linger over or about a place or an object.

Those cloudes, that are continually hovering about the Alps.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 86.

So numberless were those bad angels seen,
Hovering on wing under the cope of hell.
Milton, P. L., l. 345.

"What mean," said I, "those great flights of birds that are hovering about the bridge, and settling upon it from time to time?"
Addison.

3. To be in an indeterminate or irresolute state; stand in suspense or expectation; waver as to a decision or a result: as, a patient hovering between life and death; a mind hovering on the verge of madness.

He daily looketh after changes and alterations, and hovereth in expectation of newe worlds.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Her thoughts ten thousand sweets examin'd, and
Hover'd in gazing doubt which to prefer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 237.

II. *trans.* To protect or shelter; cover with the wings and body: said of a brooding fowl: as, a hen with more chickens than she can hover.

hover (huv'-er or hov'-er), *n.* [A var. of *hovel*¹, with ref. to the related *hover*, *v.*] 1†. A protection or shelter.

Oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, . . . which were cast in thither to serve as a hover for the fish.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

2. In *pros.*, a foot consisting of mere accentual place. [Rare.]

Nothing of the nature of the hover is met with, every successive step being invariably accented, whether falling on words ordinarily capable or not.
E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 38.

hoverer (huv'- or hov'-er-er), *n.* 1. One who or that which hovers.

About him flew the clamours of the dead,
Like fowles, and still stooped cuffling at his head.
He with his bow, like Night, stalkt vp and downe,
His shaft still nockt: and, huriling round his frowne
At those vex't hoverers, aiming at them still.
Chapman, Odyssey, xl.

2. An artificial "mother" or warmed shelter-box for young chicks; a brooder.

hover-ground (huv'-er-ground), *n.* Light ground. Ray.

hover-hawk (huv'-er-hák), *n.* The windhover or kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus*. [Prov. Eng.]

hoveringly (huv'- or hov'-er-ing-li), *adv.* In a hovering manner.

Hoveringly a sword
Now over and now under, now direct,
Pointed itself to pierce.
Tennyson, Lancelot.

hoverly, *adv.* [*<* *hover* + *-ly*².] While waiting; transiently; while on the way.

My mynde was but hoverly and faintly moued to synne,
euen as we are wonte skenderlye to loue suche thynges,
whereof we maie, when we luste, haue our pleasure.
J. Udall, On Rom. vii.

hovite (hó'-vit), *n.* [*<* *Hove* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A soft, white, earthy mineral from Hove, near Brighton, England. It has been supposed to be a hydrous carbonate of aluminium and calcium, but its composition is doubtful.

how¹ (hou), *adv.* [*<* ME. *how*, *hou*, *hough*, *hwow*, *hwou*, *hwu*, *wu*, *w*, *hu*, North. *quow*, *quhu*, < AS. *hū*, *how* (interrogative and relative), = OS. *hwō* = OFries. *hū*, *hō*, *hoe* = D. *hoe*, *how*; nearly identical with AS. *hwȳ*, *hwī*, *hwig*, for what, for what cause or reason, why: see *why*. Practically *how* is a doublet of *why*, differentiated in form and use.] A. *interrogative*. 1. In what way? in what manner?

Hu ma it ben,
Adam ben king and Ene quene?
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

How can a man be born when he is old? John III. 4.

2. By what means?—as, how did he do it? how did you come?

"Sir, there's no seam," quoth she; "I never knew
That folks did apple dumplings sew."
"No!" cries the staring monarch, with a grin;
"How, how the devil got the apple in?"
Wolcot, Apple Dumplings and a King.

3. To what degree or extent? in what proportion or amount? by what measure or quantity?—qualifying an adverb or adjective of degree or quantity: as, how large was it? how far did you go? how many tickets did you get?

How long wilt thou speak these things? and how long shall the words of thy mouth be like a strong wind?

Job viii. 2.

How much owest thou unto my lord? Luke xvi. 5.

How long hast thou been a gravemaker?

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

In this use often exclamatory in form and affirmative in meaning.

How much more will he clothe you, O ye of little faith!
Luke xii. 28.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child!
Shak., Lear, l. 4.

Such sentences also take in modern speech the affirmative form: as, how much better you are looking! how little you have changed! how stupid he is!

4. In what state, condition, or plight?

How, and with what reproach shall I return?

Dryden, Æneid.

So colloquially, in reference to one's health or affairs: as, how do you do? how have you been? how's your family? he asked how you all were; how is business?

Hee has an excellent memorie for his acquaintance, though there past but "how doe you?" betwixt them seuen yeeres agoe. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A. Sharke.

5. At what price?—as, how do you sell your potatoes? how is wheat going now?

How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2.

6. For what reason? why?

If thou be to ly at the Alter, how wantest thou a priest to say thy soule Masse?

Blame of Kirk-burial, xl. (Jamieson.)

How saidst thou, She is my sister? And Isaac said unto him, Because I said, Lest I die for her. Gen. xxvi. 9.

Why is your cheek so pale?

How chance the roses there do fade so fast?

Shak., M. N. D., l. 1.

7. To what effect? what?—with regard to a thing said or asked about, as when one asks an opinion or a repetition of a thing said and not understood: equivalent to the simple *what*?—as, how say you, gentlemen of the jury? How used alone, instead of *what*, is chiefly colloquial.

To Surry ward, hough seye ye now be that?
The queene Serceyne wold right fayne se you ther.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 610.

Do put your accents in the proper spot;
Don't—let me beg you—don't say "How?" for "What?"
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

With this use of *how* is connected its interjectional use, marking surprise, or being a mere greeting or call.

How! Gyb, good morne; wheder goys thou?

Towneley Mysteries, p. 86.

Abraham! how! Abraham! Lyst and herke weylle unto me.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 51.

How! not one poor welcome.
In answer of so long a journey made
Only to see you, brother?

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 1.

In this use often with *now*: as, how now! what are you doing?

How now! why thus? what cause of this defection?

Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

B. *relative*. 1. In what way; in what manner; the way or manner in which . . . introducing a relative clause and performing the office of a conjunctive adverb.

Nu haue ye herd the gest al thoru
Of Hauelock and of Goldeborw,
Hw he weren born, and hw fedde,
And hwou he weren with wronge ledde.
Havelok, l. 2384.

Alisandrine algate than after [that] throwe
Bi-thought hire ful busily howe best were to werche.
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

So to Charing Cross stairs, and to Sir W. Coventry's, who tells me how he hath been persecuted.

Pepps, Diary, III. 377.

By this means it becomes a rule, not so much to regard what we do, as how we do it.

Steele, Spectator, No. 6.

Those . . . were cautious how they staked their money against a man of such sudden resources.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

The hawkers . . . are wary how they buy any animal suspected to be stolen.

Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, II. 62.

2. By what means; the means by which.

But he saugh not how he myght with hym be accorded
with his honour, but yef god wolde helpe hym of coun-
selle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 450.

You taught me how to know the face of right.

Shak., K. John, v. 2.

How he came to wear the Crown, aspiring or by free
choise, is not said.

Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

The Christians . . . came upon us, we know not whence
or how, and scaled the walls of the castle in the night.

Irving, Granada, p. 38.

When there is something to be done, the world knows
how to get it done.
Emerson, Fate.

To know how to exercise the attention, how to call forth
its full activity, is . . . the first condition of success
in education.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 104.

3. To what degree or extent; in what proportion or amount; by what measure or quantity: qualifying an adverb or adjective: as, I do not know how large it is; I asked him how far he had traveled.

Quanne the erl Godrich him herde
Of that mayden hw wel she ferde,
Hw wis sho was, hw chaste, hw fayr, . . .
The bigan Godrich to sike.
Havelok, l. 237.

I sall assaye the see
How depe that it is here.

York Plays, p. 51.

His Ma^y told me how exceedingly the Dutch were displeas'd at my treatise of the "Historie of Commerce."

Ecelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1674.

By how much such an act towards him is detestable, by so much an act of kindness towards him is laudable.

Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

4. In what state, condition, or plight.

Mordecai walked every day . . . to know how Esther did.

Esther ii. 11.

We also deliberated on some fit person to go as Commissioner to inspect their actions in New England, and from time to time report how their people stood affected.

Ecelyn, Diary, Feb. 12, 1672.

5. At what price: as, he inquired how the stocks were selling.—6. For what reason; why.—7. That; with reference to the manner, and also to the result: in objective clauses, after say, tell, relate, report, etc.

Whan Merlin a-while hadde be ther he tolde hym how the kynge Arthur was spoused to his wif.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 562.

He sayed how ther was a knight,
A ryche man of gret myght.

Seven Sages, l. 726.

Especially in combination: (a) How that, that. [Nearly obsolete.]

Brother Ned related how that, exactly thirty-five years ago, Tim Linkinwater was suspected to have received a love-letter.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

(b) As how, that. [Vulgar.]

She says as how I bawl worse than the broom man.

Foots, Mayor of Garratt, l. 1.

How and about. Same as about, prep. [Colloq.]

Be good, and write me everything how and about it; and write to the moment; you cannot be too minute.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 63.

how¹ (hou), n. [*how¹*, adv.] The manner of doing or becoming; way.

The people remarked that it was "a strange pity to see good coals used e' this how, for if rich men led 'em away e' big lots like this, all th' coals e' Yerksheer wo'd be bont up in a year or two."

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 224.

Science investigates the how, but revelation defines the why.

The feverous days,

That, setting the how much before the how,

Cry, like the daughters of the horseleech, "Give."

Tennyson, Golden Year.

Careful of honest custom's how and when.

Lovell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

how² (hou), n. [Also *hough*, *hoe*; < ME. *hogh* (pl. *hoses* for **hoges*), a hill, < Icel. *haugr*, a how, mound, = Sw. *hög*, a heap, pile, mound, = Dan. *høj*, a hill, = OHG. *houg*, MHG. *houe* (*houg*), a hill in mod. G. proper names, as *Donnershaug*), dim. *hügel*, a hill; < Icel. *hár* = Sw. *hög* = Dan. *høj* = OHG. *hōh*, MHG. *G. hoch* = AS. *heðh*, E. *high*: see *high*, of which *how²* is thus a derivative, through the Scand.; cf. G. *höhe*, a height, and E. *height*, in same sense.] A low hill: obsolete or dialectal, but retained in some place-names: as, Silver How, near Grasmere; Fox How. [Eng.]

The hunters they haulen by hurstes and by hoses.

Anters of Arther, st. 5 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. [Robson].)

Bath ouer hill and hogh.

Cursor Mundi (Gott. MS.), l. 15826.

Lyk hartes, up hoses and hillis thei ranne.

Battle of Battrines (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Witnes yet unto this day

The westerne Hogh, besprincled with the gore

Of mighty Goemot, whome in stout fray

Corineus conquered, and cruelly did slay.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 10.

how³ (hou), a. and n. [A dial. form of *hole¹*, a.] I. a. Hollow; deep or low. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This is the how and hungry hour.

Watty and Madge, Herd's Collection.

II. n. 1. Any hollow place.

He takes the gate and travels, as he dow,

Hamewith, thro' mony a tollsome height and how.

Ross, Helenore, p. 44.

2. The hold of a ship.—3. A glen; a dell; also, a plain. [Scotch.]

They . . . show'd their shot down in the howe.

Battle of Bothwell Bridge (Child's Ballads, VII. 151).

This sheltered farm-house, called, from its situation in a low woody dell, The How.

J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 168.

how⁴, v. i. [*how⁴*, *hogen*, < AS. *hogian*, think, care, mind, akin to *hyegan*, think.] To care.

how⁴, n. [*how⁴*, < AS. *hogu*, care, anxiety, < *hogian*, think, care: see *how⁴*, v.] Care; anxiety.

Wel neighe wode for dred and howe,

Up thou schotest a window.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 43.

how⁴, a. [*how⁴*, < ME. *howe*, < AS. *hoga*, careful, prudent, < *hogu*, care: see *how⁴*, n.] Careful.

The howe wif anon it fett,

And yede and held it bi the fer.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 38.

how⁵ (hou), n. A Scotch form of *houe*.—Silly how, literally, a blessed cap, or caul. See the quotation.

Various were the Superstitions, about half a Century ago, concerning a certain membranous Covering, commonly called the Silly How, that was sometimes found about the Heads of new-born Infants.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 308.

how⁶ (hou), interj. [Amer. Ind., also written phonetically (as in continental use) *hau*: a mere aspirated syllable, like *ha!*, *ho!*, q. v., perhaps in part an abbr. of the common E. greeting "How do you do?" A syllable of salutation among various tribes of American Indians. "When friends or kindred have not met for about a month they say, on meeting, 'Hau! kagcha, ho! younger brother, 'Hau! negha, ho! mother's brother, etc., calling each other by their respective kinship titles, if there be any, and then they shake hands. There are no other verbal salutations.'" (Dorsey, Omaha Sociology, 3d An. Rep. Bur. Ethn., 1881-2.)

howadji (hou-aj'i), n. [*Ar. khawāja*, in Bagdad *kawja*, < Pers. *khāja*, a merchant, a rich gentleman.] In the East, a merchant; a rich gentleman; a European gentleman.

howball, n. Same as *hoball*.

howbet (hou'bē), adv. Howbeit.

howbeit (hou-bē'it), adv. [*ME. hou be it*; cf. *albeit*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

And off bestes wilde many on gan sle,

Hou be it that he suffred full grett pain.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5910.

Howbeit I know, if ancient prophecies

Have err'd not, that I march to meet my doom.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

howdah (hou'dā), n. [Also *houdah*, sometimes *hauda*, < Hind. *hauḍāh*, a corrupt form of *Ar. hawḍaj* (> Turk. *hevedj*), a litter carried by a camel (in Arabia, etc.) or an elephant (in India), in which persons (in Arabia chiefly women) are conveyed; cf. *Ar. hawḍaj*, *hūdāsha*, a camel-saddle.] A seat, commonly with a railing and canopy, erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in.

Most of our party . . . were soon to be seen leaning over the rails of the Howdahs, surveying the surrounding country from their commanding eminence.

J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 60.

The sturdy Englishman condescended to accept a seat in the howdah, and to kill his game with somewhat less risk than usual.

F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

howdee (hou'dē), interj. See *howdy¹*.

howdie, howdy² (hou'di), n. [Sc., in comp. *howdy-wife*; there is also a Sc. verb *howd*, act as midwife. "Perhaps ludicrously formed from *how d'ye?* this generally being the first question directed by a midwife to a lying-in woman" (Webster's Dict.): see *howdy¹*.] A midwife. Also *houldie*.

howdy¹ (hou'di), interj. [Formerly also *how-dee*; a further contraction of *how d'ye* for *how do you* or *how do ye* (do)] A contraction of *how do you* (do)—a colloquial greeting, now almost peculiar to the southern and western United States, the fuller form *howdy do?* being used elsewhere: also used as a noun for a greeting with this phrase.

Such was thy sudden how-dee and farewell,

Such thy return, the angels scarce could tell

Thy miss.

Fletcher.

I have been returning the visits of those that sent *how-dees* in my sickness. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, May 10, 1712.

"Howdy, Rachel!" said Henry Miller, as he reached the gate, and "Howdy! Howdy!" came from the two sisters, to which Rachel answered "Howdy! Come in!"

meant for the three. E. Eggleston, The Graysons, i.

howdy², n. See *howdie*.

howdy-do (hou'di-dō'), n. [*howdy do?* a contracted form of greeting: see *howdy¹*.] 1. A greeting.—2. An embarrassing or troublesome state of affairs which suddenly encounters one. [Colloq.]

"You've confessed enough now to make the grand jury indict you." "Fer what? Fer savin' the life uv a innocent man? That'd be a purty *howdy-do*, now wouldn't it?"

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxviii.

Here's a howdy-do,

If I marry you! . . .

Here's a pretty state of things,

Here's a pretty *howdy-do!*

W. S. Gilbert, Mikado.

Howea (hou'ē-ā), n. [NL. (Beccari, 1877), named after Lord Howe.] A genus of feather-palms of the tribe *Areceae* and the subtribe *Linospadiceae*, distinguished from *Linospadix* by its numerous stamens, the absence of staminodia in the female flowers, and the erect ovule. Only two species, or according to some authors only one, are

known, exclusively confined to Lord Howe's Island off the coast of Australia. They are tall trees with a thick trunk, and with numerous terminal leaves 6 to 8 feet in length. The oblong or ellipsoid fruit is 1½ inches long; the pericarp is hard in a dried state. *H. Fosteriana* (Kentia *Fosteriana*) is the thatch or flat-leaved palm.

howel (hou'el), n. [Prob. < Dan. *høvel* = Sw. *hyvel* = mod. Icel. *hefill* = MHG. *hovel*, *hobel*, G. *hobel*, a plane; root uncertain.] A cooper's tool for smoothing work, as the inside of a cask.

howel (hou'el), v. t. To smooth; plane.

however (hou-ev'er), adv. and conj. [*how¹* + *ever*, in its indef. generalizing use. Not in ME.; cf. *howsoever*.] I. adv. 1. In whatever manner; to whatever extent or degree: as, however badly or rudely one may act; however distant from the starting-point.

Every device, however paltry, was resorted to.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

However or whenever we who live endeavour to realize an end to this healthy life of action in ourselves or in our brethren, the effort is a painful one.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 229.

I prefer in every case the ruined, however ruined, to the reconstructed, however splendid: . . . the one is history, the other is fiction.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 152.

2. At all events; in any case; by any means.

So wise he judges it to fly from pain

However, and to 'scape his punishment.

Milton, P. L., iv. 911.

He that swears often, many times swears false, and, however, lays by that reverence which, being due to God, the Scripture determines it to be due to his name.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 206.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, however, from the greatest evils.

Tillotson.

[However often occurs in recent colloquial or provincial use, chiefly in England, for *how¹*, interrogative and relative, where the proper usage is *how . . . ever*, one or more words intervening. So *whatever* is similarly used for *what . . . ever*.

Oh, bitter is my cup!

However could I do it?

I mixed those children up

And not a creature knew it!

W. S. Gilbert, Pinafore.]

II. conj. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still: as, a costly article, which, however, is worth the price.

2 Gent.

Is held no great good lover of the archbishop's. . . .

3 Gent. All the land knows that:

However, yet there's no great breach.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

howff, houff (houf), n. [Sc., also *hoif*, and in less corrupt forms *hove* and *hoff*, a hall, a haunt, a burial-place, appar. < ME. **hof*, < AS. *hof*, a house (or from the Scand. form of the same), affected, as to the sense 'a haunt,' by the sense of the related verb *hove*, linger, loiter: see *hove¹*, *hover*, *hovel*.] Any place of resort; a haunt, as a drinking-house. [Scotch.]

The company had not long left the *Howff*, as Blane's public-house was called, when the trumpets and drums sounded.

Scott, Old Mortality, iv.

howff, houff (houf), v. i. [*howff*, n.] To resort frequently to a place; hang around. [Scotch.]

Where was 't that Robertson and you were used to *howff* thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, I am thinking.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

howgates¹ (hou'gāts), adv. [*ME. howegates*; < *how¹* + *gates*, adv. gen. of *gate²*.] In what way or manner; how (interrogative or relative).

That will Jesu be justified

By oure judgement;

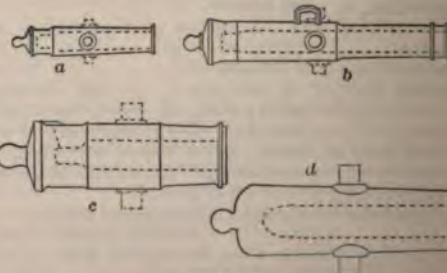
But *howe-gates* bought schall he be?

Bidde furthe thy bargayne. York Plays, p. 229.

Thise thre commandementes leres mane *howgates* he salle hafe hym yncence Godd the Trynitie.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 201. (Halliwell.)

howitz¹ (hou'its), n. [= F. *obus* = Sp. *obus* = Pg. *obuz* = It. *obiza*, *obice*, < G. *haubitze*, formerly *haubnitze*, late MHG. *hauffnitz*, < Bohem. *haufnice*, *haufenice*, a howitzer, orig. a sling for casting stones.] Same as *howitzer*.



Howitzers.

a, mountain howitzer; b, field-howitzer; c, siege-howitzer, 1890; d, siege-howitzer, 1901.

howitzer

howitzer (hou'it-sér), *n.* [*< howitz + -er¹*.] A short piece of ordnance, usually having a hemispherical chamber for the powder narrower than the bore, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, and combining in some degree the accuracy of the cannon with the caliber of the mortar, but more portable than either. The Coehorn howitzer, used in India for mountain service, is light enough to be borne by a horse. The rifled gun, throwing a shell of the same capacity from a smaller bore, and with much greater power, has superseded the howitzer for general purposes.—**Mountain howitzer**, a 12-pounder bronze gun formerly used in the United States service, especially for carriage on the back of a mule or horse. Its weight was 220 pounds and its length a little over 3 feet.



Brass Howitzer (24-pounder).

hawk, houk (houk), *v.* [A dial. var. of *holk*, *q. v.*] **I. trans.** To dig; scoop; make hollow: as, to hawk a hole.

He hawkit a cave monie fathoms deep,
And put May Margaret there.
Hynde Etin (Child's Ballads, I. 295).

II. intrans. To burrow. [Scotch in both uses.]

howker† (hou'kér), *n.* *Naut.*, an obsolete form of *hooker²*.

howl (hou), *v.* [*< ME. howlen, houlén, howelen*, rarely *hulen* = *D. hulen* = *MLG. hulen*, *LG. hülen*, *hülen* = *MHG. huiweln, huielen*, *G. heulen*, *howl*, cry out (the OHG. *hucilôn, huiwilôn*, exult, shout for joy, is a different word, an aspirated freq. of equiv. *juwen*, reflecting *L. jubilate*: see *jubilate*), = *Ice. yla* = *Sw. yla* = *Dan. hyle*, *howl*: cf. *L. ululare*, *howl*, yell, shriek, cry out, wail, etc. (> *It. urlare* and *ululare* = *Sp. aullar* and *ulular* = *Pg. ulular* = *OF. huler, huser, usler, hurler, huller*, *F. hurler*, *howl*, yell), = *Gr. ulāw*, bark, bay, howl; orig. imitative, and strengthened, in *Teut.*, etc., by aspiration; the *L. form* is reduplicated; so *Gr. ululēzein*, cry aloud, *Skt. ululi, ululu*, a howling: see *ululate*. Not from *owl*, *AS. ūle*, *L. ulula*, etc., which is rather from this verb: see *owl*, *owlet*, *howlet*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To utter a loud, prolonged, and mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf.

As soon as the catte was fallen she be-gan to howle
and to bray so lowde, that it was herde though the hoste.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

An he had been a dog that should have howled thus,
they would have hanged him; and I pray God his bad
voice bode no mischief!
Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

He howl'd fearfully;
Said he was a wolf.
Webster, *Duchess of Malfi*, v. 2.

2. To give out a loud wailing sound, as the wind: as, the storm howls.

The wind is howling in turret and tree.
Tennyson, *The Sisters*.

3. To wail; lament; make a loud mournful outcry.

Shrighte Emelye and howleth Palamon.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1950.

But he sawe a barge goe from the land,
And hee heard ladies howle and crye.
King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 48).

My mother weeping, my father wailing, my sister crying,
my maid howling.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, ii. 3.

Why do you not howl out, and fill the hold
With lamentations, cries, and base submissions,
Worthy our scorn?
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, ii. 3.

II. trans. To utter in a loud wailing tone.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

She howl'd aloud, "I am on fire within."
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

howl† (hou), *n.* [*< howl, v.*] 1. The cry of a dog or wolf, or any sound resembling that cry.

Wither'd murther,
Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch.
Shak., *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

The wolf's long howl from Oonaslaska's shore.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, I. 66.

2. A cry of anguish or distress; a loud wail.
Your naked infants spitted upon pikes;
Whiles the mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 3.

howler (hou'ler), *n.* [*< howl + -er¹*.] 1. One who howls.—2. A South American monkey of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Myecetinae*: as, the ursine howler, *Myecetes ursinus*. There are several species, so named from the extraordinary volume of their voice, due to a peculiar conformation of the laryngeal and hyoides apparatus, which is enormously enlarged and excavated, functioning as a reverberator.

2907



Howler (*Myecetes ursinus*).

howlet (hou'let), *n.* [Also *houlet*, *hoolet*, *huiote*, *hullat*, *hullert*, etc., varied forms of *owlet*, < *OF. huiotte*, also *hulette*, *F. huiotte* (also *huette*, < *huer*, cry), an owl: see *owlet* and *howl*.] Same as *owlet*.

There was three fools fell out about an howlet:
The one said it was an owl;
The other he said nay.
Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 5.

howling (hou'ling), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of howl, v.*] 1. Filled with howling beasts or dismal sounds.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness.
Deut. xxxii. 10.

It is clearly evident that this fair quarter of the globe, when first visited by Europeans, was a howling wilderness inhabited by nothing but wild beasts.
Irrving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 70.

2. Very "loud"; intense: as, a howling swell. [*Slang.*]—**Howling dervish**. See *dervish*.

howlite (hou'lit), *n.* [Named after Henry How, a mineralogist of Nova Scotia.] A hydrous silicoborate of calcium occurring in compact white nodules embedded in anhydrite or gypsum at Brookville, Nova Scotia. Also called *silicoborocalcite*.

howm (houm), *n.* A Scotch form of *holm¹*.

Ye needna burst your gude white steed
Wi' racing o'er the howm.
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 183).
Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the blunker that's
biggit the bonnie house down in the howm.
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, iii.

howpt, v. An obsolete variant of *whoop*. *Chaucer*.

howry (hou'ri), *a.* [*E. dial.*, a form of *hory*, *q. v.*] *Nasty*; filthy.

I ears es'e'd gie fur a howry owd book thutty pound an' moor.
Tennyson, *The Village Wife*, vii.

howso†, *adv.* [*< how + so*; or, rather, abbr. of *howsoever*, which is older.] *Howsoever*; however.

Then is she mortall borne, how-so ye crake.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 50.

Let greatness go, so it go without thee:
And welcome come, howso unfortunate.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, ii.

howsoever (hou'sō-ev'ér), *adv.* [*< ME. hou so evere*, *hu se ever*; < *howl + so + ever*, in its generalizing use.] 1. In what manner or to what degree soever.

For how-so-ever that it be I will go, for I haue lever ther
to dye than here for to lyve as in prison.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 241.

2. Although; notwithstanding.

But howsoever these things are thus in men's depraved
judgments and affections, yet truth . . . teacheth that
the inquiry of truth . . . is the sovereign good of human
nature.
Bacon, *Truth* (ed. 1887).

The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him.
Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

Howso'er we have been tempted lately
To a defection, that not makes us guilty.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iv. 4.

3. Be that as it may; in any case; nevertheless.

But all the story of the night told o'er . . .
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great constancy;
But, howsoever, strange, and admirable.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1.

Ano. Shall we have any sport?
Ano. Sport of importance; howsoever, give me the
gloves.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

Yet howsoever, let vs fight like men, and not die like
sheepe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 215.

howsomever, howsomdever (hou'sum-ev'ér, -dev'ér), *adv.* Dialectal corruptions of *howsoever*. Also written *howsundever*.

I let them have share and share while it lasted; how-
somever, I should have remembered the old saying.
Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xli.

H. R.

I didn't like my berth tho', howsumdever,
Because the yarn, you see, kept getting tauter.
Hood, *Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs*.

Howsundever, as your countrymen say, I shall have a
shy at him.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, xlii.

howster (hou'stér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. *Montagu*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

howvet, n. See *houve*.

how-were-it†, *adv.* [*ME. hou were it*. Cf. *howbeit*.] *Howbeit*; however.

Hou-were-it that ioy of hys fader had,
And of Melusine his moders welfaire,
They were hole and sounde, of that was he glad.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3207.

hox† (hoks), *n.* [*< ME. hox*, i. e. **hoks*, **hocks* (the *s* being ult. due prob. to *AS. hōhsino*) for *hog*, *hock*: see *hock¹*, *v.* and *n.*] The hock.

Dauld hoxide [var. kitte the hoxes of] alle the drawynge
beestys in charis. *Wyclif*, 2 Kl. [2 Sam.] viii. 4 (Purv.).

hox† (hoks), *v. t.* [Also *hocks*; < *ME. hoxen*, < *hox*, *hock*: see *hox*, *n.*] To hock; hamstring.

Thou shalt hoxe the horsis of hem.
Wyclif, *Josh.* xi. 6 (Purv.).

Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither af-
terward to hocks Cattle. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. ii. 97.

hoxer† (hok'sér), *n.* [Also *hockser*; < *hox + -er¹*.] One who hoxes or hamsstrings cattle.

When the *Hockser* is mounted, he lays the Pole over the
Head of his Horse, with the Iron forward, and then rides
after his Game; and having overtaken it, strikes his Iron
just above the Hock, and Hamstrings it.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. ii. 97.

hoxing-iron† (hok'sing-í-érn), *n.* [Formerly also *hocksing-iron*.] A sharp curved implement for hamstringing cattle.

His arms is a hocksing-iron, which is made in the shape
of a half-moon, and from one corner to the other is about
six or seven inches, with a very sharp edge.
Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1676.

Hox-Tuesday†, *n.* Same as *hock-day*.

hoy¹ (hoi), *n.* [= *F. heu*, < *Flem. hui*, *D. heu*, *heude*, a hoy, a lighter; origin uncertain.] A small vessel, usually sloop-rigged, employed in conveying passengers and goods from port to port on the coast, or in doing heavy work in a road or bay, such as carrying provisions, weighing anchors, etc.

Hee had assembled about a hundreth small ships called
hoyes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 594.

Your hoy
Carries but three men in her, and a boy.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 1.

The hoy went to London every week loaded with mack-
erel and herrings, and returned loaded with company.
Couper.

The master of this Hoy, wanting more ballast, ran into
the Isle of Sheppey to get it. *Dickens*, *Hist. Eng.*, xxxvi.

Anchor-hoy, gun-hoy, powder-hoy, provision-hoy, lighters attached to a navy-yard for such services as their names indicate.

hoy² (hoi), *interj.* [*< D. hui*, come! up! well! = *Dan. hoi*, hoy! ahoy! an aspirated syllable of exclamation, like *ho*, *ha*, etc.: cf. *ahoy*.] Ho! hello! an exclamation used to call attention.

Also *hoigh*.

hoy² (hoi), *v. t.* [*< hoy*, *interj.* Cf. *Ice. hōa*, shout 'ho' or 'hoy,' of a shepherd, with dat., call to the sheep, gather them, < *hō*, *interj.*, ho!] To incite; chase or drive on or away. [*Scotch.*]

They hoy't out Will, wi' sair advice;
They hecht him some fine brow ane.
Burns, *Halloween*.

Hoya (hoi'ā), *n.* [NL., after Thomas Hoya, a British gardener (died 1821).] A large genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ* and tribe *Marsdenieæ*. They have a small 5-parted calyx; the corona of 5 rather thick fleshy segments inserted on the gynostegium, and usually spreading like a star in the center of the corolla; and 2 pollen-masses in each anther. They are herbaceous plants, with twining or climbing stems, and usually thick fleshy leaves. The flowers, which are also fleshy or waxy, are pink, white, or yellow, in dense axillary sessile or pedunculate umbels. About 50 species are known, natives of southern Asia and tropical and sub-tropical Australia and the Malay archipelago. They are among the most beautiful plants of the greenhouse, and are generally known by the name of *wax-plant* or *honeysucker*. *H. carnosa* is the wax-plant of India.

hoyden, *n., a., and v.* See *hoiden*.

hoyman (hoi'man), *n.*; pl. *hoymen* (-men). [*< hoy¹ + man*.] A man who navigates a hoy.

It soon became necessary for the courts to declare . . . that a common hoyman, like a common waggoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody.
Sir W. Jones, *Law of Bailments*.

hoyset, v. and n. An obsolete variant of *hoist*.

hoytet, v. i. A variant of *hoit*.

H. P. An abbreviation of *horse-power*.

H-piece. See *aitchpiece*.

H. R. An abbreviation of *House of Representatives*.

H. E. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Royal Highness*.

H. S. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Serene Highness*.

Huamiles bark. See *bark*².

huanaco, huanaca (hwā-nā'kō, -kū), *n.* Same as *guanaco*.

huanot (hwā'nō), *n.* Same as *guano*.

hub (hub), *n.* [See *hob*¹.] 1. A lump; a ridge; a small mass; any rough protuberance or projection: as, a *hub* in the road. [U. S.]—2. A small stack of hay. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A thick square sod pared off the surface of a peat-bog when digging for peat. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A block of wood for stopping a carriage-wheel.—5. In *die-sinking*, a cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief.—6. A fluted screw of hardened steel, adapted to be placed on a mandrel between the centers of a lathe, notched to present cutting edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, etc. *Knight*.—7. In *plumbing*, a short piece of pipe with a bell at each end, used for joining pipes in line or at an angle. When one end is smaller than the other, to form a reduced-joint, it is a *reduced hub*.—8. The wooden or metal center of a carriage- or wagon-wheel, into which the spokes are inserted; the nave. It is slipped over the arm of the axle, and turns upon it. In metallic car-wheels the hub is the central part next to the axle; in paper car-wheels it is the central metallic part to which the paper web is clamped. See *wheel*.

9. Something resembling the hub of a wheel in central position or importance.

Boston State House is the *hub* of the Solar System. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar.

O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, vi.

10. A mark at which quoits, etc., are cast.—11. The hilt of a weapon. [Rare.]

Also *hob* in some uses.

Suspension hub, a hub supported from the felly by rods: a common form for the wheels of bicycles.—**The Hub**, short for *the Hub of the universe*—that is, Boston in Massachusetts. [Humorous.]—**The hub of the universe**, the center of all things: humorously applied to places supposed to be regarded by their inhabitants as of the first importance; originally and usually to Boston in Massachusetts: compare the passage from *Holmes* quoted under *def. 9*.

Calcutta . . . swaggers as if it were the *hub* of the universe. *Cor. Daily News* (London), Jan. 18, 1876.

hubara, *n.* See *houbara*, 1.

hubbaboo (hub'a-bō'), *n.* See *hubbuboo*.

hub-band (hub'band), *n.* A reinforcing ring or metal band placed about the end of a wooden hub.

Hubbite (hub'it), *n.* [From *hub* ("The Hub," as applied to Boston in Massachusetts) + *-ite*².] A Bostonian. [Humorous.]

As keen and as wide awake as a veritable New Englander, and as a native-born *Hubbiter*.

Congregationalist, April 28, 1877.

hubble (hub'l), *n.* [Dim. of *hub*.] 1. A small lump; a small prominence, as a hump in a road, or ice formed on the surface of water. *The Advance*, Feb. 18, 1886. [U. S.]—2. A "heap," as of work. [Scotch.]

She says: "and they'll a' be in a *hubble* o' work" at home. . . I tell her . . . that "the *hubble* at home" will go on rightly enough in her absence. *Carlyle*, in *Froude*.

3. An uproar or tumult; a row. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

The ragabash were ordered back, And then began the *hubble*; For cudgels now were seen to bounce Aff sculls and bloody noses.

Gail, *Encyc.*, p. 267.

hubble-bubble (hub'l-bub'l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *bubble*.] 1. A continued bubbling or gurgling sound.—2. A primitive form of pipe for smoking, popular among the lower classes in India.

It consists of a coconut-shell having a bowl and reed inserted in the top, and a hole in the side, usually without a mouthpiece, through which the smoke is drawn, as it passes from the bowl through the reed into water contained in the shell, causing the bubbling or gurgling sound which gives the name to the pipe. The name is also applied to similar pipes made of clay, glass, silver, etc. Compare *hooka* and *narghile*. Also *hobble-bobble*.

Dealers in metal or earthen vessels, every man sitting knee-deep in his wares, smoking the eternal *hubble-bubble*. *F. M. Crawford*, *Mr. Isaacs*, iv.

A glimpse of the heavenly profile of some half-caste Armenian maiden, as she lights her father's *hubble-bubble* in the back shop.

J. W. Palmer, *Up and Down the Irrawaddi*, p. 53.

hubbleshaw (hub'l-shō), *n.* [Also *hobbleshaw*, *hubbyschow*, etc.: see *hubbub*.] Confusion; tumult. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

hubble-shubbler, *n.* Same as *hubbleshaw*.

With that all was on a *hubble-shubbler*.

Doctour Double Ale. (*Halliwel*.)

hubbly (hub'li), *a.* [From *hubble* + *-ly*.] Full of hubbles; rough: as, *hubbly* ice; a *hubbly* road; *hubbly* skating or sleighing. *The Advance*, Feb. 18, 1886. [U. S.]

hub-borer (hub'bōr'er), *n.* A hand-tool or a power-machine for boring out carriage-hubs for the boxing or for the spokes, or for boring wheel-fellies for the spokes.

hubbub (hub'ub), *n.* [Formerly also *hobub*, *hoo-boob*, also *whoobub* (appar. simulating *whoop*, *hoop*²); also extended or reduplicated *hubbub-boob*, *hubbleshaw*, *hubble-shubbler*—words showing imitative variation of a base **hub*, prob. of interjectional origin, but perhaps in part a form of *hoop*², shout.] 1. A great noise of many confused voices or sounds; a tumult; uproar; riot.

And shrieking *Hubbubs* them approaching near, Which all the forest did with horror fill. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. x. 43.

A universal *hubbub* wild Of stunning sounds and voices all confused. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 951.

Down the street arose a great *hubbub*. Dogs and boys were howling and barking; men were laughing, shouting, groaning and blowing horns, whooping, and clanking cowbells, whinnying and howling, and rattling pots and pans. *G. W. Cable*, *Old Creole Days*, p. 203.

2. An old game played by the Indians who formerly inhabited New England, with bones and a platter or tray, and which was accompanied with much noise and the shouting of the word "Hubbub" or "Hubbub."

hubbubboo (hub'ub-bō'), *n.* [Also *hubbaboo*, etc.: see *hubbub*.] A din; a racket.

They come running with a terrible yell and *hubbaboo*, as yf heaven and earth would have gone together. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

hubby¹ (hub'i), *a.* [From *hub* + *-y*.] Full of hubs or inequalities; hubbly: as, a *hubby* road. [U. S.]

hubby² (hub'i), *n.*; pl. *hubbies* (-iz). A vulgar contraction of *husband*.

hübnerite (hüb'nēr-it), *n.* [Named after a Mr. *Hübner*, who analyzed it.] Manganese tungstate, a rare mineral occurring in bladed cleavable masses of a brownish-red color.

Hubshee (hub'shē), *n.* [From *Ar. Habashi*, Pers. *Habshi*, an Abyssinian: see *Abyssinian*.] 1. In the East, an Ethiopian; a negro; a descendant of Abyssinians.

The Negro blood in the veins of the present Sultan affects no Mussulman's loyalty, and *Hubshees*, who looked, though they were not, Negroes, have in India carved out thrones. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 167.

Hence—2. [I. c.] A Himalayan pony having short curly hair.

One of my Tibetan ponies had short curly brown hair and was called . . . a *hubshee*. *Sir J. D. Hooker*, *Himalayan Journals*.

huccatoon (huk-ā-tōn'), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth manufactured especially for the African trade.

huchen (huk'en), *n.* Same as *hucho*, 1.

hucho (hū'kō), *n.* [NL.: see *huck*⁹.] 1. A salmonid of the Danube, *Hucho* or *Salmo hucho*, of long and slender form, with a flat snout, large teeth, and silvery color dotted with black. Also *huck*, *huchen*.—2. [cap.] A genus of *Salmonidae*, differing from *Salmo* in having no median hyoid teeth and in certain osteological characters. The type is the *hucho*, *Hucho hucho*.

huck¹ (huk), *v. i.* [Late ME. *huk*, *hucke* (= G. *hōken*), *haggle*, *traffic*; developed, like the equiv. and ult. identical *hawk*² (q. v.), from the associated noun: see *huckster*. The orig. verb **huck*, bend, crouch, is represented in E. by *hug*, q. v., and by the derivatives *huckster*, *huckle*, etc.] To huckle in trading.

Auctioneer [L.], to merchant or *huk*. *Medulla*, in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 252, n. 4.

huck² (huk), *n.* A dialectal form of *hook*.

huck³ (huk), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *huck*¹.

huck⁴ (huk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hard blow or knock. [Prov. Eng. (Sussex).]

huck⁵ (huk), *n.* [A var. of *hock*¹.] In beef, the part between the shin and the round. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

huck⁶ (huk), *n.* [Short for *huckle*; perhaps in part due to *huck*⁵ = *hock*¹.] The hip. [Prov. Eng.]

Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my *huck*. *Tennyson*, *Northern Cumbler*.

huck⁷ (huk), *n.* Same as *huke*¹. *Patent Rolls*, 13 Hen. VII., p. 33.

huck⁸ (huk), *n.* and *a.* A commercial contraction of *huckaback*: as, *huck* towels or *huck* towels.

huck⁹ (huk), *n.* [From G. *huck*, *m.*, or *hucke*, *f.*, a kind of river-trout.] Same as *hucho*, 1.

huckaback (huk'a-bak), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. of LG. origin, and appar., as Skeat suggests (evidence is lacking), orig. 'peddler's ware,' < LG. *huckebak* (> G. *huckebak*), *pickaback* (cf. MLG. *hokeboken*, carry on the back), < *hukken*, **hukken* (= MD. *hucken*, crouch, bend, = G. *hocken*, crouch, bend: cf. LG. *hucke*, G. *hucke*, back, bunch—the verb being represented in E. by *hug*, q. v., and *huck*¹ (*huckster*, etc.)), + *bak*, back.] 1. *n.* A coarse and very durable cloth of linen, or linen and cotton, woven with alternate elevations and depressions so as to have a rough face. It is used especially for towels, and is made in separate towels or in lengths which may be cut at will.

Campbell-goodness no more wears out than Campbell-beauty; all their good qualities are *huckaback*. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 121.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of *huckaback*: as, a *huckaback* towel.

Often shortened to *huck*.

huckberry (huk'ber'i), *n.* Same as *hackberry*.

huckery, *n.* [From ME. *hukkerye*, *hockerye*: cf. G. *hockerei*, *höckerei*, *hükerei*, < *höcker*, *huckster*: see *huckster*, and cf. *huckstery*.] *Huckstering*; petty traffic; peddling.

Rose the regrater was hir rize name; She hath holden *hockerye* al hire lyf-tyme. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 227.

huckie-buckie (huk'i-buk'i), *n.* [Se., appar. a varied redupl. of **huck*, crouch: see *huckster*, *hug*, *huckle*.] A play in which children slide down a hill on their hunkers. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

huckle (huk'l), *n.* [E. dial., lit. 'bender' (cf. *bender*, leg): prob. of LG. origin, < LG. **hukken*, *hukken* = OD. *hucken*, bend, crouch: see *huck*¹, *hug*, and cf. *huckaback*, *hucklebacked*, *hucklebone*.] 1. The hip.

For getting up on stump and *huckle*, He with his foe began to *huckle*. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. ii. 925.

2. A bunch or part projecting like the hip.

hucklebacked (huk'l-bak't), *a.* [E. dial., < *huckle*, implying 'bent' or 'crooked,' or 'crook' (see *huckle*, *n.*), + *backed*: cf. *huckaback*.] Round-shouldered; humpbacked.

huckleberry (huk'l-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *huckleberries* (-iz). [Prob. a corruption of *hurtleberry*: see *hurtleberry*, *whortleberry*.] A name for the different species of *Gaylussacia*, and for some of the species of *Vaccinium*, belonging to the natural order *Vacciniaceae*, as also for their fruit. The name is properly restricted to the species of *Gaylussacia*. They are shrubs with either evergreen or deciduous alter-

nate leaves, commonly glandular or resin-bearing; flowers in lateral racemes from separate scaly buds, with tubular reddish- or greenish-white corolla; calyx-tube adnate to the ovary, which in fruit becomes drupaceous, crowned with the calyx-lobes, 10-celled, with 10 seed-like nutlets.

Branches of *Huckleberry* (*Gaylussacia resinosa*), with flowers and fruit. *a*, single flower on larger scale.

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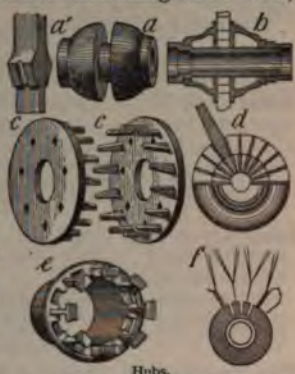
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Hubs.

a, hub with circumferential groove; *a'*, spoke for same; *b*, section of a hub which has two hollow disks around the hollow axle-box; *c*, *c'*, hub with two metallic disks, and projecting lugs to form spoke-mortises; *d*, hub which has a metallic band with beveled mortise; *e*, hub with two hollow shells, and T-shaped lugs which interlock to form spoke-sockets; *f*, hub with a metallic band whose mortises receive the spokes in clusters.

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Hub.

G. resinosa is the common high-bush huckleberry or black huckleberry of the markets; *G. frondosa* is the bluetangle or blue huckleberry; *G. ursina* of North and South Carolina is the bear-huckleberry. For the huckleberries of the genus *Vaccinium*, see *blueberry*, their more appropriate name. *V. corymbosum* is also called the blue huckleberry, and *V. pennsylvanicum* the sugar-huckleberry or low-bush huckleberry. Also called *whortleberry*, *hurtleberry*.

The greater part of what is now Cambridgeport was then (in the native dialect) a "huckleberry pasture."

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 42.

hucklebone (huk'1-bôn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hucle-bone*; < *huckle* + *bone*.] 1†. The hip-bone.

The hip, . . . wherein the joint doth move
The thigh, 'tis called the hucklebone. Chapman.

2. The ankle-bone; the tarsal bone known in anatomy as the astragalus. See *cut* under *foot*.

The little square *hucle-bone* in the ankle place of the hinder leg in all beasts.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 185.

Jug. I can shew you very fine tricks.

Boe. Prithoe, hocus pocus, keep thy grannam's hucklebone, and leave us.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, ill. 1.

hucklert, *n.* A kind of dance.

Some speeches; of the rest, dancing the huckler, Tom Bedlo, and the Corp Justice of Peace.

Ashton, Diary (1617).

huck-muck (huk'muk), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *hugger-mugger*.] 1. A dwarf. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng.]

huckson (huk'son), *n.* [E. dial. also *hucksheen*; < ME. *hokschyne*, etc., *hock*: see *hock*.] The hock or ham.

Or, sweet lady, reach to me
The abdomen of a bee;
Or commend a cricket's hip,
Or his huckson, to my scrip.

Herrick, Hesperides, p. 239.

huckster (huk'stér), *n.* [Sometimes written *huxter* (cf. *baxter*), early mod. E. also *hucster*; < ME. *hukster*, *hucster*, *hukstere*, *hokstere*, *hogstere*, < MD. *heukster* (cf. Sw. *hugster*, < E. *h*), with suffix *-ster*, equiv. to **hucker* (not used in E., except in variant form *hawker*², q. v.), < MD. *hucker*, a huckster or a mercer, D. *heuker*, a retailer (= MLG. *hoker* = G. *hocker*, a huckster (prob. from D.), = Dan. *høker*, a chandler, huckster, = Sw. *hökare*, a cheesemonger); prob. lit. 'stooper' or 'croucher' (i. e. a peddler stooping under the burden of his wares), as a particular use of MD. *hucker*, a stooper, from the verb represented by E. *hug* (with now deflected meaning) for **huck*, < MD. *hucken*, stoop, bow, = LG. *hukken*, crouch, = G. *hocken*, crouch, squat, take upon the back, also be idle, = Icel. *húka*, sit on one's hams (> *hokra*, go bent, crouch, creep, slink about; in mod. usage, live as a small farmer); cf. G. dial. *hucke*, LG. *hucke*, the back, prop. the bent back. See *huckaback*, *huckle*, *hucklebacked*. Connected with *hug*, and ult. with *huck*² = *hook*, q. v.] 1. A retailer of small articles; a hawker; a peddler; now, especially, a small dealer in agricultural produce.

The Wardones of the said craffe hafe full power to make serche, with a sergent, att all *hoggesters* houses with yn the Jurisdiction of the said Cite, vpon alle forenes brede brought to the same. English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

These were the first inueters of coynng money, the first *hucsters* and pedlers. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 329.

And watched her table with its *huckster's* wares
Assiduons, through the length of sixty years.
Wordsworth, Prelude, li.

This broad-brim'd hawker of holy things,
Whose ear is cramm'd with his cotton, and rings
Even in dreams to the chink of his pence,
This huckster put down war! Tennyson, Maud, x.

2. A wholesale fish-dealer; one who buys fresh fish for shipment to the retail trade. [North Carolina, U. S.]

huckster (huk'stér), *v.* [*huckster*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To deal in small articles or in petty bargains; hence, to higgie; contend in a small or mean way about monetary transactions.

But I never could drive a hard bargain in my life, concerning any matter whatever; and least of all do I know how to haggle and huckster with merit.

Burke, To a Noble Lord.

The estates . . . irritated the Prince of Orange by huckstering about subsidies. Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 522.

There are hardly any of our trades, except the merely huckstering ones, in which some knowledge of science may not be directly profitable to the pursuer of that occupation.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 56.

II. *trans.* To expose for sale; make a matter of bargain. [Rare.]

Some who had bin call'd from shops and warehouses, without other merit, to sit in Supreme Councils and Committees, (as their breeding was) fell to huckster the Commonwealth.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

hucksterage (huk'stér-áj), *n.* [*huckster* + *-age*.] The business of a huckster; petty dealing.

Ignoble hucksterage of piddling tithes.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

hucksterer (huk'stér-ér), *n.* [*huckster*, *v.*, + *-er*, or a mere extension of *huckster*, *n.*] A huckster.

Those hucksterers or money-jobbers will be found necessary if this brass money is made current.

Swift.

huckstery, *n.* [ME. *hoxterge*; as *huckster* + *-y*.] Same as *huckery*.

huckstress (huk'stress), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *huxteress*; < *huckster* + *-ess*. In ME. *huckster* was used of both sexes, being strictly only fem.] A female huckster or peddler. Also written *huckstess*.

In the Pyncheon-house, where she [Hepzibah] has spent all her days—reduced now, in that very house, to be the huckstress of a cent-shop! Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

hud (hud), *n.* [A dial. form of *hood*.] The shell or hull of a nut. [Prov. Eng.]

huddle (hud'1), *v.*; pret. and pp. *huddled*, *ppr.* *huddling*. [*h* as if **huden* for **huder*, of which the only two examples found present the spelling *hoderen* (*hoder*, *hoder*), *huddle* or press together, also cover, = LG. **huden* (*Miltzner*), dim. *hudderken*, of hens, sit upon the chickens and keep them warm, also of nurses, to cuddle or coddle children (*de kinder in den slaap hudderken*, full children to sleep), freq. of ME. *huden*, *hiden*, < AS. *hýdan* (= LG. *huden*), hide, cover: see *hide*. The change from *-er* to *-el* (*-le*) may have been due to ME. *hudeles*, *hudeles*, *hidels*, etc., < AS. *hýdels*, a hiding-place, < *hýdan*, hide. The D. *hoetelen*, bungle, = Dan. *hutte*, *huddle*, botch, bungle, = Sw. *hutta*, shuffle, = G. *huden*, do a thing hastily and carelessly, is a different word, connected with *hustle*, q. v., but it may have affected the form and sense of the E. word.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw together in confusion; crowd together without order.

She told me . . . that I was the prince's jester, and that I was duller than a great thaw; *huddling* jest upon jest.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Therefore is Space, and therefore Time, that man may know that things are not huddled and lumped, but sundered and individual.

Emerson, Misc., p. 38.

The sedimentary rocks have not been huddled together at random.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, I. 37.

2. To perform in haste and disorder; put together or produce in a hurried manner: often with *up*, *over*, or *together*.

A weak Man is one whom Nature huddled up in haste, and left his best part unfinished.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Weak Man.

A man, in the least degree below the spirit of a saint or a martyr, will loll, huddle over his duty, look confused.

Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

Humbled by the events of the war, and dreading the just anger of Parliament, the English ministry hastened to huddle up a peace with France and Holland at Breda.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

3. To put on in haste and disorder, as clothes: usually with *on*.

Now all in haste they huddle on

Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.

Swift, Journal of Modern Lady.

I got up and huddled on my clothes.

Smollett, Peregrine Pickle (2d ed.), lxxx.

I perceive

That fear is like a cloak which old men huddle

About their love, as if to keep it warm.

Wordsworth, The Borderers, I.

4†. To hush (up). *Nares*.

The matter was huddled up and little spoken of it.

Wilson, James I. (1653), p. 285.

5. To embrace. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To crowd; press together promiscuously; press or hurry in disorder.

Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,

That have of late so huddled on his back.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Thyrsts? whose artful strains have oft delay'd

The huddling brook to hear his madrigal.

Milton, Comus, l. 495.

Huddling together on the public square, . . . like a herd of panic-struck deer.

Prescott.

2. In the University of Cambridge, to keep an act in a perfunctory manner, requiring no study, in order that the necessary oath may be taken.

If he has not kept the requisite exercises, he goes to the soph's schools and huddles for that part which he has not kept.

Wall, Senate House Ceremonies (1798), p. 112.

huddle (hud'1), *n.* and *a.* [*huddle*, *v.*] I. *n.*

1. A number of persons or things thrown together without rule or order; a confused crowd or cluster; a jumble.

This filled my mind with such a *huddle* of ideas that, upon my going to sleep, I fell into the following dream.

Addison, Husbands and Wives.

The soldiers were crowded together in a *huddle*.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 223.

2. A winning cast at shovel-board.

The Earl of Kildare, seeing his writ of death brought in, when he was at shuffle-board, throws his cast with this in his mouth, "Whatsoever that is, this is for a *huddle*."

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 58.

3†. An old decrepit person.

This old miser asking of Aristippus what he would take to teache and bring vp his sonne, he answered a thousand groates: a thousand groates, God shield, answered this olde *huddle*, I can haue two seruants of yat price.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 133.

What, ye brain-sick fools, ye hoddy-pecks, ye doddypouls, ye *huddes* (read *huddles*), do ye believe Him? are ye seduced also?

Latimer, Works, I. 136.

4†. A list. [Prov. Eng.]—**Huddle upon huddle**, all in a heap.

Randal's fortunes come tumbling in like lawyers' fees, *Huddle upon huddle*.

Rowley, Match at Midnight, iv.

II.† *a.* Confused; jumbled.

A suddain, *huddle*, indigested thought

Rowls in my brain—'tis the safest method.

The Revengful Queen (1698).

huddle (hud'1), *adv.* [*huddle*, *a.*] In disorder; confusedly.

It is impossible to set forth either all that was (God knoweth!) tumultuously spoken, and like as of mad men objected of so many, which spake oftentimes *huddle*, so that one couldn't well hear another.

Ridley, p. 304. (Davies.)

huddle-duddle, *n.* A decrepit person.

Those gray-beard *huddle-duddles*.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 147).

huddler (hud'lér), *n.* One who huddles or throws things together in confusion.

huddup (hud-up'), *interj.* Get up; go along; addressed to a horse. [New Eng.]

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,

Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay.

"Huddup!" said the parson.—Off went they.

O. W. Holmes, One-Hoss Shay.

Hudibrastic (hū-di-bras'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Hudibras* + *-istic*, after *enthusiastic*, etc. The name *Hudibras* is said to have been taken from that of one of the knights of the Round Table, Sir Hugh de Bras.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling the style of, "Hudibras," a satire directed against the Puritans by Samuel Butler, published in 1663; burlesque-heroic; as, *Hudibrastic* verse; *Hudibrastic* humor.

There is nothing puffy, blustering, or *Hudibrastic* in his (Clement Marot's) onslaught.

W. J. Eckoff, Appleton's Journal, XI.

Dr. Bryant . . . was fond of exercising his talent for rhyming by throwing his thoughts into verse, and succeeded in producing some very respectable *Hudibrastic* lines.

D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 20.

II. *n.* A line or verse in the style of Butler's "Hudibras": as, a poem composed in *Hudibrastics*.

Hudsonian (hud-sō'ni-an), *a.* [*Hudson* (see defs.) + *-ian*.] 1. Pertaining to Henry Hudson (died about 1611), an English navigator in the English and Dutch service, discoverer of Hudson river, strait, and bay.—2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, pertaining to Hudson's Bay, or to the fauna or flora of that region: applied to numerous animals, etc.—**Hudsonian fauna**, a fauna of North America intervening between the Canadian and Arctic fauna, between the isothermal lines of 50° and 57° F.

The next ornithological fauna north of the Canadian may well be termed the *Hudsonian Fauna*, . . . that portion of boreal America situated between the Canadian Fauna and the Barren grounds.

J. A. Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., II. 400.

hudsonite (hud'son-it), *n.* [*Hudson*, the river so named, which flows by Cornwall (see def.), + *-ite*.] An aluminous variety of pyroxene, occurring in lamellar masses at Cornwall in Orange county, New York.

Hudson River group. See *group*¹.

hue (hū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heue*; < ME. *heue*, *heue*, *heu*, *heoue*, *heow*, *heo*, etc., form, appearance, color, < AS. *hinc*, *heow*, *heo*, form, appearance, = Sw. *hy*, skin, complexion, = Icel. *hē* (in *hē-gilja*, a vain song, nonsense, tittle-tattle, *hē-gōma*, speak falsely or vainly) = Goth. *hwei*, form, show, appearance.] 1†. Form; appearance; guise.

He taught to imitate that Lady trow,

Whose semblance she did carrie under feigned *heue*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. l. 46.

"Have over ferryman," there cried a boy;

And with him was a paragon for *hue*,

A lovely damsel beauteous and coy.

Greene, Never too Late.

2. Color; specifically and technically, distinctive quality of color in an object or on a sur-

face; the respect in which red, yellow, green, blue, etc., differ one from another; that in which colors of equal luminosity and chroma may differ. *Hue* is the distinctive quality of a color, the respect in which colors may differ though they have the same luminosity and chroma. Thus, scarlet and crimson differ in *hue*, but buff and yellow especially in chroma, myrtle and emerald-green chiefly in luminosity.

The Hollanders in the Bay of Anton Gil Southwards from Madascar in sixteen degrees saw the King, blacke of *hue*. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 710.

Don Carlos is of a differing Complexion from all the rest, for he is black-haired, and of a Spanish *Hue*. Howell, Letters, I. iii. 9.

A smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 619.

Of ripen'd Quinces, such the yellow *Hue*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. In *painting*, a compound color in which one of the primaries predominates, as the various grays, which are composed of the three primary colors in unequal proportion. [Not in use.]

hue² (hū), *n.* [Formerly also *hew*; < ME. *hue*, < OF. *hu*, *hui*, *huy*, *huit*, *huyt*, *heu* (also *huec*, F. *hude*), a cry, shout, noise, esp. a cry in pursuit, as in the chase; cf. *huer*, *huier*, *huyer*, cry, shout, exclaim; prob. orig. a mere interjection, like E. *hoo*, *ho*, etc. Cf. *hoot*.] A cry; a shout; loud shouting of many voices, as in pursuit of game or of a fugitive: now used only in the phrase *hue and cry*.

A *hue* fro heuen I herde thoo.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 872.

Hue and cry. [OF. *hu et cri*, *hui et cry*; ML. *huesium* (*hutesium*) et clamor.] (a) In law: (1) The pursuit of a felon or an offender with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. At common law, a private person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed, is bound to raise a *hue and cry*, and thereupon all persons, constables as well as others, are bound to join in the pursuit and assist in the capture of the felon.

In Love's name you are charged hereby
To make a speedy *hue and cry*,
After a face who t'other day
Came and stole my heart away.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

To dare offend in that kind now is for a thief to leave the covert, and meet a strong *hue and cry* in the teeth.
Donne, Letters, xxi.

"Harro and help, and *hue and cry*, every true man!" said the mercer; "I am withstood in seeking to recover mine own."
Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

(2) In English practice, a written proclamation issued on the escape of a felon from prison, requiring officers and all other people to assist in retaking him. *Burrill*. (b) A general outcry or alarm; a great stir or clamor made about any matter.—**Hue and Cry Act**, an English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 13) amending the old laws respecting *hue and cry* (1285, Stat. of Winchester, c. 1 and 2, 13 Edw. I.; and 1354, 28 Edw. III., c. 11) by reducing the liability of the hundred to half the value of goods stolen, and requiring that pursuit be made by horsemen as well as footmen, and that the person robbed give notice and be examined by a justice.

hued (hūd), *a.* [Formerly also *hewed*; < ME. *hewed*; < *hue*¹ + *-ed*².] Having a hue or color: used chiefly in composition: as, golden-hued, bright-hued, etc.

Phebus wax old and *hewed* lyk latoun [brass].
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 517.

But thus muche I dare saine that she
Was white, rody, fresh and lifely *hewed*,
And every day her beaute newed.
The Isle of Ladies.

hue¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale*¹.

hue², *n.* A variant of *wheel*.

hue-bonet, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale-bone*.

hueless (hū'les), *a.* [< *hue*¹ + *-less*.] Destitute of hue or color.

The wild expression of intense anguish . . . dwelt on those *hueless* and sunken features. Bulwer, Pelham, vi.

A vapour heavy, *hueless*, formless, cold.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

huer (hū'ér), *n.* [Also *hoer*; < *hue*² + *-er*¹.]

1. A man stationed at the bow of a boat engaged in seining, to watch the movements of the fish and direct the course of the boat accordingly.—2. A man stationed on a hill or at a masthead to signal to fishing-boats the course taken by shoals of pilchard, herring, or other fish which shoal. Also called *balker*.

They lie howering upon the coast, and are directed . . . by a *balker* or *huer*, who standeth on the cliffe-side, and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the pilchard. R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

hufet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *hove*¹.

huff (huf), *v.* [Not found earlier than toward the end of the 17th century, but prob. repr. an old popular word with orig. guttural (*huff* for **hough*: cf. *rough* (ruf), *tough* (tuf), and *duff* = *dough*, with orig. guttural); cf. Sc. *heck*,

breathe hard, *hauch*, the forcible respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke; MHG. (rare) *hüchen*, G. *hauchen*, breathe, blow, aspirate; ult. imitative of hard breathing: cf. *puff*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To puff or blow.

When on the Surges I perceive, from far,
Th' Ork, Whirl-pool, Whale, or *huffing* Physeter.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

Surely all *Æol's* *huffing* brood
Are met to war against the flood.

Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 215).

Those high sky-kissing mounts,
Where *huffing* winds cast up their airy accounts.

Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, l. Prol.

2. To dilate; swell up: as, the bread *huffs*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; bluster; storm; rant.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance. South, Sermons.

Show the gentlemen what thou canst do; speak a *huffing* part. Beau and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

You shall not wrong a lady
In a high *huffing* strain, and think to bear it.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

He *huffs* and dings, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. Arbuthnot.

II. *trans.* 1. To swell; puff; distend.

When the said winde within the earth, able to *huffe* up the ground, was not powerful enough to break forth and make issue. Holland, tr. of Pliny, ii. 85.

In many wild birds, the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air. Greiv.

2. To treat with insolence or arrogance; rebuke rudely; Hector.

One went to Holland, where they *huff* Folk,
T'other to vend his Wares in Suffolk.

Prior, The Mice.

You must not presume to *huff* us. Echard.

3. (a) In *chess*, to remove from the board, as a captured piece. (b) In *checkers*, to remove from the board, as a piece belonging to one player, as a penalty for not having taken an exposed piece belonging to the other. It is usual for the player, in removing the piece, to blow upon it. See *huff*, *n.*, 3.

huff (huf), *n.* [< *huff*, *v.*] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of petulance or ill humor.

Shall I fear an anger . . . that is but as the spleen of a wasp, a short phester and *huff* of passion? South, Works, VII. xii.

He had a great dispute with the congressman about politics, and left the place in a *huff*. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 20.

2. One puffed up with an extravagant opinion of his own value or importance.

Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit. South, Sermons.

3. In *checkers*, the removal of a player's piece from the board when, having the chance, he refuses or neglects to capture one or more of his opponent's pieces. The latter may, however, if he deems it to his advantage, demand the capture instead of removing the piece. The removal is usually marked by blowing on the piece.

4. Light paste, or pie-crust. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Strong beer. [Prov. Eng.]

huff (huf), *a.* [Short for *huffish*.] Angry; huffish. Gay.

huff-cap (huf'kap), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A swaggerer; a blusterer. [Prov. Eng.]

As for you, Colonel *Huff-cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter. Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. Strong ale. [Cant.]

When this nippitatum, this *huffo-cappe*, as they call it, this nectar of life, is set abroad, well is he that can get the soonest to it. Stubbes, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 472.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a huff-cap; swaggering; blustering.

A *huff-cap*, swaggering sir. Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

2. Strong; heady.

In what towne there is the signe of the three mariners, the *huffo-cappe* drink in that house you shall be sure of always. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

huffer (huf'ér), *n.* A swaggerer; a blusterer.

Therefore not to make much noise to disturb these infallible *huffers* (and they cannot hear a little for their own), I softly step by them. Glanville, On Witchcraft, Pref.

huffily (huf'i-li), *adv.* In a huffy or petulant manner or mood.

I watched my Richard walking *huffily* off. R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

huffiness (huf'i-nes), *n.* The state of being huffy; petulance; ill humor.

It would be time well spent that should join professional studies with that degree of polite culture which gives dignity and cures *huffiness*.

Bulwer, What will he Do with It? iv. 11.

huffingly (huf'ing-li), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; arrogantly.

The sword at thy haunch was a huge black blade,
With a great basket-hilt of iron made;
But now a long rapier doth hang by his side,
And *huffingly* doth this bonny Scot ride. Old ballad.

huffish (huf'ish), *a.* [< *huff* + *-ish*¹.] 1. Swaggering; hectoring.—2. Petulant; ill-humored.

huffishly (huf'ish-li), *adv.* In a huffish manner; with arrogance or bluster, or with petulance.

huffishness (huf'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being huffish; petulance; bluster.

huffle (huf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *huffed*, ppr. *huffling*. I. *intrans.* [E. dial., freq. of *huff*.] 1.

To shift; waver.—2. To blow unsteadily or in flaws. [Prov. Eng.]

Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterns *huffling*. Stanishurst, Æneid, l. 75.

II. *trans.* To rumple; roughen. [Prov. Eng.]

huffle (huf'l), *n.* [< *huffle*, *v.*] A merry meeting; a feast. [Prov. Eng.]

huffing (huf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *huffle*, *v.*] A process of embossing, or decorating in relief, usually in color.

Embroidering or *huffing* gilded leather [patent of 1638]. Art Journal, 1881, p. 202.

huff-puffed, *a.* Swollen; bloated. Davies.

Huff-puff Ambition, tinder-box of war,
Down-fall of angels, Adam's murderer!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

huff-snuff (huf'snuf), *n.* A quarrelsome fellow; a bully.

Those roaring hectors, free-booters, desperadoes, and bullying *huff-snuffs*, for the most part like those whom Tacitus stiles "*hospitibus tantum metuendi*." Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, IV. xxiii., Pref.

huffy (huf'i), *a.* [< *huff* + *-y*¹.] 1. Puffed up; swelled: as, *huffy* bread. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Characterized by arrogance or bluster; swaggering: as, a *huffy* person.

Well, you see, he found Canterbury & Co. rather *huffy*, and somewhat on the high-and-mighty order with him, and, being a democratic American, he didn't like it. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 311.

3. Characterized by petulance or ill temper: as, a *huffy* mood.

huffy, *n.* [Var. of *huff*.] A swagger. Nares.

Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, wear their hat and feather after a Germaine *huffy*. Melton, p. 52.

huffy-tuffy, *n.* [A varied redupl. of *huffy*.] Swaggering manners.

Master Wyldgoose, it is not your *huffie tuftie* can make mee afraid of your bigge looks.

Bretton, Poste with a Packet of Mad Letters (1637).

hug (hug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hugged*, ppr. *hugging*. [Not found in ME.; with final sonant (as in Dan.), for reg. **huck*, the base of *huckle*, the hip, *hucklebacked*, crook-backed, *huckster*, etc.: see *huckster*. The earliest sense of *hug* in E., 'shrink, crouch,' appears to be due to Scand. use.] I. *trans.* 1. To crouch; huddle as with cold.

I *hugge*, I shrink in my bedde. It is good sport to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold. Palgrave.

2. To lie close; cuddle.

To lie, like pawns, lock'd up in chests and trunks;
To *hug* with swine. Shak., K. John, v. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To grasp firmly and completely with the arms; embrace closely; clasp to the breast.

Within his arms he *hugged* them both.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 413).

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms, and swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery. Shak., Rich. III., l. 4.

Braisted and I sprang out instantly, *hugged* each other in delight, and rushed into the warm inn.

E. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 96.

Cold to the very bone, . . .
He *hugged* himself against the biting wind.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 364.

2. To cling to mentally; cherish fondly or fervently; hold fast to: as, to *hug* delusions.

The inventors rather *hug* their errors than improve upon them, and go on struggling with nature.

Bacon, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

With what greediness

Do I *hug* my afflictions!

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Everywhere we see men . . . *hugging* their prejudices of education and training as chains were never *hugged* before. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 233.

3. To keep close to: as, to hug the land.

Land's cutlery warehouse . . . hugs St. Peter's Church so closely as nearly to form a part of it.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398.

And thus, by running the byes of the wind, and craftily hugging the corners, we got to the foot of the street at last.

R. D. Blackmore, *Erema*, liv.

4. To carry, especially with difficulty. [*Prov. Eng.*]—To hug one's self, to congratulate one's self; chuckle, as with secret satisfaction.

We cannot hug ourselves upon the freedom of the Protestant faith from such forms of bigotry.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 965.

hug (hū), *n.* [*< hug, v.*] A close embrace; a clasp or pressure with or as with the arms: as, to give one a hug; the hug of a bear.—**Cornish hug**, formerly, in wrestling, a tackle or grip in which one wrestler gets the other on his breast and holds him there; hence, figuratively, treacherous or deceitful treatment or dealing.

And a prime wrestler as e'er tript,
E'er gave the Cornish hug, or hipt.

Cotton, *Burlesque upon Burlesque*.

huge (hū), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. huge, hōge, howge*, also with guttural *g*, *hugge, hughe, hogge, hoghe*, by aphesis for **ahuge*, **ahoge*, *< AF. ahoge, ahuge*, OF. *ahoge, ahoge, ahoge, ahogue*, *ahugue*, high, lofty, great, large, huge, also as adv., in great quantity or number; prob. orig. a phrase, a *hoge*, lit. at height: *a*, *< L. ad*, at, on, in; *hoge*, *hogue*, a hill, height, of Teut. origin, from the noun represented by *E. how*², and thus ult. from the adj. *high*: see *how*², *high*.] *I. a.* 1. Having great bulk; very large; immense; enormous of its kind: as, a huge mountain; a huge ox; a huge beetle.

Other Snayles there ben, that ben fulle grete, but not so huge as the other.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 193.

I call it a huge amphitheatre, because it is reported it contained at least fiftie thousand persons.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 63.

In Australia a huge marsupial, with the head of an ox, and compared to which our kangaroo is only a great rat, straddled and hopped about as it pleased.

P. Robinson, *Under the Sun*, p. 177.

2. Very great in any respect; of exceptionally great capacity, extent, degree, etc.; inordinate: as, a huge difference. [*Now chiefly colloq.*]

He . . . seyde, "Lord! this is an huge reyne!
This were a wedder for to slepen inne."

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 656.

The patch [Launcelot] is kind enough; but a huge feeder.

Shak., *M. of V.*, II. 5.

But, O! ere long,
Huge pangs and strong
Will pierce more near his heart.

Milton, *Circumcision*, l. 27.

He took the hugest pains to adorn his big person.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, III.

=**Syn.** 1. Vast, bulky, immense, gigantic, colossal, prodigious. See *bulky*.

II. *n.* Great bulk.

The Arke of God, which wisdom more did holde,
In Tables two, then all the Greeks haue tolde;
And more than euer Rome could comprehend
In huge of learned books that they ypend.

T. Hudson, *tr. of Du Bartas's Judith*, l. 102.

huge (hū), *adv.* [*< huge, a.*] Hugely.

He talked huge high that my Lord Protector would come in place again.

Pepeys, *Diary*, March 3, 1660.

They are both huge angry with your master.

Steele, *Lying Lover*, iv. 1.

hugely (hūj'li), *adv.* [*< ME. hugely, -li, -liche*; *< huge + -ly*².] In a huge manner; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea?

Shak., *As you Like it*, II. 7.

All impatience . . . is perfectly useless to all purposes of ease, but hugely effective to the multiplying the trouble.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, III. 4.

They love one another hugely. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 266.

hugeness (hūj'nes), *n.* [*< ME. hugenys*; *< huge + -ness*.] The state of being huge; enormous bulk or largeness: as, the hugeness of a mountain, or of an elephant.

The piled-up arches [of the Coliseum], jutting into the blue air, in their shattered hugeness, seemed like vast overhanging rocks.

E. Dowden, *Shelley*, II. 245.

hugeness (hūj'nes), *a.* [Early mod. *E. hogenous*; *< huge + -ous*; an extension of *huge*.] Huge.

He made his hawk to fly
With hogenous showte and crye.

Skelton, *Ware the Hawke*.

What would have fed a thousand mouths was sunk
To fill his own [an elephant's] by hugeness length of trunk.

Byron, *Verses spoken at Breaking-up*.

hugously, *adv.* Hugely; very greatly. *Nares*.

Catch. To satisfie you

In that point, we will sing a song of his.

And, Let's ha't; I love these ballads hugously.

W. Cartwright, *The Ordinary* (1651).

hugger¹ (hug'ér), *n.* [*< hug + -er*¹.] One who hugs or embraces.

hugger² (hug'ér), *v.* [*Cf. hugger-mugger*.] *I. intrans.* To lie in ambush; lurk. *Bp. Hall*.

II. trans. To muffle; conceal.

Goe, Muse, abroad, and beate the world about,
Tell trueth for shame and hugger vp no ill.

Breton, *Pasquill's Madcappe*, p. 11.

hugger-mugger (hug'ér-mug'ér), *n.* and *a.* [*Also written hucker-mucker*, *Sc. huggie-muggie*, *hudge-mudge*: in the sense of confusion, disorder, sometimes contr. to *hug-mug*; *Ascham* has *huddermother* (Toxophilus, 1545), *Skelton*, *hoder-moder* (Halliwell), and *ME. hody-moke* occurs, indicating that the mod. forms are popular variations of a compound which would be analogically **hudder-mucker*, *< ME. huden*, *hiden*, *hide* (> also the closely similar *huddle*, which stands for **hudder*, *< ME. hoderen*: see *huddle*), + *ME. *muken*, **moken*, a verb not found except as in *hody-moke*, but the prob. source of *ME. mokerere*, a miser, and of mod. *E. dial. mog*, sulk, be sullen, *muggard*, sullen, displeased; cf. OHG. *muccazzen*, *mutter*, MHG. *mucken*, *muchen*, *G. mucksen*, *G. also mucken*, *mutter*, *grumble*, = *Sw. mucka* = *Dan. mukka*: see *mog* and *muggard*. For the connection of 'secrecy' with 'confusion,' cf. *hide*¹ as related to *huddle*.] *I. n.* Privacy; secrecy.

Judge Thorp. Sir Edward Coke is law, and he says, The Attorney-general or any other prosecutor may speak with us in open court, to inform us about the business before us in open court.

Lilburne. Not in hugger-mugger, privately or whisperingly.

Ld. Keble. No sir; it is no hugger-mugger for him to do as he did; spare your words.

State Trials, Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne.

In hugger-mugger. (*a*) In privacy or secrecy; in concealment.

We know not any man's intent (God only knoweth the heart), yea, the words we know not, they are so spoke in hugger-mugger.

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 283.

Where'er th' in hugger-mugger lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy-work.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. III. 267.

(*b*) In confusion; with slovenliness. [*Low and colloq.*]

II. a. 1. Clandestine; sly; underhanded.—2. Confused; disorderly; slovenly: as, he works in a very hugger-mugger fashion.

Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that easy to please.

Tennyson, *Village Wife*.

hugger-mugger (hug'ér-mug'ér), *v.* *I. trans.* To hush; smother.

That is a venial offence, to be hugger-mugged up.

New York Tribune, June 1, 1862.

II. intrans. To take secret counsel; proceed clandestinely.

Listening to keyhole revelations, and hugger-mugging with disappointed politicians.

New York Tribune, Feb. 25, 1862.

huglet (hug'li), *v. t.* [*Freq. of hug*.] To hug; embrace. *Holland*.

Huguenot (hū'ge-not), *n.* [= *Sp. Hugonote* = *Pg. Huguenote* = *It. Ugonotto* (NL. *Hucnoticus*, A. D. 1562), *< F. Huguenot*, a Huguenot; prob. ult.

< F. Huguenot, a personal name (found as a surname as early as 1387), dim. of *Hugo*, *Hugon*, *Hugues*, *< MHG. Hūg, Hūc, Hūgh*, a man's name, *< MHG. huge*, OHG. *hugu* = OS. *hugi* = AS. *hyge*, *hige*, mind, thought: cf. *hogu*, care: see *how*⁴. The name as applied to the Protestants of France was first used about 1560, being appar.

imported from Geneva, where it appears to have been for some time in use as a political nickname. Its particular origin is unknown; no contemporary information has been found. No person named *Huguenot* is conspicuous in the history of the Huguenots; but the nickname, if of merely local origin, may have taken its rise from a person so named of whom no record has been preserved. Scheler mentions 16 proposed etymologies, of which 8 rest on the name *Hugo* or *Hugues*. One of the others refers the name to the Swiss *eidguenot*, repr. *G. eidgenoss*, pl. *eidgenossen*, confederates, lit. 'oath-fellows,' *< eid* = *E. oath*, + *genoss*, MHG. *genōz* = AS. *genēd*, a fellow, companion: see *oath* and *geneat*. The *F.* word was at first used and felt as a term of reproach, prob. because it was regarded as a synonym of *Genevan*, i. e. 'a foreign (German) heretic.' A member of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, noted in general for their austere virtues and the singular purity of their lives. They were persecuted in the reign of Francis I. and his immediate successors, and after 1562 were fre-

quently at war with the Catholics, under the lead of such men as Admiral Colligny and the King of Navarre (afterward Henry IV. of France). In spite of these wars and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24th, 1572, they continued numerous and powerful, and the edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV. (1598), secured to them full political and civil rights. Their political power was broken after the surrender of La Rochelle in 1628, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. (1685) and the subsequent persecutions forced hundreds of thousands into exile to Prussia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, etc. Many settled in the colonies of New York, Virginia, etc., but especially in South Carolina. The name is sometimes applied at the present day to the descendants of the original Huguenots.

Huguenotism (hū'ge-not-izm), *n.* [*< Huguenot + -ism*.] The religion and principles of the Huguenots.

Huguierian (hū-gi-ē-ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to P. C. Huguier (1804-73), a French surgeon.—**Huguierian canal**. See *canal*.

hugy (hū'ji), *a.* [*< huge + -y*¹; an extension of *huge*: cf. *vasty* for *vast*.] Huge.

The Langa, skimming (as it were)
The Oceans surface, seeketh every where
The hugy Whale.

Sylvester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 5.

A serpent from the tomb began to glide;

His hugy bulk on seven high volumes roll'd.

Dryden, *Æneid*, v. 111.

huia-bird (hwē'ā-bérd), *n.* A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*. See *cut* under *Heteralocha*.

huishert, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *usher*.

In alle his wey he fyndeth no let.

That dore can none huishert schet.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 75. (*Halliwell*.)

Studying

For footmen for you, fine-paced huishers, pages,
To serve you on the knee.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, II. 3.

hukah, *n.* Same as *hooka*.

huke (hūk), *n.* [*Also heuk, huik, huk*; *< ME. huke, heuk, heuke*, also *heyke* (after the OD.), *< OF. huque, hucque*, ML. *huca*, a mantle, *< OD. huycke*, D. *huik* = MLG. *hoike*, *heike*, *huke*, *hoke*, LG. *heuken*, *hoiken* = MHG. *hoike*, *eloak*, mantle.] An outer garment worn during the fifteenth century in western Europe, the form and character of which are not certain. It appears to have been often decorated with fur. *Fairholt*.

Heralds with hukes, hearing full hie,
Cryd largesse, largesse, chevaliers tres hardy.

Muses' Recreation, Dedication to K. Arthur.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich huke.

Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

huke, *v. t.* [*< huke, n.*] To cloak. *Nares*.

And yet I will not let it alone, but throw some light vaile of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to huke and mask it from publicke shame and obloquy.

H. King, *Half-pennyworth of Wit* (1613), Ded.

hulch (hulch), *n.* and *a.* [*A form of hunch*, appar. by mixture with *hulk*¹.] *I. n.* 1. A hump or hunch.—2. A slice.

II. a. Crooked. *Halliwell*.

hulchbacked (hulch'bakt), *a.* [*A form of hunchbacked*: see *hulch* and *hunch*.] Hunch-backed.

"Can you tell me with what instruments they did it?"
"With fair gullies, which are little hulch-backed demiknives."

Urquhart, *tr. of Rabelais*, l. 27.

hulched (huleht), *a.* Having hulches or humps.

hulchy (hul'chi), *a.* [*< hulch + -y*¹.] Humpy.

What can be the signification of the uneven shrugging of her hulchy shoulders? *Urquhart*, *tr. of Rabelais*, III. 17.

huldee (hul'dé), *n.* An East Indian plant, *Curcuma longa*, the old tubers of which furnish the substance called *turmeric*, which is used as a mild aromatic and for medicinal purposes.

hulder, *n.* Apparently a variant of *alder*¹.

Hulder, black thorne, serues tree, beche, elder, aspe, and salowe . . . make holow, starting, studding, gad-dynge shaftes.

Ascham, *Toxophilus*, p. 125.

hulferet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hulver*.

hulk¹ (hulk), *n.* [*< ME. "hulke, shypppe, huleus"* (Prompt. Parv.), *< AS. hule* (rare), glossed by L. *liburna* (which means prop. a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley), = OD. *hulke*, *holke*, D. *hulk* = MLG. *holk*, *hollik*, *hulk*, *holke*, LG. *holk* = OHG. *holcho*, MHG. *holche*, G. *holk*, also *hulk*, *hülke*, = ODan. *holk* = OSw. *holker* = OF. *hurque*, *orque*, a hulk or huge ship, *< ML. hulca*, *hulka*, *hulcus*, *olca*, prop. *holcas*, a ship of burden, *< Gr. ὀλκός*, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, a trading-vessel, merchantman (cf. *ὀλκός*, a machine for dragging ships on land), *< ἔλκειν*, draw, drag, = OBulg. *vlēka*, *vlēshti* = Pol. *wloke* = Bohem. *vleku* = Russ. *vlechi*, etc., drag, draw.] 1. A ship, particularly a heavy ship.

O sacred Patron! pacify thine ire;
Bring home our *Hulk*; these angry floods retire.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Ark.
As when the Mast of some well-timbered *hulke*
Is with the blast of some outrageous storme
Blowne downe. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 29.

2. Anything bulky or unwieldy; a large unwieldy person.

Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is prisoner to your son. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 1.

The *hulk* of a tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the
corner of a street, shadowed me from notice. *By. Hall*.

3. [By confusion with *hull*², q. v.] The body of
a ship or decked vessel of any kind; particularly,
the body of an old ship or vessel which
is laid up as unfit for sea-service, or a dismantled
wreck.

Nay, even the *hulks* of the ships that carried them,
though not converted into constellations in the heavens,
used to be honoured and visited as sacred relics upon
earth. *Cook*, Third Voyage, I. 1.

4. [By confusion with *hull*¹, q. v.] A hull or
husk. *Pegge*.—The *hulks*, in England, old or dis-
masted ships formerly used as prisons.

There was one H—, who, I learned, in after days was
seen exclaiming some maturer offence in the *hulks*.

Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

hulk² (hulk), *n.* [*<* ME. *hulke*, *holke*, a hut,
hovel, sty, *<* AS. *hulc*, a hulk, hovel, prob. con-
nected with *hulu*, E. *hull*¹, and AS. **hulian*, E.
*hill*², cover, from the root of AS. *helan*, ME.
helen, E. *heal*², cover, hide: see *hull*¹, *hill*², and
*heal*².] 1. A hut.

Thel maden litle housis (ether *hulkis*) in desert places.
Wydyf, Wisdom xl. 2 (Purv.).

2. A pigsty or a cattle-pen. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hulk³ (hulk), *n.* [*E. dial.*, = E. *holly*¹, AS.
holegn; the *-k* repr. the orig. guttural.] The
holly. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hulk⁴ (hulk), *v. t.* [*A dial. var. of holk.*] 1.
To take out the entrails of: as, to *hulk* a hare.
[*Rare.*]

I could *hulk* your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd,
Like a hare at a poulter's. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v.

2. In *mining*, to take down or remove, as the
softer part of a lode, before removing the harder
part. See *gouge*, *n.*, 5.

hulk⁴ (hulk), *n.* [*<* *hulk*⁴, *v.*] In *mining*: (a)
The removal of the gouge or soft part from the
side of the lode before breaking any part of
the hard metalliferous portion of it down. (b)
The excavation made by this operation.

hulking (hul'king), *a.* [*<* *hulk*¹, 2, + *-ing*².]
Unwieldy; heavy and clumsy. [*Colloq.*]

You are grown a large *hulking* fellow since I saw you
last. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 165.

hulky (hul'ki), *a.* [*<* *hulk*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Bulky;
unwieldy.—2. Clumsy; loutish; hulking. [*Col-
loq.*]

I want to go first and have a round with that *hulky* tel-
low who turned to challenge me.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, Ivi.

hull¹ (hul), *n.* [*<* ME. *hule*, *hole*, *hoole*, *holl*, a
hull, husk, shell, *<* AS. *hulu*, hull, husk, = MD.
hulle, D. *hul*, a veil, covering for the head, hood,
cap, = OHG. *hulla*, MHG. *G. hülle*, a veil, cover,
hood, cap, sheath, husk, case; also with formative
-s, MD. *hulse*, also *hulsche*, *huldsche*, D. *hulze*,
hull, husk, cod, case, = MLG. *huls*, LG. *hulso* =
OHG. *hulsa*, MHG. *huls*, *hulsc*, *hulsche*, *hillsche*,
G. *hülse*, hull, husk, etc.; connected with the
verb, AS. **hulian*, ME. *hulen*, *hilen*, *hullen*, E. *hill*²,
cover (cf. Sc. *hill* = *hull*), ult. from the root of
AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, cover, hide: see *heal*², *hill*²,
and cf. *hull*².] An outer covering, particularly
of a nut or of grain; a husk.

The *hulkes*, *hulles*, or skinnes of grapes, when their
moisture is crushed and pressed out. *Nomenclator*.

I learnt more from her in a flash
Than if my brainpan were an empty *hull*,
And every Muse tumbled a science in.

Tennyson, Princess, II.
To unhulk truth a-hiding in its *hulls*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 958.

—*Syn. Husk*, etc. See *skin*, *n.*

hull¹ (hul), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *hullen*; *<* *hull*¹, *n.*] 1.
To strip off the hull or hulls of: as, to *hull*
grain; to *hull* strawberries.—2. To strip off.

Hastill *hulde* we the hides of thise bestes,
Greithe we vs in that gere to go fether hennae.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2587.

Hulled barley. See *Scotch barley*, under *barley*¹.—**Hulled
corn**, a preparation of whole grains of Indian corn or maize
for food, made by maceration in a weak lye to remove the
hulls, subsequent cleansing, and a thorough boiling in
milk.

hull² (hul), *n.* [Conformed to, and usually iden-
tified with, *hull*¹, as if the 'shell' of a ship,

but really a different word; *<* ME. *holl*, *holle*,
hoole, *hole*, the hull of a ship, a particular use
of *hole*¹, a hollow. *Hull*² is thus identical
with *hole*², both being variations of *hole*¹, in a
sense prob. derived from the D.: cf. "het *hol*
van een schip, the ship's *hold* or *hull*" (*Sewel*):
see *hold*³ and *hole*¹, *n.*] The frame or body
of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and
rigging.

Here I beheld y^e sad spectacle, more than halfe that
gallant bulwark of the kingdom miserably shatter'd,
hardly a vessell intire, but appearing rather so many
wrecks and *hulls*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 17, 1666.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the *hull*
Look'd one black dot against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

A *hull*¹, at *hull*¹ (*naut.*). Same as *ahull*.

By reason of contrary windees, which blew somewhat
hard, we lay a *hull* vntill morning.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 104.
They could bear no sail, but were forced to lie at *hull*
many days together.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 33.

Hull down. (a) *Naut.*, so far off, as a ship, that the hull
is invisible, owing to the convexity of the earth's surface,
while the masts and sails are still seen.

Now, at 15 miles, a ship is *hull down*; so it comes to this,
that we can throw a 9-inch shell on to the deck of a ship
before we can see it! *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 340.

Hence—(b) In *sporting*, so far behind as to stand no chance
of winning. [*Slang.*]

hull² (hul), *v.* [*<* *hull*², *n.*] I. *trans.* To strike
or pierce the hull of (a ship) with a cannon-
ball.

As we were under full headway, and swiftly rounding
her with a hard-port helm, we delivered a broadside at
her consort, the Bombshell, each shot *hulling* her.

II. *intrans.* To float or drift on the water,
as the hull of a ship without the aid of sails.

Being then little winde, and neere the land, they took
in their sayles, and lay *hulling*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 422.

Thus *hulling* in
The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer
Toward this remedy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., II. 4.

He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 840.

hull³ (hul), *v. t.* A variant of *hill*².

hull³ (hul), *n.* [*<* *hull*³, *v.* Cf. also *hulk*².] A
hovel; a pen; a sty. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hull⁴, *n.* [*A dial. var. of hollen*, *holly*¹.] Holly.

Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her *hull*
tree. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 74.

hull⁵ (hul), *a. and n.* A dialectal pronunciation
of *whole*, common in New England.

hullabaloo (hul'a-ba-lō'), *n.* [Also written *hal-
labaloo*, *hullabaloo*, Sc. *hullie-bulloo*, *hillie-bulloo*,
hullio-bulloo, *hillie-balow*, *hullie-bullie*, *halloo-
balloo*; a varied redupl. of indefinite elements;
cf. *hullo* = *hello*, *hallo*¹, *hubbuboo*, and *hurl-
bury*.] Up roar; racket; noisy confusion.

Thinkest thou that we are dying of silence here, and only
to be preserved, like the infant Jupiter, by a *hullabaloo*!

Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii.

huller (hul'er), *n.* [*<* *hull*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who
or that which *hulls*; specifically, a *hulling-ma-
chine*; a *hulling-mill* or *huller-gin*.

huller-gin (hul'er-jin), *n.* A cotton-gin for gin-
ning cotton gathered with the bolls. *E. H.
Knight*.

hullet (hul'et), *n.* A dialectal variant of *oulet*.

hull-gull (hul'gul'), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption
of *whole goll*, with ref. to the closed hand (see
goll, fist). Cf. *gull*¹, 7, *hull*⁵.] A guessing game
for children. One player takes a number of beans, peas,
or the like in his closed hand, saying, "*Hull gull*." An-
other says, "Hand full." Then the first says, "Parcel how
many?" The other player then guesses at the number,
taking all if the guess is correct, otherwise making up the
discrepancy.

hulling-machine (hul'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A ma-
chine for removing the hulls from grain. In such
hulling-machines as the wheat-huller, the barley-mill,
and the hominy-mill, the hull is broken and torn from
the grain without crushing the grain itself. In the pearl-
barley mill, the hull is removed and the grain rounded
by grinding. In cotton-cleaning the bolls with the seed
and lint are sometimes treated together in the huller-
gin. All these hulling-machines, except the last, are es-
sentially grinding-mills, and employ either rotating stones
or roughened revolving cylinders.

hullite (hul'it), *n.* [After Prof. Edward *Hull*
of Dublin.] A black massive mineral filling
cavities in basalt near Belfast, Ireland. It is a
hydrous silicate of iron, aluminium, and mag-
nesium.

hullo (hu-lō'), *interj.* Another form of *hello*.

Hullo! (and here I particularly beg, in parenthesis, that
the printer will follow my spelling of the word, and not
put *hillo*, or *halloa*, instead, both of which are base com-
promises which represent no sound that ever yet issued
from any Englishman's lips). *Dickens*, Household Words.

hullock¹ (hul'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*,
a small part of a sail lowered in a gale to keep
the ship's head to the sea.

hully¹ (hul'i), *a.* [*<* *hull*¹ + *-y*¹.] Having husks
or pods; siliqueous.

hully², *n.* [*Cf.* *hull*¹.] 1. A long wicker trap
used for catching eels.—2. A perforated chest
for keeping crabs and lobsters in the sea till
wanted. *Halliwel*.

hulolst (hū'lō-ist), *n.* Same as *hyloist*.

hulothelism, **hulothelst**. Same as *hylotheism*,
hylotheist.

Hulsean (hul'sē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to
John Hulse, an English clergyman (born 1708,
died 1789 or 1790). By his will he provided for several
endowments or foundations in the University of Cam-
bridge, the principal of which are the Hulsean lectureship
on the evidences of Christianity or on difficulties in the
Scriptures, and the Hulsean professorship of divinity. The
Hulsean lecturer (called by him the "Christian Preacher")
is chosen annually (beginning with 1820), and now delivers
from four to six (but formerly more) lectures or sermons
before the university, which are published. The Hulsean
professorship was substituted in 1880 for the office of
"Christian Advocate" instituted by Hulse.

hulst (hulst), *n.* [*D. hulst*, *holly*.] Holly. See
hollen.

hulster, *v. t.* [*ME. hulstren*, conceal, hide, ult.
< AS. *heolstor*, a covering, concealment, dark-
ness: see *holster*.] To hide; conceal.

I wol herberwe me
Ther I hope best to *hulster* be.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 6146.

hulver (hul'vēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *hulver*, *holver* (*hul-
cur*, *holcur*), *hulfer*, *holly*, *<* Icel. *hulfr*, dog-
wood (otherwise called *beinnidhi*, prop. ebony,
ebony-wood, *<* *beinn*, ebony (*<* L. *ebenus*), as-
similated to *bein*, leg, bone, = E. *bone*¹). Con-
nection with *holly*, *hollen*, ME. *holi*, *holin*, etc.,
doubtful.] Holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*. The knee-
hulver is *Ruscus aculeatus*, the butcher's broom;
the sea-hulver is *Eryngium maritimum*.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

huly, *a. and adv.* A variant of *hooly*.

hum¹ (hum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hummed*, ppr.
humming. [*<* ME. *hummen*, hum, = MHG. *G.
hummen*, hum (cf. OD. *hummen*, *hemmen*, mutter,
hum (def. 2), hem, D. *hemmen*, cry hem after);
freq. *humble*¹, q. v.; orig. imitative, like ME.
bummen, E. *bum*¹ and *boom*¹, bumble, hum,
buzz, MHG. *G. summen* = Dan. *summe*, buzz,
Sp. *zumbar*, hum, resound, Pg. *zumbir*, buzz.]
I. *intrans.* 1. To make a prolonged droning
sound, as a bee in flight; drone; murmur;
buzz.

Suddenly with boisterous armes he throwes
A knobby flint, that *hummed* as it goes.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Handy-Crafts.

Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments
Will *hum* about mine ears. *Shak.*, Tempest, III. 2.

2. To give utterance to a similar sound, such
as the droning of a tune, a contemptuous or
vacant mumbling, a murmuring expression of
applause or satisfaction, hesitation, dissent,
etc.

When Burnet preached, part of his congregation *hum-
med* so loudly and so long that he sat down to enjoy it.

3. Same as *hem*².

If you chance to be out, do not confess it with standing
still, or *humming*, or gaping one at another.

B. Jonson, Epicene, v. 1.
"Well, you fellow," says my lord, "what have you to
say? Don't stand *humming* and hawing, but speak out."

Fielding, Tom Jones, VIII. 11.

To make things *hum*, to set matters in rapid motion or
great activity. [*U. S.*]

Since the American nation fairly got hold of the holiday
[Christmas], . . . we have made it *hum*, as we like to say.

C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 161.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing with shut mouth, as to
the sound *m*; murmur without articulation;
mumble: as, to *hum* an air.

Pray, let me look upon the gentleman
With more heed; then I did but *hum* him over
In haste, good faith, as lawyers chancery sheets.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, I. 1.
And far below the Roundhead rode
And *hum'd* a surly hymn.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. To express approbation of, or applaud, by
humming.

Such Sermons as are most *hum'd* and applauded there
would scarce be suffer'd the second hearing in a grave
congregation of pious Christians.

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

Here Naah, if I may be permitted the use of a polite
and fashionable phrase, was *hum'd*.

Goldsmith, Richard Naah.

hum¹ (hum), *n.* [*< hum*¹, *v.*] 1. Any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound, as that made by bees in flight, by a spinning top, etc.; a faint continuous sound having no definite pitch; a buzz.

In drawing *hums* the feeble insects grieve.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

Sounds that come
(However near) like a faint distant *hum*
Out of the grass, from which mysterious birth
We guess the busy secrets of the earth.
Keats, *Vox et praeterea nihil*.

With the *hum* of swarming bees
Into dreamful slumber lull'd.
Tennyson, *Eleanore*.

The *hum* outliving the hushed bell.
Lowell, *Darkened Mind*.

Specifically—(a) A low confused noise, as of a crowd, or of distant voices or sounds of any kind.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army stilly sounds.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. (cho.).

Towered cities please us then,
And the busy *hum* of men.
Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 118.

No sound of life is heard, no village *hum*.
Bryant, *Earth*.

(b) A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation. (c) A sound uttered with closed mouth by a speaker in a pause from embarrassment, affectation, or the like: as, *hums* and haws. Also (and now more commonly) *hem*.

I take my chair,
And, after two or three majestic *hums*,
... Peruse my writings.
Massinger, *Parliament of Love*, li. 1.

My solemn *hums* and ha's the servants quake at.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*), *Lovers' Progress*, l. 1.

2†. [Prob. from its causing a buzzing or humming in the head.] A drink formerly common, probably made of strong ale or of ale and spirit. Its exact composition is not known.

And calls for *hum*.
You takers of strong waters and tobacco,
Mark this.
B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v. 5.

Lord, what should I ail!
What a cold I have over my stomach! would I had some
hum.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, ii. 3.

Venous hum, in *pathol.*, the humming sound heard in the large veins at the base of the neck, especially in anemic states.

hum¹ (hum), *interj.* [Another form of *hem*, *h'm*, *interj.*, *q. v.* see *hum*¹, *n.*, esp. in sense 1 (c). Cf. *L.G. hum*, *humme*, an interjection of forbidding or directing; *F. hum*, *hum*, a coughing accent or voice.] An interjectional, hesitating sound, uttered with or during a pause; *hem*; *h'm*.

Bar. Hum, hum—
Jam. That preface,
If left out in a lawyer, spoils the cause,
Though ne'er so good and honest.
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iii. 3.

hum² (hum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hummed*, ppr. *humming*. [Orig. dial.; appar. a particular use of *hum*¹, *v.*, l. 2, II, 2; cf. *Sp. zumbar*, joke, jest, make oneself merry, *Pg. zombar*, joke, jest, a particular use of *Sp. zumbar*, *Pg. zumbir*, hum, buzz; see *hum*¹. Cf. *humbug*.] To trick or delude; impose on; cajole.

I don't mean to cajole you hither with the expectation of amusement or entertainment; you and I know better than to *hum* or be *hummed* in that manner.

Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, II. 153.

hum² (hum), *n.* [*< hum*², *v.*] An imposition or hoax; a humbug.

'Tis true his friend gave out that he was hanged;
But to be sure, 'twas all a *hum*.
Garriek, quoted in *Jon Bee's Samuel Foote*, p. lxxxvi.
It's "No Go"—it's "Gammon"—it's "all a *Hum*."
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 186.

I daresay all this is *hum*, and that all will come back.
Lamb, *To Manning*.

human (hū'man), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *humane*, *humaine*, *< M.E. *human* (in adv. *humanly*), *humain*, *< OF. humain*, *F. humain* = *Pr. human*, *uman* = *Sp. Pg. humano* = *It. umano*, *< L. humanus*, of or belonging to a man, human, *humane*, *< homo* (homīn-), man: see *Homo*. Cf. *humane*, a doublet of *human*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man or of mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man: as, *human* life or nature; a *human* being; *human* shape.

Neuer *humain* ey saw to it egal!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 951.

It is not impossible to me . . . to set her before your eyes to-morrow, *human* as she is.
Shak., *As you Like it*, v. 2.

But who his *human* heart has laid
To Nature's bosom nearer? *Whittier*, *Burns*.

Human nature . . . is a composite thing, a constitution of many parts differing in kind and quality.
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 202.

2. Pertaining to the sphere, nature, or faculties of man; relative or proper to mankind; mundane; secular; not divine: as, *human* knowledge, wisdom, or science; *human* affairs.

My hand was in all *human* probability the first that had knocked at his door in a quarter of a century.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 662.

Human sign. (a) In *logic*, a sign instituted by a convention among men; a conventional sign, as a stroke of a bell for a sign of the hour. (b) In *astrology*, a sign of the zodiac corresponding to a constellation having for its figure a human being. The human signs are Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius. = *Syn. 1. Human*, etc. See *humane*.

II. *n.* A human being; a member of the family of mankind. [Now colloq. or humorous.]

Mars, Mars (said he), thou plague of men, smear'd with the dust and blood
Of *humane*s, and their ruin'd wals. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, v.

Humans for men, which Mr. Bartlett includes in his "Dictionary of Americanisms," is Chapman's habitual phrase in his translation of Homer. I find it also in the old play of "The Hog hath lost his Pearl."

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, Int.

Parson B— . . . is just as fierce upon the dogs when they annoy him as he is upon the *humans* who cross his path.
Harper's Mag., XVI. 137.

To see such a number of terrified creatures taking sanctuary in every nook along the shore is enough to infect a silly *human* with alarm.

R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 121.

humanate (hū'man-āt), *a.* [*< ML. humanatus*, pp. of *humanari*, become human, *< L. humanus*, human: see *human*.] Made human; endued with humanity.

Of your saying it followeth that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate.
Cranmer, *Ans. to Gardiner*, p. 369.

humane (hū-mān'), *a.* [Formerly not separated from *human*, which was also spelled *humane*, *humaine* (with the accent on the first syllable); recently differentiated, with form and accent of the *L. humanus*, human, also *humane*: see *human*, and cf. *-an*, *-ane*.] 1†. Of or pertaining to man; human. See *human*, *a.*, 1.—2†. Profane; secular. See *human*, *a.*, 2.

His ignorance acquiesces him of all science, *humane* or divine.
Sir T. Overbury, *Characters*, An Hypocrite.

Aristotle, . . . Euripides, Sophocles, and all *humane* authors.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

3. Having the feelings and inclinations proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind; benevolent.

It is the *humane* way: the other course
Will prove too bloody. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 1.

From racks, indeed, and from all penalties directed against the persons, the property, and the liberty of heretics, the *humane* spirit of Mr. Gladstone shrinks with horror.
Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

4. Tending to humanize or refine: applied to the elegant or polite branches of literature, especially philology, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of the ancient classics. See *humanity*, 5.

He was well skilled in all kinds of *humane* literature.
Wood, *Athenae Oxon.*, I. 310.

It [theology] is too universal in its relations to be able to stand alone; it will disclose its best treasures only to those who come to it cultivated by the study of the *humaner* letters.

Contemporary Rev., II. 218.

= *Syn. 3. Humane*, *Merciful*; tender, tender-hearted, kind-hearted, compassionate, sympathetic. *Humane* differs from the ordinary use of *merciful* in that it expresses active endeavors to find and relieve suffering, and especially to prevent it, while *merciful* expresses the disposition to spare one the suffering which might be inflicted. The good Samaritan was *humane*; Shylock should have been *merciful*; the Royal *Humans* Society; a *merciful* judge.

Human, *Humane*. Human is that which belongs to man as man; *humane* means not inhuman, compassionate.

A. S. Hill, *Rhetoric*, p. 51.

And we most humbly beseech thee, O *merciful* Father, to hear us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Communion Service, [Invocation.]

humanely (hū-mān'li), *adv.* [*< humane* + *-ly* 2. Cf. *humanly*.] In a humane manner; with kindness, tenderness, or compassion.

humaneness (hū-mān'nes), *n.* The quality of being humane; tenderness.

human-heartedness (hū-mān-hār'ted-nes), *n.* Humaneness; humanity.

His [Scott's] own wonderful *humanheartedness*—so broad, so clear, so genial, so humorous.

J. C. Shairp, *Aspects of Poetry*, p. 108.

humanhood (hū-mān-hūd), *n.* [*< human* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of being human; humanity. [Rare.]

If a man attempt to benefit humanity by being faithful to his *humanhood*, he is obliged . . . to run counter to his age.
Macaulay, *Elem. of Individualism*, p. 90.

humanics (hū-mān'iks), *n.* [*< human* + *-ics*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine or science of human

nature, or of matters relating to humanity.
Collins.

humaniform (hū-mān'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. humanus*, human, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or characteristics of man; human. [Rare.]

All religion being more or less anthropomorphic, or *humaniform*, the structure of the spirit world must correspond with human conceptions and experiences.

Amer. Antiquarian, XI. 11.

humanify (hū-mān'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humanified*, ppr. *humanifying*. [*< L. humanus*, human, + *facere*, make.] To render human; incarnate. [Rare.]

I will not dispute whether he could not have received us again to favour by some nearer and easier way than for His own Son to be *humanified*, and being man to be crucified.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, III. 211.

humanisation, humanise, etc. See *humanization, etc.*

humanism (hū-mān-izm), *n.* [*< human* + *-ism*.] 1. Human nature or character; humanity.

A general disposition of mind belonging to a man as such is termed *humanism*. *Meyer*.

According as he [man] raises his intellectual and moral nature to the levels of a higher and higher *humanism*.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 12.

2. A system or mode of thought in which human interests predominate, or any purely human element is made prominent.

The Hegelian idealism first bred the more sensualistic system of *humanism*, and then *humanism* bred socialism.
Rae, *Contemporary Socialism*, p. 114.

Here we have the stern Puritanism of old Birmingham passing into modern nonconformity, . . . and this milder form of the old spirit mellowing at last into nineteenth-century *humanism*.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 246.

I neither admit the moral influence of theism in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of *humanism* in the future.
W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 249.

3. The subjects of study called the humanities; hence, polite learning in general; literary culture; especially, in the revival of learning in the middle ages, the intelligent and appreciative study of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew letters, which was introduced by Petrarch in Italy, and spread thence throughout Europe.

humanist (hū'man-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. humaniste* = *Sp. Pg. humanista* = *It. umanista*; as *human* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1. One accomplished in literary and classical culture; especially, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, one of the scholars who, following the impulse of Petrarch, pursued and disseminated the study and a truer understanding of classical, and particularly of Greek, literature. The active enthusiasm of the humanists was the chief factor in accomplishing the Renaissance.

The author of *Utopia* was known for tolerant and liberal: he was a *humanist* and a reformer.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, I.

Among the men of letters were many of the most eminent *humanists*, such as Leonardo Bruni Aretino, scholar and statesman, born in 1369.

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 252.

He [Hermann Lotze] is now one of the noblest living *humanists*, as contrasted with the specialist on the one hand, and with the eclectic . . . on the other.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 94.

2. A student of human nature, or of matters of human interest; one versed in human affairs and relations.

Equally pleased with a watch, a coach, . . . or a fact in hydrostatics, Pepys was pleased yet more by the beauty, the worth, the mirth, or the mere scenic attitude in life of his fellow-creatures. He shows himself throughout a sterling *humanist*.
R. L. Stevenson, *Samuel Pepys*.

II. *a.* Humanistic.

Italy, that holy land of *Humanist* enthusiasm.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 412.

humanistic (hū-mā-nis'tik), *a.* [*< humanist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to humanity or the humanities; characteristic of humanists or of humanism.

No mystic dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its *humanistic* devotion. *J. Caird*.
Science . . . substitutes a world of force and law for a world of *humanistic* divinities.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 148.

The old Plutonic gods do not assert themselves; they are buried and turned to dust, and the more modern *humanistic* divinities bear sway.

J. Burroughs, *The Century*, XXVII. 113.

humanistically (hū-mā-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a humane manner; by means of the humanities.

Apart from current controversies stood the teachings of the school of Chartres, *humanistically* nourished on the study of the ancients. *A. Seth*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 423.

humanitarian (hū-mān-i-tā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< humanity* + *-arian*.] I. *a.* 1. In *theol.*, affirming the humanity or human nature of Christ,

but denying his divinity.—2. Having regard to the interests of humanity, or all mankind; broadly philanthropic.

Humanitarian, wider of scope than philanthropic, is a word pregnant with significance.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 316.

II. n. 1. In *theol.*: (a) One who asserts the mere humanity of Jesus Christ, and denies his divinity; a Unitarian. Some humanitarians hold that Christ was the subject of a divine inspiration which rendered his human nature an extraordinary one. (b) One who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.—2. One who adopts the doctrine or theory that man's sphere of duty is limited to a benevolent interest in and practical promotion of the welfare of the human race, apart from all considerations of religion.—3. A philanthropist.

humanitarianism (hū-man-i-tā'-ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< humanitarian + -ism.*] 1. In *theol.*, the doctrine that Jesus Christ possessed a human nature only.—2. The doctrine that mankind may become perfect without divine aid.—3. The doctrine that benevolence or philanthropy forms the sum of man's duties.

Pierre Leroux, who at a later period became the exponent of *Humanitarianism*, a kind of Saint-Simonism modified and tinged with Hegelian philosophy.

R. T. Ely, *French and German Socialism*, p. 72.

4. Humane or humanitarian principles; comprehensive humanism or philanthropy.

Christianity, by reason of the simplicity of its doctrines, the sublime *humanitarianism* of its ethics.

J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II. 58.

Humanitarianism aims at the reorganization of society, so that all shall possess equal advantages for gaining a livelihood and contributing to the welfare of society.

L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, II. 450.

humanitarian (hū-man-i-tā'-ri-an), *n.* [*Irreg. < humanitarian + -ian.*] A humanist.

There was an orator there, a man of great reading, a singular scholar, and an excellent *humanitarian*.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 588.

Nay, sir, I have read history, I am a little *humanitarian*.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 3.

humanity (hū-man-i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. humanite, < OF. humanite, F. humanité = Pr. humanitat = Sp. humanidad = Pg. humanidade = It. umanità = D. humaniteit = G. humanität = Dan. Sw. humanitet, < L. humanitas, human nature, humanity, also humane conduct, < humanus, human, humane: see human, humane.*] 1. The condition or quality of being human; human character or nature.

The nature and condition of man, wherein he is less than God Almighty, and excellency notwithstanding at other creatures in earth, is called *humanity*.

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, II. 8.

There is no such thing as stereotyped *humanity*; it must ever be a vague, bodiless idea, because the concrete units from which it is formed are independent realities.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 268.

In the deluge, Fintan escaped by taking the form of a salmon, until the receding waters left him high and dry on Tara Hill, when he resumed his *humanity*.

W. S. Gregg, *Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers*, p. 4.

2. Mankind collectively; the human race.

Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep.

Shak., *Lear*, IV. 2.

It was cutting very close to the bone to carve such a shred of *humanity* from the body politic to make a soldier of.

O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 61.

3. The character of being humane; consideration for the sensibilities of others, and sympathy with their needs or suffering; kindness; benevolence; a disposition to relieve distress, whether of men or of animals, and to treat all creatures kindly.

To withdraw something from thyself to give to other—that is a point of *humanity* and gentleness, which never taketh away so much commodity as it bringeth again.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 7.

Are you angry, sir,
Because you are entertain'd with all *humanity*?
Freely and nobly us'd?

Beau. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, III. 2.

The notion of what, for want of a better phrase, I must call a moral brotherhood in the whole human race has been steadily gaining ground during the whole course of history, and we have now a large abstract term answering to this notion—*Humanity*.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 64.

4. Politeness; civility.

To prate in thy maysters presence, it is no *humanity*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

There cannot be a greater argument of the general good understanding of a people than a sudden consent to give their approbation of a sentiment which has no emotion in it. If it were spoken with never so great skill in the actor, the manner of uttering that sentence could have nothing in it which could strike any but people of the

greatest *humanity*—nay, people elegant and skilful in observations upon it.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 502.

5. Learning or literature of a merely human or secular kind: opposed to *divinity*: generally in the plural, with reference to the several branches of such literature, as philology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, and the like. In Scotland, in the singular, applied to Latin and Latin literature alone: as, a professor of *humanity*.

Philological studies, when philology . . . was restricted to the cultivation of the languages, literature, history, and archeology of Greece and Rome, were very commonly called *literæ humaniores*, or, in English, *the humanities*; and it is the conviction of their value as a moral and intellectual discipline which has led scholars almost universally to ascribe the origin of this appellation to a sense of their refining, elevating, and humanizing influence. This, however, I think is an erroneous etymology. They were called *literæ humaniores, the humanities*, by way of opposition to the *literæ divine, or divinity*, the two studies, philology and theology, then completing the circle of scholastic knowledge, which, at the period of the introduction of the phrase, scarcely included any branch of physical science. *G. P. Marsh*, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, III.

humanization (hū-man-i-zā'-shon), *n.* [*< humanize + -ation.*] The act of humanizing, or the state of being humanized; a making human or humane; assimilation to humanity. Also spelled *humanisation*.

It is under that name [duty] that the process of *humanization* ought to begin and be conducted throughout.

Coleridge, *Table Talk*.

humanize (hū-man-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *humanized*, ppr. *humanizing*. [= *F. humaniser = Pg. humanisar; as human + -ize.*] **I.** trans.

1. To make human; give or attribute a human character to; render conformable to human nature or requirements.

Socrates . . . by his plain simplicity, without any counterfeited vanity whatsoever, hath *humanized*, as I may so say, philosophy, and attributed it to humane reason.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 986.

Man . . . considered simply as a being of this world, was to the Greek the expression of all that was best and brightest in his thoughts. What could he do but *humanize* his gods?

Faiths of the World, p. 163.

2. To render humane or gentle; make susceptible or agreeable to human feeling; refine or soften the human character of; civilize.

Song might tell

What *humanizing* virtues near her cell
Sprang up, and spread their fragrance wide around.
Wordsworth, *Off Saint Bees' Heads*.

It is always *humanizing* to see how the most rigid creed is made to bend before the kinder instincts of the heart.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 113.

Humanized lymph. See *lymph*.—**Humanized virus.** See *virus*.

II. intrans. To become human or humane; become civilized.

By the original law of nations, war and extirpation were the punishment of injury. *Humanizing* by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death; a further step was the exchange of prisoners instead of slavery.

Franklin.

Also spelled *humanise*.

humanizer (hū-man-i-zēr), *n.* One who humanizes. Also spelled *humaniser*.

humankind (hū-man-kind'), *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species.

A knowledge both of books and *human kind*.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 640.

humanly (hū-man-li), *adv.* [*< ME. humanly, courteously, kindly: see humanely and human.*] **1.** In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to human knowledge or belief: as, *humanly* speaking, it is impossible.

Look at this little seed. See . . . how *humanly* it dies; how *humanly* it puts forth its spring leaves.

G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 131.

2. Kindly; humanely.

Though learn'd, well-bred; and though well-bred, sincere; Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 636.

humanness (hū-man-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being human; humanity.

humate (hū-māt), *n.* [*< hum(ite) + -ate.*] A salt of humic acid.

humatile (hū-mā-til), *a.* [*Irreg. < L. humatus, pp. of humare, bury, + E. -ile.*] Buried. See the extract. [*Rare.*]

All species buried at a later date than the diluvian deposit were to be considered merely *humatile* or sub-fossil.

N. Joly, *Man before Metals* (trans.), p. 17.

humation (hū-mā'-shon), *n.* [*< L. humatio(n)-, a burying, < humare, cover with earth, inter, bury, < humus, earth: see humus. Cf. exhumation, inhumation.*] Interment; inhumation.

Lancashire gave me breath,

And Cambridge education;

Middlesex gave me death,

And this church my *humation*.

J. Weaver, *Epitaph, in Fuller's Worthies, Lancashire*.

humbird (hum'berd), *n.* [*< hum + bird.*] A humming-bird. [*Rare.*]

Some from the *hum-bird's* downy nest.

J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*.

humble¹ (hum'bl), *v. i.* [*< ME. humbelen, humblen, for *hummelen (= OD. hommelen), hum, freq. of hummen, E. hum, like bumble, freq. of bum, boom: see hum.* Cf. *humblebee*. For the form, cf. *humble², humble³, hamble, nimble*, etc.] To hum.

To *humble* like a bee.

Minsheu.

humble² (hum'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humbled*, ppr. *humbling*. [*Sc. hummel* (in sense 2); ult. a secondary form of *humble*, mutilate, hamstring: see *humble*. Cf. *humble², a.*] **1.** To break; make sore.

Kibed or *humbled* heeles.

Holland, tr. of Pliny (ed. 1634), II. 88.

2. To break off the ears of (barley) with a flail; separate from the awns. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]—**3.** To break off the horns of.

The polled or *humbled* cattle come next under our consideration, a kind well deserving of notice.

G. Culley, *Observations on Live Stock* (1786).

humble² (hum'bl), *a.* [*Sc. hummel, hummle, OSc. homyll, having no horns* (cf. *Sc. humlie*, a cow having no horns); *< humble², v.*] **1.** Broken; bruised; sore.—**2.** Having no horns, as a cow.

Quhen vncouth [strange] ky fechtis among thaym self, gif ane of thaym happens to be slane, and vncertane quhat kow maid the slauchter, the kow that is *homyll* sall beir the wyte. *Bellenden*, *Cron. B.*, x. c. 12. (*Jamieson*.)

3. Pertaining to a humble cow.

The low-ear [in the zebu] is a decidedly *hummel* characteristic.

Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 886.

humble³ (hum'bl or um'bl), *a.* [*< ME. humble, < OF. humble, humle, humele, F. humble = Pr. humil, omil = OSp. humil, Sp. Pg. humilde = It. umile, < L. humilis, low, slight, hence mean, humble* (cf. *Gr. χαμῆλος, χαμηλός*, on the ground, low, trifling), *< humus*, the ground, *humil*, on the ground, = *Gr. χαμαί*, on the ground: see *humus, human*, etc., and *chameleon, chameleon, chamomile, camomile*.] **1.** Lowly in kind, state, condition, amount, etc.; of little worth or moment; unimportant; low; common: as, a *humble* cottage; a man of *humble* origin; a *humble* follower; my *humble* means.

These *humble* considerations make me out of love with my greatness.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 2.

Let Innocence

Be written on my tomb, though ne'er so *humble*,
Tis all I am ambitious of.

Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, IV. 2.

I said, I thank thee, Fate,

I who went forth so *humble*,

That I come back so great.

Bryant, *Poet's First Song*.

2. Lowly in manner or guise; modest; unpretending; submissive: as, a *humble* apology.

And alle that ben byfore

Yow in this stede, salve withe *humble* Face.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

In him the painter labour'd with his skill

To hide deceit, and give the harmless show

An *humble* gait, calm looks, eyes wailing still.

Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 1508.

To please, you must a hundred changes try;

Sometimes be *humble*, then must soar on high.

Dryden, tr. of Boileau's *Art of Poetry*, III. 579.

3. Lowly in feeling; lacking self-esteem; having a sense of insignificance, unworthiness, dependence, or sinfulness; meek; penitent.

God reslatheth the proud, and giveth grace to the *humble*.

1 Pet. v. 5.

Show me thy *humble* heart, and not thy knee.

Shak., *Rich.* II., II. 3.

Prayer of humble access. See *access*.—**Syn. 2.** Unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious.

humble³ (hum'bl or um'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humbled*, ppr. *humbling*. [*< ME. humblen, refl.; < humble³, a.*] **1.** To make lower; bring down; bow down.

The highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys.

Hakewill, *Apology*.

The common executioner . . .

Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shak.*, *As you Like it*, III. 5.

2. To make lower in state or condition; reduce in power, possessions, esteem, etc.; abase: as, to *humble* one's foes; to *humble* the pride of a rival.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,

To be so cruel to an *humbled* foe?

Spenser, *Sonnets*, XII.

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;

Though double tax'd, how little have I lost!

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. II. 151.

3. To make humble or lowly in feeling; bring down the pride or vanity of; make meek and submissive; humiliate: often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 Pet. v. 6.

They [the lords] *humble themselves* to the King, and crave Pardon for that they had done, which they obtained. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 109.

=Syn. *Debase, Degrade*, etc. See *abase*.

humblebee (hum'bl-bē), *n.* [*< ME. humbylbee, hombulbe, E. dial. also hummabee; (AS. not found) = D. hommelbij = Dan. humlebi, humblebee; not directly compounded of humble¹, hum, + beel, the simple noun *humble, a humblebee, being older (OHG.); ME. not found alone, OSc. hummel, a drone, = OD. hommel (equiv. to bommel = E. humblebee), a humblebee, a drone, a wasp, = OHG. humbal, MHG. humbel, hummel, G. hummel, humblebee, drone, = Dan. humle = Sw. humla, humblebee. The mb in OHG. humbal can hardly be the ordinary dissimilation of mm as in humble¹, v., humble², humble³, though the word cannot well be separated in its origin from the imitative base hum¹. Cf. humblebee.] Same as *bumblebee*. Kill me a red-hipped *humble-bee*, on the top of a thistle. Shak., *M. N. D.*, iv. 1.*

The young *humble bee* . . . breeds in long grass. I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 70.

Burly, dozing *humble-bee*! Where thou art is clime for me. Emerson, *The Humble-Bee*.

humblification (hum' or um'bl-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*Irreg. < humble³ + -fication.*] Humility. [Ludicrous and rare.]

The Prospectus . . . has about it a sort of unmanly *humblification* which is not sincere. Southey, *Letters* (1809), II. 120.

humblehead, *n.* [*ME., < humble³ + -head: see -hood.*] Humble estate or condition. Chaucer.

humblely, *adv.* A Middle English form of *humblly*.

humble-mouthed (hum'bl-moutht), *a.* Humble in speech.

You are meek, and *humble-mouth'd*. Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, II. 4.

humbleness (hum' or um'bl-nes), *n.* [*< humble³ + -ness.*] The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.

For my part, I am rather, with all subjected *humbleness*, to thank her excellencies. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, I.

Her dress . . . Is homely—fashioned to express A wandering Pilgrim's *humbleness*. Wordsworth, *White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

humble-pie (hum'bl-pī'), *n.* [*< humble-s, for umble-s, orig. numble-s, q. v., + pie¹.*] A pie made of the umbles or numbles (that is, the heart, liver, kidneys, and entrails) of the deer. —To eat *humble-pie*, to submit tamely to insult or humiliation; apologize or humiliate one's self abjectly: in allusion to the humble-pie, or pie made of the umbles or numbles of a deer, formerly, at hunting feasts, set before the huntsman and his followers, but with further and now exclusive allusion to the adjective *humble*.

"You drank too much wine last night, and disgraced yourself, sir," the old soldier said. "You must get up and eat *humble-pie* this morning, my boy."

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xiv. Your "You'll see nex' time!" an' "Look out bumby!" Most oillers ends in *eatin' umble-pie*. Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., p. 61.

humble-plant (hum'bl-plant), *n.* The common sensitive-plant, *Mimosa pudica*.

humblér (hum' or um'blér), *n.* One who or that which humbles; one who reduces pride or mortifies.

humblés (um' or um'blz), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *umbles*, originally *numbles*. See *humble-pie* and *numbles*.

humblésset, *n.* [*ME., also humblis; < OF. humblesse, humblesse, humility, < humble, humble: see humble³.*] Humbleness; humility; low obeisance. Chaucer.

Go, little bill, with all *humblis* Vnto my lady, of womanhede the flour, And saie hire howe [a] newe Troiles lithe in distreg All onely for hire sake. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

With faire fearefull *humblésse* towards him shee came. Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iii. 26.

humblésot, *n.* An obeisance: a jocular form of *humblésse*. Davies.

He kissed his hands thrice and made as many *humblésots* ere he would finger it. Nashe, *Leuten Staffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 172).

humbling (hum'bling), *n.* [*< ME. humbeling, humbling, verbal n. of humbelen, humblen, hum, humble: see humble¹.*] A humming.

Lyke the last *humblinge* After the clappe of a thundring. Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 1039.

humbling (hum' or um'bling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of humble³, v.*] Humiliation.

I like these tears well, and this *humbling* also. Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

humblingly (hum' or um'bling-li), *adv.* In a humbling or humiliating manner.

humbly (hum' or um'bli), *adv.* [*< ME. humbliche, humeliche, humbely; < humble³ + -ly².*] In a humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility.

A warrior, with his shield of pride Cleaving *humbly* to his side, And hands in resignation prest, Palm to palm, on his tranquil breast. Wordsworth, *White Doe of Rylstone*, i.

Humboldt blue. Same as *spirit-blue*.

humboldtite (hum'böl-ti-tit), *n.* [*Irreg. < Humboldt (Baron Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), the German naturalist) + -ite, < Gr. λίθος, stone.*] A variety of melilite; a silicate of aluminium and iron, belonging to the vesuvianite group.

humboldtine (hum'böl-tin), *n.* [*< Humboldt + -ine².*] A native oxalate of the protoxide of iron.

humboldtite (hum'böl-tit), *n.* [*< Humboldt + -ite².*] Same as *datolite*: a name given by Lévy to crystals from Tyrol, on the supposition that they differed from ordinary datolite in form.

humbug (hum'bug), *n.* [First in use about 1735-40, as a piece of fashionable slang, with exactly its present sense; but Dean Milles defines it (about 1760) as "a false alarm, a bugbear," appar. a more orig. sense; < hum², a dial. and slang term, delude, impose on, cajole, + bug¹, a specter, goblin (see hum² and bug¹); but, as in other slang terms, little regard was paid to the elements of which it is formally composed. The use of *humbug* in ref. to a person is more recent; cf. *fraud*, similarly used in colloquial speech.] 1. A trick; an imposition, especially an imposition perpetrated under fair and honorable pretenses; a hoax.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which, though it has not even the "penumbra" of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion!—"This peace will prove a confounded *humbug* upon the nation.—These theatrical managers *humbug* the town damnably!"—*Humbug* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it! The Student (1751), II. 41. (Todd.)

I remember the origin of that word *humbug*, which has reigned in high vogue for several years, but I hope this will not prove another *humbug*. British Mag., April, 1763, p. 542.

The great and illustrious *humbug* of ancient history was The Eleusinian Mysteries. De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, i.

2. A spirit of deception or imposition; false-ness; hollowness; pretense; sham: as, there is a great deal of *humbug* about him.—3. An impostor; a cheat; a deceitful fellow; a person given to cajolery, flattery, or specious stories.

In reading it ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] one feels that he is at least a man among men, and not a *humbug* among *humbugs*. Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 154.

4. A form of nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose in refractory cattle. E. H. Knight.—5. A kind of candy. See the extract. [Prov. Eng.]

He had provided himself with a paper of *humbugs* for the child—*humbugs* being the North-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well flavored with peppermint. Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xliii.

humbug (hum'bug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *humbugged*, ppr. *humbugging*. [*< humbug, n.*] 1. trans. To deceive by a false pretense; impose upon; cajole; hoax.

With other fine things, Such as Kings say to Kings When each tries to *humbug* his dear Royal Brother, in Hopes by such "gammon" to take one another in. Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 300.

II. intrans. To practise deceit or trickery.

Twixt nations and parties, and state politicians, Prim shop-keepers, jobbers, smooth lawyers, physicians; Of worth and of wisdom the trial and test Is—mark ye, my friends!—who shall *humbug* the best. Brooke, *Epilogue on Humbugging*.

humbugable (hum'bug-a-bl), *a.* [*< humbug, v., + -able.*] Capable of being humbugged; gullible. [Rare.]

My charity does not extend so far as to believe that any reasonable man (*humbuggable* as the animal is) can have been so humbugged. Southey, *Letters* (1825), III. 488.

humbugger (hum'bug-ér), *n.* One who humbugs.

humbuggery (hum'bug-ér-i), *n.* [*< humbug + -ery.*] The practice of humbug; false pretense; imposition.

humbuzz (hum'buz), *n.* [*< hum + buzz.*] 1. A cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. A thin piece of wood with a notched edge, which, being swung round swiftly on a string, gives a humming or buzzing sound; a bull-roarer. [Prov. Eng.]

hum-cup (hum'kup), *n.* Strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]

'Tis a barrel then of *hum-cup* which we call the black ram. Sussex Sheepshearing Song, quoted by Bickerdyke.

humdrum (hum'drum), *a.* and *n.* [In form a compound of hum¹ and drum¹, perhaps orig. drone¹, being thus in effect a redupl. of hum¹, i. e. 'humming,' droning, monotonous.] 1. *a.* Dull; commonplace; homely; tedious.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *hum-drum*, And see stout bruin, all alone, By numbers basely overthrown? S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. iii. 112.

Yet am I by no means certain that she would take me with the impediment of our friends' consent, a regular *humdrum* wedding, and the reversion of a good fortune on my side. Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. 1.

Every one knows that at the age of fifty a plodding, *humdrum*, methodical printer [Richardson] . . . proved himself an original genius. Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 46.

II. *n.* 1. A droning tone of voice; monotonous or tedious talk.

I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord to keep me awake, and to silence his *humdrum*. Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, III. 191.

2. Monotony; tediousness; ennui.

There is as regards the more definite constituents of the field of consciousness a close resemblance between natural sleepiness and the state of monotonous *humdrum* we call tedium or ennui. J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 71.

3†. A dull, tedious fellow; a bore.

I scorn it, I, so I do, to be a consort for every *humdrum*. B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, I. 1.

4. A small, low three-wheeled cart, drawn usually by one horse. [Prov. Eng.]

humdrum (hum'drum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *humdrummed*, ppr. *humdrumming*. [*< humdrum, a.*] To pass the time in a dull manner.

humdudgeon (hum'duj-on), *n.* [*< hum¹ + dudgeon².*] A complaint or outcry without sufficient reason. [Scotch.]

I would never be making a *humdudgeon* about a scart on the pow. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxiii.

humect (hū-mekt'), *v. t.* [*< F. humecter = Pr. Sp. Pg. humectar = It. umettare, < L. humectare, correctly umectare, moisten, wet, < humectus, correctly umectus, of a moist nature, moist, damp, < humere, correctly umere, be moist: see humid.*] To moisten; wet; water. [Rare.]

Galen will not permitte that pure wyne, without alaye of water, shalbe in any wise be gyuen to chylidren, for as much as it *humecteth* the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter than is conueniente. Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, I. 11.

humectant (hū-mek'tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. humectant = Sp. Pg. humectante = It. umettante, < L. humectan(t)-s, umectan(t)-s, ppr. of humectare, umectare, moisten: see humect.] 1. *a.* Moistening; diluent.

Fumes and odours, passing so easily through the air, will very naturally insinuate into their vehicles also; which fumes, if they be grosser and *humectant*, may raise that diversification of touch which we mortals call tasting; if more subtle and dry, that which we call smelling. Dr. H. More, *Immortal. of Soul*, III. 4.

II. *n.* A substance regarded as tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

humectate (hū-mek'tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. humectatus, umectatus, pp. of humectare, umectare, moisten: see humect.*] Same as *humect*.

Native Lucca olives afford [an oil] fit to allay the tartness of vinegar and other acids, yet gently to warm and *humectate* where it passes. Evelyn, *Acetaria*.

humectation (hū-mek-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. humectation = Pr. humectacio = Sp. humectacion = Pg. humectação = It. umettazione, < LL. humectatio(n)-, umectatio(n)-, < L. humectare, umectare, moisten: see humect.] 1. The act of moistening, wetting, or watering.

A garden that is watered with short and sudden showers is more uncertain in its fruits and beauties than if a rivulet waters it with a perpetual distilling and constant *humectation*. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 67.

He would sometimes say "Drink, my children; health consists in the suppleness and *humectation* of the parts; drink water in great abundance; it is an universal menstruum that dissolves all kinds of salt."

Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, II. 3.

2. In med.: (a) The preparing of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water, in order to soften and moisten it, to cleanse it, to prevent its subtle parts from being dissipated in grind-

ing, or the like. (b) The application of moistening remedies.

humective (hū-mek'tiv), *a.* [*< humect + -ive.*] Having the power to moisten.

humefy (hū-mē-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humefied*, ppr. *humefying*. [*< L. humefacere, umefacere, make moist, < humere, umere, be moist, + fa-cere, make: see -fy.*] To make moist; soften with water. *Goldsmith.*

humeral (hū-mē-rāl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. huméral* = *Sp. Pg. humeral* = *It. umerale*, *< NL. humeralis*; cf. *neut. LL. humerale*, a covering for the shoulders, *< L. humerus, umerus*, the shoulder: see *humerus*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the humerus.—2. Of or pertaining to the upper arm or the shoulder.—3. In *entom.*, pertaining to, or situated on or near, a humerus or anterior corner of the thorax or wing-cover.—**Humeral angle**, in *entom.*: (a) The exterior front angle of the thorax or pronotum. (b) The exterior angle of a beetle's elytrum, adjoining the pronotum. (c) A bend in the anterior margin of the wing, near the base, found in certain insects.—**Humeral artery**. Same as *brachial artery* (which see, under *brachial*).—**Humeral callosities**, dilated spaces on the front angles of the thorax, seen in many *Diptera*, formed by a coalescence of parts of the prothorax with the metathorax.—**Humeral cincture**, in *ichth.* See *cincture*.—**Humeral veil**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a long narrow veil of silk, of the color of the ecclesiastical season, worn at solemn mass by the sub-deacon, hanging from his neck and over his shoulders. He covers his hands with it when he brings the paten from the credence at the offertory, and while he holds the paten elevated after the oblation of the unconsecrated chalice, and until the end of the Lord's Prayer. See *patener*.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *amicl*, 2.

The priest put on the humeral, beset with precious stones. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 115.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally long and rather slender.

humeri, *n.* Plural of *humerus*.

humero-abdominal (hū-mē-rō-ab-dom'i-nāl), *a.* Pertaining both to the humerus and to the abdomen, or the upper arm and the belly.

humero-abdominalis (hū-mē-rō-ab-dom-i-nā'lis), *n.* [*NL.*] A muscle of the hedgehog which extends along the side of the abdomen, and connects the humerus with the orbicularis panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humero-cubital (hū-mē-rō-kū'bi-tāl), *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the humerus and to the cubit or ulna, as a muscle which arises from one and is inserted into the other of these bones.—2. In *ichth.*, relating to the confluent so-called humerus, ulna, and radius exemplified in siluriform fishes; of or belonging to the coracoid or paragonal. *Günther.*

humero-digital (hū-mē-rō-dij'i-tāl), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and a finger; arising from the humerus and inserted into a finger or into the digits collectively, as a muscle.

humero-dorsal (hū-mē-rō-dōr'sāl), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the back.

humero-dorsalis (hū-mē-rō-dōr-sā'lis), *n.* [*NL.*] A muscle of the hedgehog arising from the humerus near the origin of the humero-abdominalis, passing through the axilla, and expanding upon the integument of the back and upon the orbicularis panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humero-metacarpal (hū-mē-rō-met-a-kār'pal), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the metacarpus; arising from the humerus and inserted into the metacarpus, as a muscle.

humero-radial (hū-mē-rō-rā'di-āl), *a.* Pertaining to the humerus and the radius, or the upper arm and the forearm: specifically applied to the ratio of length between these parts.

A long forearm (humero-radial index 80).

W. H. Flower, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 316.

humerus (hū-mē-rus), *n.*; pl. *humeri* (rī). [= *F. humerus* = *Sp. humero* = *Pg. humero* = *It. umero, omero*, *< L. humerus*, a common but incorrect spelling of *umerus*, the shoulder, prop. the upper bone of the arm; = *Gr. ὤμος*, the shoulder, = *Goth. amsa*,

the shoulder, = *Skt. ansa*, the shoulder.] 1. In *anat.*: (a) The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint. In all the higher vertebrates it is a single bone, usually of much greater length than thickness, and more or less cylindrical, but in a few cases short and stout and very irregular. It articulates above with the scapula, or scapula and coracoid, by a convex head; below by its condyles with the bones of the forearm. It is remarkably slender and cylindrical in man, and still more so in bats. See cut under *epicondyle*. (b) The proscapula of fishes: so called by Cuvier and his followers. (c) The mesocoracoid of fishes: so designated by Owen and others. (d) The shoulder or upper arm and associated parts.—2. In *entom.*: (a) The femur of the fore leg; the brachium. *Kirby and Spence.* (b) The subcostal or sub-marginal vein of the fore wing of certain hymenoptera. *Walker.* (c) The front corner of the thoracic region seen from above; the shoulder: this may be the prothorax, as in *Coleoptera*, or the mesothorax, as in *Diptera*.—**Anconal fossa** of the humerus. See *anconal*.

humet, humette¹ (hū-met'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a fesse or bar coupé or cut off short at each end, and so forming a simple rectangle with its longer sides horizontal.

humeté, humetté, humettes (hū-mē-tā', -tē'), *a.* In *her.*, coupé at each end or arm, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the escutcheon: applied to the chevron, fesse, cross, and the like.

humette² (hū-met'), *n.* A cap of fence worn by archers and other infantry soldiers in the fifteenth century.

humgruffin (hum'gruf-in), *n.* [A made word, based on *hum*¹, *v. i.*, + *gruff*¹, mixed with *griffin*.] A terrible or repulsive person. [*Humorous*.]

All shrunk from the glance of that keen-flashing eye, Save one horrid *Humgruffin*, who seem'd by his talk, And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 198.

humhum (hum'hum), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A kind of plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

Humian (hū-mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to David Hume (1711-76), a Scottish philosopher and historian, or to his philosophy or writings. Hume carried sensationalism and individualism to their extreme consequences, resulting in philosophical skepticism. The study of Hume roused Kant to the production of his "Critique of the Pure Reason," which is largely a refutation of Hume's skepticism.

The principal effort of the *Humian* school has been to abrogate relations not only from the sphere of reality, but from the sphere of consciousness. *W. James, Mind*, IX. 4.

The *Humian* theory was believed to lead inevitably to scepticism and infidelity. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 387.

humic (hū-mik), *a.* [*< humus + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from mold (humus).—**Humic acid**, an acid found in humus, or formed from it by boiling with an alkali. Its salts are called *humates*.

humicubation (hū-mi-kū-bā'shon), *n.* [*< L. humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, + *cubatio* (*n.*), a lying down, *< cubare*, lie down.] A lying on the ground; penitential prostration.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance.

Abp. Bramhall.

Lents, Embers, Vigils, Groans, *Humicubations*.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 146.

humid (hū-mid), *a.* [*< F. humide* = *Pr. humid* = *Sp. húmedo* = *Pg. humido* = *It. umido*, *< L. humidus*, correctly *umidus*, moist, *< humere*, correctly *umere*, be moist, akin to *ūvens*, moist, *ūvidus*, moist: cf. *Gr. ὑγρός*, moist (see *hygro*), *Ice. vökr*, moist, *> E. dial. wokey*, moist, *ME. woken*, be moist. Hence *humor*, etc.] Moist, or accompanied with moisture; containing, or formed or effected by, water or vapor; wet or watery; damp.

On which the sun more glad impress'd his beams

Than in fair evening cloud, or *humid* bow.

Milton, P. L., iv. 151.

Fearless of *humid* air and gathering rains,

Forth steps the man.

Cowper, Task, I. 212.

Humid process. See *assaying*.—*Syn.* Damp, Dank, etc. See *moist*.

humidify (hū-mid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humidified*, ppr. *humidifying*. [*< humid + -fy.*] To make humid. [*Rare.*]

Humidifying the air in mills. *The Engineer*, LXV. 353.

humidity (hū-mid'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. humidityte*, *< OF. humidité*, *F. humidité* = *Pr. humiditat* = *Sp. humedad* (cf. *Pg. humidade*) = *It. umidità*, *< L. humiditas* (*n.*), correctly *umiditas* (*n.*), moisture, *< umidus*, moist: see *humid*.] 1. The state of being humid; moisture; dampness; especially, a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch.

Till it be harde, unwatred must it be,
Lest alle the werk corrupte *humidityte*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

O blessed breeding sun, draw from the earth
Rotten *humidity*.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2. In *meteor.*, the amount of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere compared with that which is required to saturate it under the given condition as to temperature: specifically called *relative humidity*. If the atmosphere is completely saturated, the humidity is expressed as 100; if perfectly dry, as 0. The humidity varies widely in different places, and in the same place at different times.

humidness (hū-mid-nes), *n.* Humidity.

humifuse (hū-mi-fūs), *a.* [= *F. humifuse*, *< L. humus*, the ground, *humi*, on the ground, + *fusus*, pour or spread out, pp. of *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*¹ and *found*³.] In *bot.*, spread over the surface of the ground; procumbent: as, a *humifuse* plant.

humilet, *a.* [*< L. humilis*, low, humble: see *humble*³, the older form.] Lowly; humble.

humilet, *v. t.* [*< humile*, *a.* Cf. *humiliate*, *humble*³, *v.*] To humble.

Davyd ought to *humile* himselfe.

Bp. Fisher.

humiliant (hū-mil'i-ant), *a.* [= *F. humiliant* = *Sp. humillante* = *Pg. humilhante* = *It. umiliante*, *< LL. humilian* (*t*-s), ppr. of *humiliare*, humiliate: see *humiliate*.] Humiliating. [*Rare.*]

The melancholy of *humiliant* thoughts.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *humiliated*, ppr. *humiliating*. [*< LL. humiliatus*, pp. of *humiliare* (*> It. umiliare* = *Sp. humillar* = *Pg. humilhar* = *Pr. humiliar*, *umiliar*, *omiliar* = *F. humilier*), abase, humble, *< L. humilis*, lowly, humble: see *humble*³.] To cause to be or appear lower or more humble; depress; especially, to abase in estimation; subject to shame or disgrace; mortify: as, to *humiliate* one's self by a confession; to *humiliate* a boaster.

We stand *humiliated* rather than encouraged. *Arnold.*

= *Syn.* Debase, Degrade, etc. (see *abase*); mortify, shame, put to shame, put down, dishonor.

humiliating (hū-mil'i-ā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *humiliate*, *v.*] Humbling; depressing or bating pride; mortifying.

The citizens of Madrid have more than once besieged their sovereign in his own palace, and extorted from him the most *humiliating* concessions.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

This *humiliating* peace of Presburg, by which Austria lost 23,000 square miles of territory and almost 3,000,000 of inhabitants, was a prelude to the complete overthrow of the German empire.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, App. II, p. 401.

humiliation (hū-mil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. humiliation* = *Pr. humiliatio* = *Sp. humillacion* = *Pg. humiliação* = *It. umiliazione*, *< LL. humiliatio* (*n.*), *< humiliare*, humiliate: see *humiliate*.] The act of humiliating or humbling, or the state of being humiliated; abasement; mortification.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity: the latter an *humiliation* of manhood.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The miseries and *humiliations* of dependence . . . had not broken the spirit of Machiavelli.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Note the *humiliation* he suffers from being looked down upon as of no account amongst men.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 250.

humility (hū-mil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *humilities* (-tiz). [*< ME. humilite*, *< OF. humilite*, *F. humilité* = *Pr. humilitat*, *omilitat* = *Sp. humildad* = *Pg. humildade* = *It. umiltà*, *< L. humilitas* (*n.*), lowness, meanness, baseness, in *LL. (eccl.) humilitas*, *< humilis*, low, lowly, humble: see *humble*³.] 1. The state or character of being humble; freedom from pride and arrogance; lowliness of mind; a low estimate of one's self; self-abasement.

The fear of the Lord is the instruction of wisdom; and before honour is *humility*.

Prov. xv. 33.

Serving the Lord with all *humility* of mind, and with many tears.

Acts xx. 19.

Owe not thy *humility* unto humiliation from adversity.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 14.

It is the mark of nobleness to volunteer the lowest service, the greatest spirit only attaining to *humility*.

Emerson, Civilization.

2†. An act of submission.

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king.

Sir J. Davies.

3. A name of several different tattlers or totarine birds of the family *Scolopacidae*. (a) The semipalmated tattler or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. (Massachusetts.) (b) The greater yellowlegs, *Totanus melanoleucus*. (Audubon.) (Maine.) (c) The Bartramian sandpiper. (Trumbull.) (Long Island, New York.) (d) The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa harricana*. (Local, U. S.) = *Syn. 1.* Meekness, humbleness, lowliness, diffidence.



Front View of Right Human Humerus.

A, bicipital groove; c, coronoid fossa; ec, external condyle, or epicondyle; gt, greater tuberosity, or trochiter; h, head; ic, internal condyle, or epicondyle; th, lesser tuberosity, or trochlea; t, trochlea, for articulation with radius; tr, lesser tuberosity, or trochlea; u, ulna. Between a and gt or th is the anatomical neck of the bone; a little below b is the surgical neck of the bone.

humid

humid (hū'min), *n.* [*< humus + -in².*] A neutral indifferent substance said by Mulder to exist in black humor. It may also be prepared from sugar or starch by the action of a mineral acid. Its composition and properties have not as yet been fully investigated.

Humiria (hū-mir'i-ā), *n.* [NL., *< humiri, umiri*, the native name in Guiana and Brazil.] A genus of balsamiferous shrubs or trees, of the natural order *Humiraceae*, founded by Aublet in 1775. It is characterized by having 20 stamens, which are united by their base, and either all entire and bearing 1 anther, or with 5 larger, 3-cleft at the apex, and bearing 3 anthers; the disk is 10-lobed or 10-parted; the leaves are alternate, simple, entire or crenulate; and the flowers are white and arranged in cymes. Thirteen species are known, all natives of Guiana and Brazil. *H. balsamifera* of Guiana is a tree 40 feet high, having a reddish wood used in house-building; the bark when wounded yields a reddish balsamic juice, which is burned as a perfume when dry, and is also used in the preparation of an ointment. *H. floribunda* of Brazil is a small tree called *umiri*. Its bark is greatly esteemed by the Brazilians as a perfume, and when wounded yields a delightfully fragrant yellow balsam known as *balsam of umiri*.

Humiraceae (hū-mir-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Humiria + -aceae.*] A small natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, typified by the genus *Humiria*. The species are, with one exception, tropical South American trees or shrubs, abounding in a resinous juice. They are characterized by having regular hermaphrodite flowers, with 5 small imbricate sepals and 5 hypogynous deciduous petals, 10 or many hypogynous monadelphous stamens, and a 5-celled ovary. The fruit is a drupe, with albuminous seed and orthotropal embryo.

Humism (hū'mizm), *n.* [*< Hume* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The philosophical doctrines of David Hume. See *Humian*.

Yet Berkeley in certain passages verges toward *Humism*, as, for example, where he says: "The very existence of ideas constitutes the soul. Mind is a congeries of perceptions. Take away perceptions, and you take away mind. Put the perceptions, and you put the mind." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 86.

humite (hū'mit), *n.* [Named after Sir Abraham Hume.] Originally, a mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in small crystals yellow to brown in color, and belonging, as was believed, to three types of crystalline form. It was regarded as identical with chondrodite. At present these three varieties are accepted as distinct species or subspecies, and are called *humite*, *chondrodite*, and *clino-humite*. The name *humite* includes only the kind crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; the other two are monoclinic, but differ in angles and planes. They have all nearly the same chemical composition, being fluosilicates of magnesium and iron. See *chondrodite*.

humlet, *a.* An obsolete form of *humble*.

hummel (hum'el), *v.* and *a.* See *humble*.

hummer (hum'el-er), *n.* [*< hummel + -er¹.*] One who or that which humbles; specifically, an instrument or machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

humming-machine (hum'el-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for breaking off the awns of barley. It consists of a vertical shaft provided with several beaters at several different levels and revolving rapidly in a cylindrical case, so as to beat the grain as it falls. *E. H. Knight*.

hummer (hum'ēr), *n.* [*< hum¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who or that which hums.

Loved of bee—the tawny hummer.
Emerson, To Ellen.

Denizens of water and marsh sent forth their voices, jerky and out of accord with the united buzz of the hosts of field and wood hummers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 48.

2. One who or that which excels in any quality, especially in general energy or speed. [Slang.] —3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird. —*Attic hummer*. See *Attic*. —*Helmet hummer*, any bird of the subgenus *Calypte*.

humie (hum'i), *n.* [*Cf. hump, hummock.*] A small protuberance. See the quotation, and *hump*, *n.*, 2. *Jamieson*.

A growth on the back of the neck called a *humie*, the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank [in discharging cargoes] with any degree of comfort.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 486.

humming (hum'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *hum¹*, *v.*] A sound like that made by bees; a low murmuring sound.

Good man, he's troubled with matter of more moment;
Humming of higher nature vex his brains, sir.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, II. 2.

The musical accents of the Indians to us are but inarticulate hummings.
Glanville.

humming (hum'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *hum¹*, *v.*] 1. Resounding with hums.

And many a rose-carnation feed
With summer spice the humming air.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cl.

2. Such as to bubble or froth much, or as to cause a humming in the head: applied to strong malt liquors.

2917

They presently fetch'd in a brace of fat does,
With humming strong liquor likewise.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).
A glass of wine or humming beer,
The heart and spirit for to cheer.
Poor Robin (1735).

humming-bird (hum'ing-bērd), *n.* A bird whose wings, by their rapid vibration, make a humming sound; any bird of the family *Trochilidae*. Humming-birds are the most brilliant as well as the smallest of birds, averaging under 3 inches in length, including the bill, which is relatively long and slender, and usually straight, but sometimes decurved or recurved. The tongue is slender and extensible, and constructed like a double-barreled tube: it is used, like the haustellum of an insect, to suck the sweets of flowers. The birds, however, also eat insects. They build a nest, generally like a little cup, coated outside with lichens, and lined with gossamer, plant-down, and other delicate fibers. The eggs are always two in number, and pure white. The wings are narrow and acute or falcate, and so rapidly vibrated as to become indistinct to view; the flight is very swift. The feet are very small and fitted only for perching, not for progression. The tail is of every shape, and sometimes longer than the rest of the bird. A few of the humming-birds are dull-colored, but most of them glitter with the most exquisite hues of iridescent quality or metallic luster, changing in different lights. Shining grass-green is the most frequent color, but many other tints are found, as purple, violet, steel-blue, golden green, crimson, and various shades of fiery red, particularly about the head, where many species are also ornamented with crests, ruffs, and gorgets not less elegant in form than in color. All the humming-birds are confined to America, extending from Alaska to Patagonia, and they are especially numerous between the tropics. The latest critical authority on the subject describes 426 species, of 125 genera. About 16 genera are known to occur in the United States. The commonest of these, and the only one known east of the Mississippi, is the rubythroat, *Trochilus colubris*. The northernmost is the rufous or Nootka Sound hummer, *Selasphorus rufus*. The largest in the United States is *Eugenes fulgens*, about 4 inches long. *Amazilia fuscicaudata* is a rather large one. The giants among them all reach a length, bill included, of about 7 inches. Also called *hum-bird* and *hummer*.



Humming-birds.
Upper figure, *Trochilus colubris*; lower figure, *Amazilia fuscicaudata*.

Yet by some object every brain is stirr'd:
The dull may waken to a humming-bird.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 446.

Humming-bird bush, a small leguminous shrub, *Eschynomene Monteverdensis*, of South America: so called because the humming-birds are specially fond of visiting its flowers. — **Humming-bird hawk-moth**. See *hawk-moth*.

hummock (hum'ok), *n.* [Also written *hommock* and *hammock*; perhaps an assimilated form of **humpock*, dim. of *hump* (like *hillock*, dim. of *hill*); cf. *L.G. hümpel*, a little heap or mound: see *hump*. Cf. *humie*.] 1. A low elevation, hillock, or knoll. The word was much used by the early navigators to designate a rounded mass of land seen in the distance. It is now chiefly applied — (a) to the protuberances on the surface of a mass of rough ice, particularly in high latitudes; (b) to the hillocks or mounds or less solid spots rising above the general level of a swamp or of marshy land. Hummocks, or islets as they are sometimes called, constitute a marked feature of the swamps and savannas of the southern Atlantic States, and are often covered with dense forest-growth.

Along a flat, level country, over delightful green savannas, decorated with *hummocks* or islets of dark groves consisting of *Magnolia grandiflora*.
Bartram, Travels through North and South Carolina, etc. (London, 1792), p. 219.

A *hummock* is a protuberance raised upon any plane of ice above the common level. . . . To *hummocks*, principally, the ice is indebted for its variety of fanciful shapes, and its picturesque appearance.
Scoresby, Account of Arctic Regions (Edin., 1820), I. 226.

I have penetrated to those meadows on the morning of many a first spring day, jumping from *hummock* to *hummock*, from willow-root to willow-root.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 339.

2. (a) The form of the hand when the fingers are joined and bent in an even line, or bunched with the end of the thumb: as, to mak' a *hummock*. (b) As much of any loose material as can be taken up in the hand with the fingers so bent: as, a *hummock* of meal. [Scotch.]

hummocked (hum'okt), *a.* [*< hummock + -ed².*] Resembling a hummock; exhibiting or characterized by hummocks.

The hills [of Iceland] are in long *hummocked* masses.
Miss Ormrod.

humor

hummocky (hum'ok-i), *a.* [*< hummock + -y¹.*] Abounding in or full of hummocks.

Ice . . . so *hummocky* that sledging over it would be impracticable.
C. F. Hall, Polarisi Expedition, p. 141.

humour, *n.* See *hummam*.

humor, humour (hū'- or ū'mgr), *n.* [*< ME. humour*, humor, in the old med. sense, also (after L.) moisture, *< OF. humor*, later *humour*, *F. humeur*, moisture, sap, juice, wet, = *Fr. humor*, *umor*, *ymor* = *Sp. Pg. humor* = *It. umore*, humor, = *D. humeur*, temper, humor, disposition, *humor*, humor, sensibleness (of style), = *G. humör*, humor, *humor*, moisture, humor, = *Dan. Sw. humor*, humor, *humör*, humor, mood, temper (partly *< F.*, partly *< L.*), *< L. humor* (*humör*), correctly *umor* (*umör*), moisture, *< humēre*, correctly *umēre*, be moist: see *humid*.] 1. Moisture; an exhalation.

Lette dicke it deep that *humours* oute may leke.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Is it physical
To walk unbraced, and suck up the *humours*
Of the dank morning?
Shak., J. C., II. 1.

2. An animal fluid, whether natural or morbid; now, especially, any of the thinner bodily fluids, limpid, serous, or sanious, as the constituent fluids or semi-fluids of the eye, or the watery matter in some cutaneous eruptions. The four cardinal humors of ancient physicians were the blood, choler (yellow bile), phlegm, and melancholy (black bile), regarded by them as determining, by their conditions and proportions, a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition. See *temperament*.

Mens bodies be not more full of ill *humours* than commonlie mens myndes . . . be full of fanasies, opinions, errors, and faults.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 115.

Emil. Is he not jealous?
Des. Who, he? I think the sun, where he was born,
Drew all such *humours* from him.
Shak., Othello, III. 4.

Good Blood causeth good *Humours*.
Howell, Letters, II. 54.

Hence—3. One's special condition of mind or quality of feeling; peculiarity of disposition, permanent or temporary; mental state; mood: as, a surly *humor*; a strange *humor*.

Therefore as one lackynge the quych *humours* of deuotion, I cannot long contynue in prayer.

Bp. Fisher, The Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxliii.

Page. Sir Hugh is there, is he?

Host. He is there: see what *humour* he is in.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 3.

The French Nation value themselves upon Civility, and build and dress mostly for Figure: This *Humour* makes the Curiosity of Strangers very easie and welcome to them.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 2.

Specifically—(a) Disposition, especially a capricious disposition; freak; whim; vagary; oddness of mood or manners: in this sense very fashionable in the time of Shakespeare.

Cob. What is that *humour*? some rare thing, I warrant. . . .

Cash. It is a gentleman-like monster, bred in the special gallantry of our time, by affectation, and fed by folly.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 2.

Give me leave to tell you that there is one Frailty, or rather ill-favoured Custom, that reigns in you, which weighs much; it is a *Humour* of swearing in all your Discourses.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Not thinking my self very safe, indeed, under a Man whose *humours* were so brutish and barbarous.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 518.

The ambiguity of the term [*humour*] has confounded it with *humor* itself: they are, however, so far distinct, that a *humour*—that is, some absorbing singularity in a character—may not necessarily be very humorous; it may be only absurd.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 241.

The village-folk, with all their *humours* quaint.

Whittier, The Countess.

(b) A facetious or jocular turn of mind, as in conversation; the disposition to find, or the faculty of finding, ludicrous aspects or suggestions in common facts or notions.

To entertain an audience perpetually with *humour* is to carry them from the conversation of gentlemen, and treat them with the follies and extravagancies of Bedlam.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancients, indeed, appear not to have possessed that comic quality that we understand as *humor*, nor can I discover a word which exactly corresponds with our term *humor* in any language, ancient or modern.

I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 434.

Humour . . . is counted something genial and loving.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 249.

(c) In *lit.*, witty, droll, or jocular imagination, conspicuous in thought and expression, and tending to excite amusement; that quality in composition which is characterized by the predominance of the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous in the choice or treatment of a theme: distinguished from *wit*, which implies superior subtlety and finer thought. Humor in literature may be further distinguished by its humane and sympathetic quality, by force of which it is often found blending the pathetic with the ludicrous, and by the same stroke moving to tears and laughter, in this respect improving upon the pure and often cold intellectuality which is the essence of wit.

What an ornament and safeguard is *humor*! Far better than wit for a poet and writer. It is a genius itself, and so defends from the insanities.
Emerson, Scott.

The satire [of Chaucer] . . . is genial with the broad sunshine of *humor*, into which the victims walk forth with a delightful unconcern. *Lovell, Study Windows*, p. 254.

In those admirable touches of tender *humour*—and I should call *humour*, Bob, a mixture of love and wit—who can equal this great genius [Dickens]?

Thackeray, Brown the Younger, l. 8.

Acrimony of the humors. See *acrimony*.—**Albugineous, aqueous, crystalline, etc., humor.** See the adjectives.—**Good humor**, a cheerful, tranquil, unruffled temper or disposition. [Often written with a hyphen.]

What then remains, but well our power to use,
And keep good-humour still, whate'er we lose?

Pope, R. of the L., v. 30.

This portable quality of good *humour* seasons all the parts and occurrences we meet with in such a manner that there are no moments lost. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 100.

Ill humor, disturbed temper; a state of irritation; crossness; moroseness. [Often written with a hyphen.]—**Out of humor**, displeased; vexed; cross.

As they are out of *humour* with the World, so they must in time be weary of such slavish and fruitless Devotion, which is not attended with an active Life.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 20.

Vitreous humor. See *vitreous*.—**Syn. 3.** Vein, predilection.—**3.** (a) Fancy, whimsey, crotchet, fad.—**3.** (b) and (c) *Wit, Humor* (see *wit*); pleasantry, jocoseness, facetiousness, jocularly.

humor, humour (hū'- or ū'mgr), *v. t.* [*< humor, n.*] 1. To comply with the humor, fancy, or disposition of; soothe by compliance; indulge; gratify.

The king, struck with the beauty of the picture, and thinking blood enough had been already shed upon religious scruples, was resolved to *humour* the spirit of persecution no farther. . . . and the picture was placed on the altar of Atronsa Marian.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 88.

We love variety more than any other nation; and so long as the audience will not be pleased without it, the poet is obliged to *humour* them.

Dryden, Love Triumphant, Ded.

The boy indeed was, at the grandam's side,
Humour'd and train'd, her trouble and her pride.

Crabbe, Works, V. 237.

2. To endeavor to comply with the peculiarities or exigencies of; adapt one's self to; suit or accommodate: as, to *humor* one's part or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention.

Dryden.

I thank you, good master, for this piece of merriment, and this song, which was well *humoured* by the maker, and well remembered by you.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 114.

Not one of whom [Peter Stuyvesant's negroes] but allowed himself to be taken in, and *humored* his old master's jokes, as became a faithful and well-disciplined dependant.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 463.

=**Syn. 1.** Indulge, etc. See *gratify*.
humoral (hū'- or ū'mor-āl), *a.* [= *F. humoral* = *Sp. Pg. humoral* = *It. umorale*, *< NL. humoralis*, *< humor*, *humor*: see *humor, n.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or proceeding from the humors.

If a *humoral* tumour be made by any external cause, as by a wound, bruise, &c., it is easily discerned.

Wiseman, Surgery, l. 2.

Humoral pathology, that bygone system or doctrine of the nature of diseases which attributed all morbid phenomena to a disordered condition of the humors.

humoralism (hū'- or ū'mor-āl-izm), *n.* [*< humoral + -ism.*] 1. The state of being humoral.—2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors of the body.

humoralist (hū'- or ū'mor-āl-ist), *n.* [*< humoral + -ist.*] One who favors the humoral pathology.

humored, humoured (hū'- or ū'mord), *p. a.* 1. Having or manifesting a humor or disposition of a certain kind: used in composition: as, a good-humored man; you are very ill-humored to-day.—2. Governed by humor; capricious; humorous.

I know you are a woman, and so *humour'd*.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, l. 2.

humoresque (hū- or ū'mor-esk'), *n.* [= *G. Dan. humoreske*; as *humor + -esque*.] A musical composition of humorous or capricious character; a caprice. [Recent.]

Grieg calls them *Humoresques*, and invests them with a beautiful humor of a sturdy and rollicking sort.

Musical Record, April, 1888, p. 10.

humoric (hū'- or ū'mor-ik), *a.* [*< humor + -ic.*] Pertaining to humor or humors. *Imp. Dict.*

humorific (hū- or ū'mor-ik'), *a.* [*< L. humor, humor, + facere, make.*] Producing humor. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

humorism (hū'- or ū'mor-izm), *n.* [= *F. humorisme* (def. 1); as *humor + -ism.*] 1. An old medical theory founded on the part which the humors were supposed to play in the production of disease; Galenism.—2. The manner or disposition of a humorist.

humorist (hū'- or ū'mgr-ist), *n.* [= *F. humoriste* (def. 1); as *humor + -ist.*] 1. One who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humors; a humoralist.—2. A person who acts according to his humor; one easily moved by fancy, whim, or caprice; a person of eccentric conduct or uncertain temper.

Mit. A humorist, too?

Cor. As humorous as quicksilver; do but observe him.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, l. 1.

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things.

Watts.

He has not the least idea of cheerfulness in conversation; is a *humorist*, very supercilious, and wrapt up in admiration of his own country.

H. Walpole, To Grey, Jan. 25, 1766.

3. A person who possesses the faculty of humor; one who entertains by the exercise of a comical fancy; a humorous talker, writer, or actor; a wag; a droll.

Now, gentlemen, I go

To turn an actor and a *humorist*,
Where, ere I do resume my present person,
We hope to make the circles of your eyes
Flow with distilled laughter.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Int.

His standpoint in regard to most matters was that of the sympathetic *humorist*, who would be glad to have the victim of circumstances laugh with him, but was not too much vexed when the victim could not.

The Century, XXX. 250.

humoristic (hū- or ū'mgr-ist'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to medical humorism: as, the *humoristic* theory; *humoristic* remedies.—2. Pertaining to or like a humorist; characteristic of a humorist or of humorists.

He [Cervantes] has also more or less directly given impulse and direction to all *humoristic* literature since his time.

Lovell, Don Quixote.

But both Southey and the anonymous poet curiously misconceived the *humoristic* touch of Lamb.

Harper's Mag., LXX. 317.

humorize (hū'- or ū'mgr-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *humorized*, ppr. *humorizing*. [*< humor + -ize.*] 1. To fall in with the humor of a person or thing; agree; harmonize.

His clothes doe sympathize,

And with his inward spirit *humorize*.

Marston, Satires, III.

2. To be humorous; make odd or humorous remarks or reflections; regard things from a humorous or facetious point of view. [Rare.]

He had a little "mental twist" which caused him to moralize and *humorize* over life in a fashion quite his own.

Art Mag., March, 1884.

humorless, humourless (hū'- or ū'mgr-less), *a.* [*< humor + -less.*] Without humor; sober; dull.

One of these *humorless* sublime utopias is Comte's institution of spiritual marriage.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 279.

humorology (hū- or ū'mgr-ol-ō-jī), *n.* [*< humor + -ology, q. v.*] The study or science of humor. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Oh men ignorant of *humorology*! more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism!

Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xlii.

humorous (hū'- or ū'mgr-us), *a.* [= *OF. humoros* = *Pr. humoros* = *Sp. humoroso* = *It. umoroso*, humorous, *< L. humorosus*, correctly *umorosus*, only in lit. sense moist, *< L. humor, umor*, moisture: see *humor, n.*] 1. Moist; humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among these trees,

To be consorted with the *humorous* night.

Shak., R. and J., II. 1.

The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his light.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, l. 47.

2. Prone to be moved by humor or caprice; whimsical; crotchety.

Why should the *humorous* boy forsake the chase?

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, lv. 1.

Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never fight

But when her *humorous* ladyship is by.

Shak., K. John, III. 1.

3. Characterized by or full of humor; exciting laughter; comical; diverting; funny: as, a *humorous* story or author.

The Prince . . . with another *humorous* ruth remark'd

The lusty mowers labouring dinnerless.

Tennyson, Gerald.

This very seriousness is often the outward sign of that *humorous* quality of the mind which delights in finding an element of identity in things seemingly the most incongruous, and then again in forcing an incongruity upon things identical.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, Int.

It is related of Sheridan that, being found in the streets in the early hour of the morning thoroughly drunk, a watchman asked him his name, on which with *humorous* malice he stammered out "Wilberforce."

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 377.

=**Syn. 3.** Facetious, jocose, witty, droll.

humorously (hū'- or ū'mgr-us-lī), *adv.* In a humorous manner. (a) Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, . . . rashly, . . . or *humorously*. *Calamy.*

(b) With humor; pleasantly; jocosely.

When a thing is *humorously* described, our burst of laughter proceeds from a very different cause; we compare the absurdity of the character represented with our own, and triumph in conscious superiority.

Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xi.

humorousness (hū'- or ū'mgr-us-nes), *n.* 1. Peevishness; petulance; moodiness.—2. The state or quality of being humorous. (a) Fickleness; capriciousness. (b) Oddness of conceit; jocularly.

humorsome, humoursome (hū'- or ū'mgr-sum), *a.* [*< humor + -some.*] 1. Influenced by the humor of the moment; moody; capricious; peevish; petulant.

The divine way of working is not parti-colour or *humoursome*, but uniform, and consonant to the laws of exactest wisdom.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, II.

He has chosen his place of residence rather to obey the direction of an old *humoursome* father than in pursuit of his own inclinations.

Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

I know him to be light, and vain, and *humoursome*.

Lamb, New Year's Eve.

2. Adapted to excite laughter; odd; humorous.

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humoursome* disguises.

Swift.

humorsomely, humoursomely (hū'- or ū'mgr-sum-lī), *adv.* In a humorsome manner; capriciously; whimsically; oddly; humorously.

The difference being only this: that this was a thing intelligible, but *humoursomely* expressed, whereas the other seems to be perfect nonsense.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

humorsomeness, humoursomeness (hū'- or ū'mgr-sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being humorsome, capricious, or odd.

I never blame a lady for her *humorsomeness* so much as . . . I blame her mother.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 25.

humour, humoured, etc. See *humor*, etc.

humous (hū'mus), *a.* [*< humus + -ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from humus or mold.

hump (hump), *n.* [Not in ME.; prob. of LG. origin; cf. D. *homp*, a hump, lump, = LG. *hump*, heap, hill, stump (Mahn), dim. *hümpel*, a little heap or mound; perhaps a nasalized form of the root (**hup*) of *heap*, q. v. Cf. Gr. *κύβος*, a hump, *κίβωμα*, a hunch on the back, *κύβωνος*, humpbacked, Lith. *kumpas*, hunchbacked, Skt. *kulja*, humpbacked. Cf. *hummock*, *hummié*.] A protuberance; a swelling.

Here upon this hump of granite

Sit with me a quiet while. *J. S. Blackie.*

Especially—(a) A hunch or protuberance on the back, caused by an abnormal curvature of the spine, or by natural growth: as, a man with a *hump*; a camel with two *humps*; the *hump* on the back of a whale. (b) In *entom.*, a projection on the back of a larva, formed by an upward enlargement of a whole segment, which is then said to be *humped*. Projections of this kind are very common in the larvæ of the *Lepidoptera*.

hump (hump), *v.* [*< hump, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bend or hunch so as to form a hump, as the back in some kinds of labor, like that of a miner or ditcher, or as cattle in cold or stormy weather.

The ponies did not seem to mind the cold much, but the cattle were very uncomfortable, standing *humped* up in the bushes except for an hour or two at mid-day when they ventured out to feed.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 110.

2. To prepare for a great effort; gather (one's self) together; hurry; exert (one's self): as, *hump* yourself now. [Slang, U. S.]

Col. Burns said, "Now you all watch that critter *hump* himself."

Philadelphia Times, Aug. 15, 1883.

3. To huff; vex. [Slang.]

In serving me, this rascal of a Frederic has broken a cup, true Japan, upon my honor—the rogue does nothing else. Yesterday, for instance, did he not *hump* me prodigiously, by letting fall a goblet, after Cellini, of which the carving alone cost me three hundred francs?

Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, On some Fashionable [French Novels].

4. In *cutlery*, to round off, as scissors.

The *humping* or rounding of scissors.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 734.

II. *intrans.* To use great exertion; put forth effort. [Slang, U. S.]

I spent my evening flitting from one to the other [theater], and got my money's worth out of the hackman, as I made him *hump*.

Philadelphia Times, Jan. 10, 1886.

humpback (hump'bak), *n.* 1. A crooked or hunched back.

The . . . chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and a very high nose.

Tatler.

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

It was certainly more agreeable to have an ill-natured *humpback* as a companion than to stand looking out of the study-window.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 8.

3. A humpbacked whale of the genus *Megaptera*.—4. In *ichth.*, a salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, *O. gorbuscha*, more fully called *humpbacked salmon*. See *salmon*.—**Humpback butterfish**. See *butterfish*, 1 (b).

humpbacked (hump'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunched.

I could not for my heart forbear pitying the poor humpbacked gentleman.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 559.

The humpback'd willow; half stands up
And bristles; half has fall'n and made a bridge.
Tennyson, *Walking to the Mail*.

humped (humpt), *a.* [*< hump + -ed²*] Having a hump or protuberance.

A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see,
but a little unfortunate in a humped back.
Guardian, No. 102.

The humped cattle were domesticated, as may be seen on the Egyptian monuments, at least as early as the twelfth dynasty, that is 2100 B. C.

Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 82.

In spite of its well-to-do comparative modernness, its red bricks set in wide spaces of gray, its gables and humped roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind.
Art Age, IV. 40.

humph (humf), *interj.* [A stronger form of *hum²*, *h'm*, *hem²*.] An exclamation uttered in the manner of a grunt, and expressive of disbelief, doubt, or dissatisfaction.

humph (humf), *v. i.* [*< humph, interj.*] To utter the syllable *humph*, as in dissatisfaction; mutter; grumble.

Humphing and considering over a particular paragraph.
Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, xlv.

humplless (humpl'es), *a.* [*< hump + -less*.] Without a hump.

The European breeds of humplless cattle are numerous.
Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 83.

humpty (humpt'i), *a.* [*< humped (humpt) + -y¹*.] Humped; hunchbacked. [Prov. Eng.]

humpty-dumpty (humpt'i-dump'ti), *a.* and *n.* [*< humpty + dumpty²*, the latter element made to rhyme with the former.] I. *a.* Short and broad. Hence the name "Humpty-Dumpty" in "Mother Goose," personifying an egg.

II. *n.* A favorite Gipsy beverage, consisting of ale boiled with brandy.

humpty¹ (hum'pi), *a.* [*< hump + -y¹*.] Full of humps; marked by protuberances.

Before the early grass starts in the spring, the emaciated appearance of one of these little ponies in the far Northwest will sorely try the feelings of an equine philanthropist, should he look along the humpty ribs and withered quarters.
The Century, XXXVII. 339.

humpty² (hum'pi), *n.*; pl. *humpties* (-piz). [Australian.] A house; a hut.

But the family loved it, and in spite of the fits of new housebuilding which periodically attacked Mr. Gray, the owner of the station, they continued to dwell in the familiar old bark humpty so full of happy memories.
A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 133.

humstrum (hum'strum), *n.* [*< hum + strum*; the elements being vaguely used.] 1. A musical instrument out of tune or rudely constructed; a hurdy-gurdy. [Prov. Eng.]

Bonnell Thornton had just published a burlesque Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the ancient British music; viz. the saltbox, the Jewsharp, the marrow-bones and cleaver, the humstrum, or hurdygurdy, &c.
Boswell, Johnson (ed. 1791), I. 227.

2. Music poorly played.

humulin, **humuline** (hū'mū-lin), *n.* [*< Humulus + -in², -ine²*.] Same as *lupulin*.

Humulinea (hū-mū-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Humulus (-lin-) + -ea*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order *Urticaceae*, proposed by Dumortier (1829), typified by the genus *Humulus*, the hop. This tribe is not retained by recent botanists, the genus being placed in the tribe *Cannabineae*.

Humulus (hū'mū-lus), *n.* [NL., *< ML. humulus*, *humulus*, also *humulo*, *humolo*, *humlo* (cf. OF. *houblon*, *hop*); appar. of Teut. origin: see *hop²*; but according to another view, *< L. humus*, the ground, the plant creeping on the ground if not supported.] A genus of dicotyledonous monoclamydeous plants, of the natural order *Urticaceae* and tribe *Cannabineae*. They have dioecious flowers, the male in loose axillary panicles, with 5 sepals and 5 erect stamens, the female in short axillary and solitary spikes or catkins, with foliaceous imbricated bracts, each 2-flowered, in fruit forming a sort of membranaceous strobile. The plants are twining rough perennials, with mostly opposite, heart-shaped, and palmately 3- to 7-lobed leaves. Only two species are known: *H. lupulus*, the common hop, widely cultivated, and another, a native of China and Japan. One species, *H. paleoculupulus*, has been found in a fossil state in the Pliocene formation at Meximieux in the department of Ain, France. See cut under *hop²*.

humus (hū'mus), *n.* [L., the earth, the ground, the soil, locative *humī* (= Gr. *χαμαί*), on the

ground, to the ground: see *Homa*, *chthonic*, *chameleon*, etc. Hence *humble*, *humility*, etc.] Vegetable mold. It is a dark-brown or black substance, varying greatly in composition, produced by the decay of vegetable matter with a limited supply of air. It includes the brown vegetable matter of soils generally, as well as swamp-muck, peat, etc. Humus contains several tolerably well-defined chemical compounds, including ulmin and ulmic acid, and humin and humic acid, and is an important factor in the fertility of soils. Also called *gein*.

humus-plant (hū'mus-plant), *n.* Same as *saprophyte*.

Hun¹ (hun), *n.* [AS. *Hūnas* and *Hūne* = Icel. *Hunar* = MHG. *Hinne*, etc.; *< LL. Hunni*, LGr. *Oivvot*, also LL. *Chunni*, *Chuni*, LGr. *Xoivvot*, *Xoivvot*, pl., LL. sing. **Hunmus*, *Chunus*, repr. the native name, identified, with some probability, with that of the *Heungnoo* or *Hiongnu*, a people who, according to Chinese annals, constituted, about the end of the 3d century B. C., a powerful empire stretching from the Great Wall of China to the Caspian. This would indicate that the Huns belonged to the Turkish branch of the Ural-Altaic race; in another view, they were of the Finnic branch; but the name is not connected, unless very remotely, with that of the *Hungarians* (Magyars), also of Finnic origin.] A member of an ancient Asiatic race of warlike nomads, probably of the Mongolian or Tatar stock, first appearing prominently in European history about A. D. 375. In that year they crossed the Volga and the Don, defeated the Goths, and drove them beyond the Danube. In the reign of their king Attila (about 434-454) they overran and ravaged the greater part of Europe, and compelled the Romans to pay tribute. After the death of Attila their power was broken, but their name continued to be applied in an indefinite way during the middle ages. They are described as ugly and savage, having dark complexions, small, deep-set black eyes, broad shoulders, flat noses, and no beard. Some authorities suppose that they were identical with the Finnic Bulgarians of later history.

The north by myriads pours her mighty sons,
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns!
Pope, *Dunciad*, III. 90.

White Huns, an ancient people, probably of the Turkish race, who lived in central Asia. They were possibly ancestors of the Turkomans.

Hun² (hun), *n.* [Partly another use of *Hun¹*, by an erroneous assumption of the identity of the two peoples, and partly (in the U. S.) an abbr. of *Hungarian*.] A Hungarian.

Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.
Campbell, *Hohenlinden*.

hunch (hunch), *n.* [Not found in early records; an assimilated form of *hunk¹*, *q. v.*] 1. A hump; a protuberance: as, the hunch of a camel.—2. A thick piece; a hunk; a lump: as, a hunch of cheese.

His wife brought out the cut loaf and a piece of Wiltshire cheese, and I took them in hand, gave Richard a good hunch, and took another for myself.
Cobbett.

3. [*< hunch, v.*] A push or jog with the fist or elbow, or by a cow with the horn.

hunch (hunch), *v. t.* [*< hunch, n.* In def. 2, prob. due in part to *haunch, v.*] 1. To round or thrust out or up in a protuberance; crook, as the back.

In a lake called Lyn Rathlyn, in Meireonethshire, is a very singular variety of perch: the back is quite hunched, and the lower part of the back bone, next the tail, strangely distorted.
Pennant, *Brit. Zool.*, The Common Perch.

Sometimes one of them got up and went to the desk, on which he leaned his elbows, hunching a pair of sloping shoulders to an uncalled neck.
H. James, Jr., *The Century*, XXXI. 91.

2. To push or thrust with the elbow or (as a cow) with the horn; jog; hook.

Jack's friends began to hunch and push one another.
Arbuthnot, *Hist. John Bull*.

hunchback (hunch'bakt), *n.* [*< hunch + back¹*.] A humpback; a humpbacked person.

hunchbacked (hunch'bakt), *a.* Having a hunched or crooked back.

That foul hunch-backed toad. Shak., *Rich. III.*, IV. 4.

hundred (hun'dred), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hundreth*, dial. *hunderd*, *< ME. hundred*, *hunderd*, *hondred*, *honderd*, *hondert*, also *hundreth*, *hundrith*, *< AS. hundred*, rarely *hundraeth*, *ONorth. hundrath* (after Icel.) = OS. *hundra-rod* = OFries. *hundred*, *hunderd*, *hondert* = D. *honderd* = MLG. *hundert* = MHG. *hunderit*, *hundert*, G. *hundert* = Icel. *hundradh* = Sw. *hundrade*, *hundra* = Dan. *hundrede*], prop. a collective noun, a hundred, lit. a 'count' or tale of a hundred, *< AS. hund*, a hundred, + *-red*, *-rad* = Icel. *-radh*, also *-rædhr*, in *átt-rædhr*, 80, *ní-rædhr*, 90, *tí-rædhr*, 100, *tölf-rædhr*, 120 (E. as if **eight-red*, **nine-red*, **ten-red*, **twelve-red*),

connected with OS. *redhja* = MLG. *rede*, account, = OHG. *radia*, *redia*, *redca*, *reda*, account, reckoning, tale, MHG. G. *rede*, speech, account, = Dan. *rede* = Sw. *reda*, account, = Goth. *rathjō*, number, reckoning: cf. L. *ratio*, a reckoning, account, computation, relation, proportion, reason: see *ratio* = *ration* = *reason*, and *rate¹*. The more usual AS. term for 'hundred' was *hund* = OS. *hund* = OHG. *hunt* = Goth. *hund* = W. *cant* = Gael. *ciad* = OIr. *cēt*, Ir. *cead* = Lith. *szimtas* = Lett. *simts* = OBulg. *sūto* = Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Sorbian, Russ. *sto* = L. *centum* (see *cent*, etc.) = Gr. *ἐκατόν* (see *hecto-*) = Skt. *śata-m*, a hundred, prob. repr. a type **kanta*, a reduced form of **dakanta* for orig. **dakan-dakan-ta* (cf. Goth. *taihun-taihund*, *taihun-tēhund*, a hundred, of which *hund* may be regarded as an abbr. or reduced form), i. e. 'ten-ten-th', *< *dakan*: see *ten¹* and *tenth*. The same orig. elements, without the suffix *-d*, *-th*, appear in OHG. *zehanzo* = AS. *teon-tig*, a hundred, E. as if **ten-ty*, like *twen-ty*, *nine-ty*, etc. The element *hund-*, repr. 'ten' or 'tenth,' occurs in AS. *hund-seofontig*, seventy, etc., *hund-endlefontig*, a hundred and ten (E. as if **eleventy*), *hund-tweelftig*, a hundred and twenty (E. as if **twelfty*), appar. developed by cumulation (*hund-and-tig* being ult. from the same root, that of *ten*) from **hund-seofon*, i. e. 'ten-seven,' 'tenth seven,' etc.] I. *n.* 1. The sum of ninety-nine and one, or of ten tens; the product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection, body, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; five score. In England hundreds of 6 score, of 132, and of 124 formerly had also a limited use. Similar usages existed in continental Europe. See *great hundred*, below.

& thay chastysed, & charred, on chasyng that went;
A hundreth of hunteres, as I haf herde telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1143.

They sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by fifties.
Mark VI. 40.

2. In early Teutonic hist., a territorial or administrative district; specifically, in southern and central England, a division or subdivision of a county (a corresponding division in northern England being called a *wapentake*). In ancient Germany the hundred also denoted, according to Tacitus, a group of persons. The origin of the territorial hundred is uncertain. Many consider it to be derived from bodies each composed of a hundred warriors; others find the origin in divisions of a hundred hides of land, groups of a hundred families, etc. The division of hundred was introduced into the colonies of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and still exists in the last-named State. These divisions in England were the basis for the organization of the military service and for the administration of fiscal matters; each hundred had its *hundred-moot* and its *hundred-court*, with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In Maryland they served for election districts.

The constable's wife
Of some odd hundred in Essex.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, IV. 1.

As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division called a hundred, as consisting of ten times ten families.
Blackstone, *Com., Int.*, § 4.

It is very probable, as already stated, that the colonists of Britain arranged themselves in hundreds of warriors; it is not probable that they carved out the country into equal districts.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 45.

Equally involved in obscurity is the beginning of the hundred in Virginia, and the history of its various phases is rather curious, not only because it was the first English local division instituted in America, but, besides having both a territorial and personal signification, it assumed different relations to the general government of the colony at different periods.
Johns Hopkins *Hist. Studies*, III. 143.

Chiltern Hundreds, a hilly district of Buckinghamshire, England, which has belonged to the British crown from time immemorial. To this district a nominal office is attached, of which the holder is called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. As a member of the House of Commons not in any respect disqualified cannot resign his seat directly, any member who wishes to resign may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which, being held to be a place of honor and profit under the crown, vacates the seat. This nominal place is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the recipient usually resigns immediately after appointment.—**Council of Five Hundred**. See *council*.—**Great hundred**, long hundred, in old reckoning, six score; 120. It was legal for balks, deals, eggs, spars, stone, etc. "The technical meaning attached by merchants to the word hundred, associated with certain objects, was six score—a usage which is commemorated, though perhaps in too sweeping and general a form, in the popular distich:

Five score of men, money, and pins,
Six score of all other things."
Peacock, *Encyc. Metropolitana*, I. 381.

Old Hundred, properly **Old Hundredth**, a celebrated tune set in England about the middle of the sixteenth century to Kethe's version of the 100th Psalm, and marked "Old Hundredth" in Tate and Brady's new version in 1696, as being retained from the old version. The earliest extant copy of the tune is in the Genevan psalter of 1554, where it is set to Beza's version of the 134th Psalm; but

hundred

there is evidence that it was of earlier origin, and was originally a popular tune set to words of a light, gay character.

II. a. [Strictly a collective noun; it is always preceded by a definite, usually an article or a numeral, and the following noun is, historically, a genitive partitive—a hundred of men, a hundred of dollars, etc.] One more than ninety-nine; ten times ten: as, a hundred men; two hundred dollars; a hundred thousand times. —**The Hundred Days**, the closing period of the first Emperor Napoleon's career in France in 1815, after his escape from Elba. The reckonings of the time are various, none amounting to exactly 100 days. The nearest is that from March 18th, when Napoleon was joined by Ney with his army, to June 22d, the date of his abdication after the battle of Waterloo, making inclusively 102 days; but the most exact reckoning is that of his actual second reign, dating from his reentry into Paris, and making 95 days (March 20th to June 22d).

hundredal (hun'dred-al), *a.* [*< hundred + -al.*] Pertaining to or involving the organization of a hundred. See *hundred*, *n.*, 2.

The ancient towns in demesne of the crown either possessed a *hundredal* jurisdiction at the time of the Conquest or obtained "sao and soc" by grant from the crown. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 486.

hundred-court (hun'dred-kört), *n.* In England, a court held for the inhabitants of a hundred.

The constant recurrence of the number of twenty-four in this connexion may possibly imply an early connexion with the jury system, and the "jurati" of the early communes, which again must have been connected with the system of the hundred court. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 488.

hundreder (hun'dred-er), *n.* [*< hundred + -er.*] 1. An inhabitant or a freeholder in a hundred. —2. In *Eng. law*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs. —3. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred; sometimes, the bailiff of a hundred. Also *hundredor*, *hundred-man*.

Hundredors, aldermen, magistrates, &c.

Spelman, Anc. Government of England.

hundred-eyes (hun'dred-iz), *n.* The periwinkle, *Finca major* and *F. minor*.

hundredfold (hun'dred-föld), *n.* [*< ME. hundredfold, -fold, hundredfold (AS. only hund-feald and hundteontig-feald) = MHG. hundertfalt = Icel. hundradfalt = Sw. hundrafalt = Dan. hundrefold; < hundred + -fold.*] 1. A hundred times as much. —2. The plant *Galium verum*: so called on account of its very numerous flowers. [*Eng.*]

hundred-legs (hun'dred-legz), *n.* A centiped, as distinguished from a milleped or thousand-legs. See *cut under centiped*.

hundredman (hun'dred-man), *n.*; pl. *hundred-men* (-men). Same as *hundreder*, 3.

The term hundred in a legal sense is first met with in England in the laws of King Edgar, 959-975. "A thief shall be pursued. If there be present need, let it be made known to the *Hundredman*, and let him make it known to the Tithingman," &c.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 61.

hundredor, *n.* Same as *hundreder*, 3.

hundred-penny (hun'dred-pen'i), *n.* The hundredfeh, or tax collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred. *Rupaije and Lawrence*.

hundredth (hun'dredth), *a.* and *n.* [*< hundred + -th.*] The AS. term was *hundredtignôtha*. I. *a.* Next after the ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by one hundred; one of a hundred equal parts of anything: as, one hundredth (part) of a mile.

hundredweight (hun'dred-wät), *n.* In avoirdupois weight, a denomination of weight, usually denoted by *cwt.*, containing originally 112 pounds. It is subdivided into 4 quarters, each containing 28 pounds. The long hundredweight is 120 pounds. In the United States a hundredweight is now commonly understood as 100 pounds, and this is usual and legal in England for very many articles.

hung (hung). Preterit and past participle of *hang*. —**Hung beef**. See *beef*.

Hungarian (hung-gä'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. Hungaria, Hungary, < Hungari, Ungari, Ungri, Wengri, Ugri, MGr. Ογγροι, etc., the name given to the Magyars. Cf. Ugrian, Ugrie. Connection with Hun, if any, remote: see Hun.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to Hungary, a country and kingdom in central Europe, in the valley of the middle Danube, or to its inhabitants; Magyar. The kingdom of Hungary was established in A. D. 1000, and its crown, after various changes of dynasty, was permanently settled (from 1527) on princes of the house of Austria. This relation still exists, but politically Hungary proper is now united with Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and Fiume, as the Transleithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, formed in 1867.

2920

24. Freebooting; thievish; begging. "In a cant use found in old plays, the word apparently contains a double allusion to the freebooters of Hungary, that once infested the continent of Europe, and to the word *hungry*." *Nares*.

O base Hungarian wight! wilt thou the spigot wield?
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3.

Come, ye Hungarian pilchers [pilchers] we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

Hungarian balsam, an oleoresinous product of *Pinus Mughus* or *Pumilio*, of the Carpathian mountains. — **Hungarian bowls**, a peculiar form of amalgamating-machine, used in the gold-mines of Schemnitz, and to a limited extent in some other mining districts. The amalgamation is effected in cast-iron basins, in which wooden runners revolve just above the surface of the mercury which covers the bottom of the bowl or basin, and in contact with the auriferous sand or slime. — **Hungarian grass**, *lamb-ear*, *lotus*, etc. See the nouns. — **Hungarian machine**, a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain (which see, under *fountain*): so called from its having been first employed in draining a mine in Hungary.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Hungary, or a member of the Hungarian race; a Magyar. See *Magyar*. —24. A freebooter; a thievish beggar.

The middle alle [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noon with a company of *hungarians*, not walking so much for recreation as need.

Lupton, London (Harl. Misc.), IX. 314.

Away, I have knights and colonels at my house, and must tend the *hungarians*.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

3. The language spoken by the Hungarians, belonging to the Finnic family of languages; Magyar.

Hungary fever, water. See *fever, water*.

hunger (hung'gër), *n.* [*< ME. hunger, honger, < AS. hunger, hongor = OS. hunger, hungar, OFries. hunger, hongor = D. hongor = OHG. hungar, MHG. G. hunger = Icel. hungur = Sw. Dan. hunger = Goth. *huggrus, hufus (for *hunhrus), hunger; cf. hunger, r.*] 1. An uneasy or painful sensation occasioned by the want of food; craving appetite.

With hunger and cold she had her fill,

Till she was quite worn away.

The West-Country Damsel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, [II. 385].)

With hunger made

Anatomies while we live.

Masinger, Maid of Honour, II. 4.

But canst thou, tender Maid, canst thou sustain

Afflictive Want, or Hunger's pressing Pain?

Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hence—2. Any strong or eager desire.

For hunger of my gold I die.

Dryden.

A hunger seized my heart; I read . . .

The noble letters of the dead.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Excellence is lost sight of in the hunger for sudden performance and praise.

Emerson, Success.

3. A famine. [*Now Eng.*]

And he ordeyned him [Joseph] souereyn on Egypte and on al his hous, & *hungur* cam into al Egypte and Chanaan.
Wyclif, Acts vii.

hunger (hung'gër), *v.* [*< ME. hungren, hongren, < AS. hyngan = OS. ge-hungrian = OFries. hungera = D. hongeren = OHG. hungiren, hungirôn, MHG. G. hungern = Icel. hungra = Dan. hugre = Sw. hunga = Goth. huggrjan, hunger; from the noun. Cf. ahungered, unhungered.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To feel the uneasiness or longing which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; crave food.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink.
Rom. xii. 20.

And my more-having would be as a sauce

To make me hunger more. *Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Hence—2. To have an eager desire; long.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness.
Mat. v. 6.

Dost thou so hunger for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with mine honours
Before thy hour be ripe? *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, iv. 4.

II. *trans.* To starve.

At last the Prince to Zeland came hymselfe

To hunger Middleburgh, or make it yeeld.

Gaevigne, Dulce Bellum Inexpertis, st. 132.

I'll put her inlill a dungeon dark,

And hunger her till she die.

Johnie Scot (Child's Ballads, IV. 52).

hungerbaned, *a.* Afflicted or famished with hunger.

We beyng there were *hungerbaned* and famished, and among you so poore and nedye, that to getto our dayly lynyng, fayne were we to sowe lether.

J. Udall, On 1 Cor. iv.

hunger-bit, hunger-bitten (hung'gër-bit, -bit'n), *a.* [*ME. not found; < AS. hungor-biten, < hunger, hunger, + biten, bitten, pp. of bitan, bite.*] Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

hungry

His strength shall be *hunger-bitten*, and destruction shall be ready at his side.
Job xviii. 12.

hungered (hung'gërd), *a.* See *ahungered*.

hungerer (hung'gër-er), *n.* [*< ME. hungere; < hunger, r., + -er.*] One who hungers, in either sense of that word.

Voide he shal make the souls of the *hungerers*.

Wyclif, Isa. xxxii. 6 (Oxf.).

Nothing in Milton is finer fancied than these temperate dreams of the divine *Hungerer*.

Lamb, Grace before Meat.

The thwarted *hungerer* for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics.

Croly, Hist. Sketches, Church in Ireland.

hunger-flower (hung'gër-flou'ër), *n.* The whitelow-grass, *Draba incana*: so called because it grows in poor soils.

hungerful (hung'gër-fül), *a.* [*< hunger + -ful.*] Full of hunger; hungry. [*Rare.*]

That nestling *hungerful*, who sees and hears

His mother towards him flying through the wood.

The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 78.

hunger-grass (hung'gër-gräs), *n.* The foxtail-grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*.

hungerlin, *n.* [*Origin unknown.*] An outer garment worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, varying with the fashion, but generally a sort of close-fitting basque with short skirts.

A letter or epistle should be short-coated, and closely couched: a *hungerlin* becomes a letter more handsomely than a gown.

Howell, Letters, I.

hungerly (hung'gër-li), *a.* [*< hunger + -ly.*] Hungry.

His beard grew thin and *hungerly*,

And seem'd to ask him sops as he was drinking.

Shak., T. of the 8., III. 2.

hungerly (hung'gër-li), *adv.* Hungrily.

Certaine rootes, on the which hee fedde *hungerly*.

Lily, Euphuus and his England, p. 233.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed

Most *hungerly* on your sight. *Shak., T. of A.*, I. 1.

O yes; eat with 'em as *hungerly* as soldiers.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

hunger-rot (hung'gër-rot), *n.* A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.

hunger-starved (hung'gër-stärvd), *a.* [*< hunger + starved; in ME. hunger-storven, with ME. pp. of starve.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food; famished. *Minshew*.

Many an *hunger-starved* poor creature pines in the street.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 173.

hungerweed (hung'gër-wöd), *n.* The corn-buttermcup, *Ranunculus arvensis*: so called because its abundance indicates a bad crop and a consequent season of famine.

hungerworm, *n.* Insatiable hunger. *Darles*.

Hath any gentleman the *hunger-worm* of covetousness?

here is cheer for his diet. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 161.

hungrily (hung'gri-li), *adv.* [*< hungry + -ly.*] In a hungry manner; voraciously; greedily.

When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

hungerousness (hung'gri-us-nes), *n.* [*< *hungerious (not found: irreg. < hungry + -ous) + -ness.*] Hungeriness; hunger.

Whan was excessyue riotous bankettyng, pottle companioning, and bely chearynge more outrageously used, and the pore *hungeriousnes* lesse refreshed, than now?

J. Udall, On Ephecians, Prolog.

hungry (hung'gri), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also hongry; < ME. hungry, hungri, hongry, hungriç, < AS. hungriç (= OFries. hungerich, hongerich = D. hongerig = MLG. hungerich = OHG. hungarag, hungereg, MHG. hungere, G. hungriç = Dan. Sw. hungriç (cf. Icel. hungradhr), hungry, < hunger, hunger: see hunger.*] 1. Having or feeling hunger; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite.

Thenne com Couetyse I couthe him not discreue,

So *hungri* and so holowe sire Herui him loket.

Piers Plowman (A), v. 107.

He hath filled the *hungry* with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away.

Luke, I. 53.

Come, hostess, where are you? is supper ready? Come, first give us drink; and be as quick as you can, for I believe we are all very *hungry*.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 173.

Hence—2. Having an eager desire for anything; longing.

For always roaming with a *hungry* heart,

Much have I seen and known.

Tennyson, Ulysses.

Still *hungrier* for delight as delights grow more rare.

M. Arnold, Empedocles.

3. Indicating want or poverty of nourishment; gaunt; famished.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shak., J. C.*, I. 2.

hungry

In the Central Riverina, which embraces the country lying to the north and south of the Murrumbidgee River, the wool presents what is called a *hungry* appearance, being not only tender and short in staple, but containing in many instances a large quantity of earth, sand, and burr. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxiv. (1886), p. 141.

4. Marked by scarcity of food or a famished condition; necessitating nourishment.

Helden ful *hungry* hous and hadde much defaute. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 208.

When it was in the sowre *hungry* tyme there was established or cryed grevous and unplatable co-emption. *Chaucer*, Boethius, l. prose 4.

And stop and eat, for well you may
Be in a *hungry* case. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

5. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits we here sow in the most *hungry* and barren soil. *Smalridge*, Sermons.

The filth with which the peasant feeds
His *hungry* acres. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 503.

6. Fit only to satisfy great hunger.

They [shrimps] are made up in Packs and sent to all the chief Towns in the Country, especially to Mexico, where, tho' but a *hungry* sort of Food, they are mightily esteemed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 128.

7. Stingy; mean. [*Prov. Eng.*]—*Hungry* evil, a ravenous appetite in horses. *Bailey*.—*Hungry* fish, haddock caught on set-lines: so called in depreciation by the British beam-trawlers, who consider them inferior. *J. W. Collins*.—*Hungry* rice. Same as *fundi*.—*Syn.* 1 and 3. Greedy, famishing, ravenous.

hunit, *huniet*, *n.* Obsolete forms of *honey*.

*hunk*¹ (hunk), *n.* [Not found in early records; commonly assimilated, *hunch*, *q. v.*; origin uncertain; it has been regarded (1) as a nasalized form of dial. *huck*² for *hook*, or of **huck* (L.G. *hukke*, G. *hucke*, the bent back, G. *höcker*, a hunch on the back), represented by *huckster* and *hug*, and *hunker*¹, *q. v.*; or (2) as a var. of *hump*.] A large lump, piece, or slice; a hunch. [*Colloq.*]

Here's a hunk of bread; put it in your pocket, case you should need it! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 200.

Any hungry man or woman may enter the hall and be served with a mug of water and a hunk of bread. *Daily News* (London), Aug. 13, 1885.

*hunk*² (hunk), *n.* [*Cf. Hunker*² and *hunks*.] A sluttish, indolent woman. *Jamieson*. [*Local.*]

*hunk*³ (hunk), *n.* [*Also hunk*; adopted in New York from the early Dutch settlers, < D. *honk*, post, station, home (used esp. by boys at play for the goal or base), as in the phrases *ik heb honk*, I am on my post, *zijn honk bewaaren*, keep one's post, *van honk loopen*, quit one's post. *Cf. Hunker*².] In tag and other games, the goal; home: as, to reach *hunk*; to be on *hunk*. [*Local*, New York.]

*hunk*³ (hunk), *adv. or a.* [*Abbr. of on hunk*: see *hunk*³, *n.* *Cf. hunky*.] 1. On hunk; at the goal. [*Local*, New York.]

Boys at play, when they have reached their "base," . . . call it being *honk*. *Bartlett*, Americanisms, p. 492.

Hence, used adjectively—2. In good or satisfactory position or condition; all right: as, I'm all *hunk*. Also *hunky*. [*Slang*, U. S.]

Mr. L—had filled in and made this ground in the waters of the East River without authority; and now he felt himself all *hunk*, and wanted to get this enormous sum out of the city.

Quoted in *New York Tribune*, Dec. 30, 1856.

*hunker*¹ (hunk'kér), *v. i.* [*Prob. a nasalized form of Icel. hokra*, crouch, creep, *huka*, sit on one's hams: a verb represented in E. by *hug*, orig. crouch, and *huckster*, etc.: see *hug*, *huckster*, *huckle*, etc.] To stoop with the body resting upon the calves of the legs; squat. [*Scotch.*]

Upo' the ground they *hunkered* down a' three,
An' to their crack they yoked fast an' free.

Ross, Helenore (1st ed.), p. 81.

*Hunker*² (hunk'kér), *n.* [*Supposed to be < D. honk*, post, station, home, and thus lit. one who sticks to his post or stays at home: see *hunk*³. *Cf. hunks*.] In *American politics*, a conservative; one who opposes innovation or change; a foggy: first applied in the State of New York as a name to the conservative section of the Democratic party who opposed the Barnburners or radical section, about 1845. Also used adjectively.

Egypt, the *hunker* conservative of antiquity, . . . is hid in the tomb it inhabited.

W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 268.

hunkered (hunk'kér), *a.* [*< hunker*¹ + -ed².] Elbowed; crooked. [*Prov. Eng.*]

hunkerism (hunk'kér-izm), *n.* [*< Hunker*² + -ism.] Hostility to progress; conservatism. [*U. S.*]

hunks (hunk'kérz), *n. pl.* [*< hunker*¹, *v.*] The hams; the haunches. [*Scotch.*]

I got a glesk o' him mysel', sittin' on his *hunks* in a hag, as gray's a tombstone. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

2021

hunk-o'-Dee (hunk'ô-dē'), *n.* [*Formerly hunk over Dee*; origin not clear. *Cf. hunk*³.] A boys' game, similar to I-spy. Instead of saying, "I spy Brown," etc., the player says, "Hunk-o'-Dee Brown," etc. [*Pennsylvania and western New Jersey and Delaware.*]

hunks (hunks), *n.* [*Cf. equiv. hunniel*, a miser, a mean old man; dial. *hungry*, stingy, very mean; but a connection with *hungry* cannot be asserted. *Cf. hunk*².] A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Well, Sir, and make a very pretty Shew in the World, let me tell you; nay, a better than your close *Hunks*.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Irus has, ever since he came into this neighbourhood, given all the intimations he skillfully could of being a close *hunks* worth money. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old *hunks* who knows on which side his bread is buttered. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 331.

hunky (hunk'ki), *a.* [*< hunk*¹ + -y¹.] Same as *hunk*³, 2. [*Slang*, U. S.]

hunky-dory (hunk'ki-dō'ri), *a.* [*Also hunkidory*; an elaborated form of *hunky*.] Same as *hunky*, *hunk*³, 2. [*Slang*, U. S.]

Hunnik (hun'ik), *a.* [*< Hun*¹ + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Huns.

But there was a *Hunnik* party amongst the Khazar chiefs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 60.

Hunnish (hun'ish), *a.* [*< Hun*¹ + -ish¹.] Pertaining to or resembling the Huns; characteristic of the Huns.

In person, Attila is described as having been of true *Hunnish* type, short, but strongly made, with a large head, flat, widespread nostrils, and small, glittering eyes. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 62.

hunt (hunt), *v.* [*< ME. huntēn, hontēn, hountēn*, < AS. *huntian*, hunt; a secondary verb (without representatives in the other Teut. languages), from a primitive shown in Goth. *frā-hinthan*, seize, take captive, pp. *frā-hunthans*, as noun, a captive. To the same root are usually referred *hent*¹, seize, take, *hind*¹, as peculiarly a beast of the chase, and *hand*, as that which takes or seizes things: see *hent*¹, *hind*¹, and *hand*.] 1. To chase, as wild animals, for the purpose of catching or killing; search for or follow after, as game.

Thus y am *hunted* as an herte to a-bay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The lord he lov'd to hunt the buck,
The tiger, and the bear.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 370).

He [Ferdinand] passed some time, in December, at a country-seat of the duke of Alva, near Placentia, where he hunted the stag. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 24.

2. To search after; pursue; follow closely.

And fers foghtande folke folowes theme aytire,
Hountes and hewes downe the heythene tykes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, l. 97. (*Hallivell*.)

Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him. *Ps. cxl. 11.*

He therefore through close paths of wary hast
Hunts his escape. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, l. 235.

3. To use, direct, or manage in the chase.

He hunts a pack of dogs. *Addison*.

When he [a dog] is to be *hunted* with other dogs he requires to be made "steady behind"—that is to say, he must be taught to "back" another dog as the latter stands. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 235.

4. To pursue game or wild animals over; specifically, to pursue foxes over: as, the district was *hunted* by the foxhounds.

When an opportunity occurred, he took to *hunting* the county. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, I.

"They hunt old trails," said Cyril, "very well."
Tennyson, Princess, II.

Hunt the fox, a boys' game in which one of the players is given a start, and the others try to catch him before he can reach home again; hare and hounds.

And also when we play and hunt the fox,
I outrun all the boys in the schoole.
Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 487.

Hunt the hare. Same as *hunt the fox*. *Strutt*.—*Hunt the pig*, a once popular sport in which a well-greased pig was chased. The person who caught and held the pig by the tail received him as a prize.—*Hunt the slipper*. See the extract.

Hot cockles succeeded next, questions and commands followed that, and last of all, they sat down to *hunt the slipper*. As every person may not be acquainted with this primeval pastime, it may be necessary to observe that the company in this play plant themselves in a ring upon the ground, all except one, who stands in the middle, whose business it is to catch a shoe, which the company shove about under their hams from one to another, something like a weaver's shuttle. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

Hunt the squirrel. See the extracts.

Another and apparently older way of playing "*hunt the squirrel*" is a game in which the child touched follows the toucher until he has caught him, pursuing him both in and out of the ring, being obliged to enter and leave the circle at the same point as the latter. *Newell*, Games of American Children, No. 117.

hunt

The raising of the siege of Prague and Prince Charles and Marechal Mallebois playing at *hunt the squirrel* have disgusted me from inquiring about this war.

H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

To hunt at forest, to run the game down with dogs, instead of shooting it.

The stag for goodly shape, and stateliness of head,
Is fitt'at to hunt at force.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 111.

Rob. Had you good sport i' your chase to-day?

John. O, prime!

Mar. A lusty stag.

Rob. And hunted ye at force?

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

To hunt change, to take a fresh scent and follow another chase. *Hallivell*.

John. And never hunted change?

Rob. You had stanch hounds then?

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

To hunt down, to bring to bay: chase and capture or kill; hence, to bear down by persecution or violence; pursue to the bitter end.—To hunt for hares with a tabor! See *hare*.—To hunt from, to pursue and drive out or away.—To hunt out or up, to seek; search for; find by search.

I do hunt out a probability. *Spenser*.

All living creatures either hunt out their allment, pursue their prey, or seek their pleasures.

Bacon, Fable of Pan.

The same impulse . . . compelled me to hunt up the outlying groups of the Tibeto-Burman family within the kingdom of China. *R. N. Cvet*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 4.

To hunt the clean shoe or boot, to follow the trail of a man whose shoes have not been prepared by the application of blood or aniseed so as to leave a strongly marked trail. *Daily News* (London), Oct. 10, 1888.

You can begin scarcely too early to teach [bloodhound] pups to hunt the clean boot. *The Century*, XXVIII. 193.

II. *intrans.* 1. To follow the chase; pursue game or other wild animals.

And the cause whi he was cleped Dodynell was for euer was in the feedles and forestes for to hunte at the herte and other deer and wylde swyn.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 247.

The princess comes to hunt here in the park.

Shak., L. L. L., III. 1.

2. To make a search or quest; seek: with *for* or *after*.

Contenting yourself with your own pleasure in learning, you never hunt after vulgar praises, nor receive them willingly, though they be offered you.

Sir T. More, To his Daughter, Utopia, Int., p. xxii.

He after honour hunts, I after love.

Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1.

Many in this world run after felicity like an absent man hunting for his hat, while all the time it is on his head or in his hand. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iv.

3. In bell-ringing, to alter the place of a bell in its set according to certain rules. When the place of the bell is changing from first to last, the process is called *hunting-up*; when from last back to first, *hunting-down*.—To hunt counter, to hunt the wrong way; trace the scent backward; retrace one's steps; also, to take up a false trail.

You mean to make a holden or a hare
O' me, t' hunt counter thus, and make these doubles.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, II. 6.

When the hounds or beagles hunt it by the heel, we say they hunt counter.

Gentleman's Recreations (8vo ed.), p. 16.

hunt (hunt), *n.*¹ [*< hunt*, *v.* The AS. words for 'hunting' were, besides *huntung*, hunting, *hunt-ath* or *huntoth*, *huntnath* or *huntnoth*: see *hunt-eth*.] 1. The act of seeking for or chasing game or other wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; a pursuit; a chase.

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And, by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the hunt.

Shak., Lear, II. 3.

2. A pack of hounds engaged in the chase.

Whilst the babbling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once,
Let us sit down and mark their yelping noise.

Shak., Tit. And., II. 3.

3. An association of huntsmen: as, the Caledonian hunt.

In former happy days he had always arranged the meets of the Barsetshire hunt. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxxix.

4. The region of country hunted with hounds.—5. Game killed in the chase.

Boys, we'll go dress our hunt. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, III. 6.

6. The act of seeking or searching for something; a search or inquiry.

I had a pretty good hunt, finding nothing on his table but a small pocket Bible, about the size and shape of the thing I expected to find, but not the thing I expected to find. *J. T. Troubridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 315.

Still hunt, a hunt conducted with unusual silence and caution; hence, in *American politics*, a canvass conducted in a quiet and secret manner.

*hunt*² (hunt), *n.*² [*< ME. hunte, honte*, < AS. *hunta*, a hunter, < *huntian*, hunt: see *hunt*, *v.* This noun has been supplanted by *hunter*, which is found first in ME.; it survives in the surname

Hunt. One who hunts; a hunter; a huntsman.

Ther overtook I a grete route
Of huntres and eke of foresters.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 361.

hunnable (hun'ta-bl), *a.* [*< hunt + -able.*] Able or fit to be hunted. [*Rare.*]

In this plantation or in that are, it may be, fifteen or twenty deer, of which but one or two are hunnable.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 509.

hunt-counter (hun't'koun'tér), *n.* [*See to hunt counter, under hunt, v. t.*] A dog that hunts counter; hence, one who turns upon another, or "talks back"; a malapert.

Attendant. Give me leave to tell you, you lie in your throat, if you say I am any other than an honest man.
Palstaff. I give thee leave to tell me so? . . . You hunt-counter, hence! avant!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 2.

hunter (hun'tér), *n.* [*< ME. hunter, hunter, hunter; < hunt, v., + -er.*] 1. One who hunts; a huntsman; one who engages in the chase of game or other wild animals.

Cel. He was furnished like a hunter.
Ros. O ominous! he comes to kill my hart!
Shak., As you Like it, III. 2.

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,
First hunter then, pursued a gentle brace,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind.
Milton, P. L., xl. 188.

2. An animal that hunts game or prey, or is employed in the chase; especially, a horse used in hunting.

Of dogs: the valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter. *Shak., Macbeth, III. 1.*
The representative of Cambridge, riding a good steady hunter, . . . cantered in by himself.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iv.

3. A large cuckoo, *Piaya pluvialis*, found in Jamaica.—4. A spider which hunts for its prey instead of lying in wait for it, as a lycosid or wolf-spider. Also called *hunting-spider*.

Hunterian (hun-té'ri-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after—(a) John Hunter, a noted Scottish surgeon and physiologist (1728–93), founder of the Hunterian collection of specimens in anatomy, etc., the nucleus of the present great Hunterian Museum in London; or (b) his brother, William Hunter (1718–83), anatomist, and founder of the Hunterian collection in Glasgow.

The Hunterian Oration, instituted in 1813 by Dr. Baillie and Sir Everard Home, is delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons on the 14th of February, which (John) Hunter used to give as the anniversary of his birth.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 385.

Hunterian canal. See *Hunter's canal, under canal.*—**Hunterian chancre,** the true or hard chancre; the initial lesion of syphilis.

Hunter's canal, press, screw. See the nouns. **hunteht,** *n.* [*ME., also honteth, < AS. huntath, huntath, also huntath, huntath, hunting, < huntian, hunt; see hunt, v.*] Hunting; the chase. *Rob. of Gloucester, p. 375.*

huntlite (hun'ti-lit), *n.* [Named after T. S. Hunt, an American scientist.] A silver arsenide occurring with metallic silver at Silver Islet in Lake Superior, Michigan.

hunting (hun'ting), *n.* [*< ME. hunting, honting, < AS. huntung, verbal n. of huntian, hunt; see hunt, v.*] 1. The pursuit of game; the art or practice of pursuing wild animals in any way for the purpose of capturing or killing them; the chase, either as a source of livelihood or as a recreation or field sport; absolutely, in England, fox-hunting; coursing.

In our time [twelfth century], . . . hunting and hawking are esteemed the most honourable employments, and most excellent virtues, by our nobility.
John of Salisbury, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 62.

My lords, a solemn hunting is in hand.
Shak., Tit. And., II. 1.

In one of these huntings they found me in the discovery of the head of the river of Chickahamania, where they slew my men, and took me prisoner in a Bogmire.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 134.

There being little plough-land, and few woods, the Vale is only an average sporting country, except for hunting.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 1.

2. In *change-ringing*, the operation of changing the order in which any bell in a peal is rung. See *hunt, v. t.* 3. *Syn. Shooting.* See *gunning*.

hunting-box (hun'ting-boks), *n.* In Great Britain, a small house intended to be occupied only during the hunting season. Such a house is commonly called *shooting-box* in the United States.

It was apparently originally erected as a *hunting-box* on the edge of the desert for the use of the Persian king.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 387.

hunting-cap (hun'ting-kap), *n.* A cap worn in the hunting-field, resembling a jockey-cap, but stiffer and harder.

One of those horsey-looking men who are to be found in all hunting-fields, who wear old breeches, . . . old hunting-caps.
Trollope, Eustace Diamonds, xxxvii.

hunting-case (hun'ting-kās), *n.* A watch-case having a hinged cover to protect the crystal, originally against accidents in hunting. See *hunting-watch*.

hunting-coat (hun'ting-kōt), *n.* A coat worn by huntsmen, usually of some distinctive color, as scarlet or green.

hunting-cog (hun'ting-kog), *n.* In *mach.*, an extra cog in that one of two cog-wheels which is thus cut with one tooth more than it would have if the numbers of teeth on the two wheels were to be in a certain ratio to each other. Thus, for example, if a shaft is required to revolve three times as fast as its driving-shaft, 72 and 24 are a pair of numbers for teeth that would effect this result; and such numbers would suit a watchmaker, one being a multiple of the other; but the millwright would add one tooth to the larger wheel (the *hunting-cog*), and thus obtain 73 and 24, which numbers are prime to each other and yet are very nearly in the desired ratio. In the pair of wheels whose numbers are so obtained, any two teeth which meet in the first revolution are distant by one in the second, by two in the third, and so on; so that one tooth may be said to *hunt* the other, whence the name. The object of adding the hunting-cog is to effect a change of contact between teeth in consecutive revolutions. (*Willis.*)

hunting-crop (hun'ting-krop), *n.* See *crop, 14*.

hunting-dog (hun'ting-dog), *n.* See *dog*.

Huntingdonian (hun-ting-dō'ni-an), *n.* *Eccles.*, a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, a denomination of Calvinistic Methodists in England and Wales, adherents of George Whitefield and Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707–91), after their separation from the Wesleyes. The sect is congregational in polity.

hunting-field (hun'ting-fēld), *n.* The place where a hunt is carried on.

The privates are from the classes which either possess or can borrow riding horses and subscribe a little money at a pinch; many of them are to be seen more or less often in the *hunting-field*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 168.

hunting-ground (hun'ting-ground), *n.* A place or region for hunting.

So to the *hunting-ground* he hies,
To chase till eve the forest-game.
Bryant, Legend of the Delawarees.

Happy hunting-grounds, the North American Indians' heaven.

hunting-horn (hun'ting-hörn), *n.* A simple horn used in hunting; a bugle. See *cut under horn*.

hunting-jug (hun'ting-jug), *n.* A jug or pitcher ornamented with dogs, horsemen, stags, etc., in relief.

hunting-knife (hun'ting-nif), *n.* A knife used in the chase, sometimes to kill the game, but more commonly to skin and cut it up. See *break, v. t.*, 12.

hunting-leopard (hun'ting-lep'ärd), *n.* The cheetah, *Gueparda jubata* or *Cynelurus jubatus* of India. See *cut under cheetah*.

hunting-seat (hun'ting-sēt), *n.* A residence temporarily occupied during the hunting season.

hunting-shirt (hun'ting-shért), *n.* A blouse or shirt worn by trappers and hunters, originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented. *Barlett*.

A light, figured, and fringed *hunting-shirt* of cotton covered his body, while leggings of deerakin rose to his knee.
J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, xl.

hunting-skiff (hun'ting-skif), *n.* A small boat used for hunting and fishing in rivers and lakes, of many sizes and styles.

hunting-song (hun'ting-sōng), *n.* A song sung in connection with hunting, or a composition of similar character. The melody generally introduces effects like the winding of a bugle-horn.

hunting-spider (hun'ting-spi'dér), *n.* Same as *hunter, 4*.

hunting-sword (hun'ting-sörd), *n.* A sword made expressly for use in the chase, to kill the game when it is brought to bay. In the middle ages the hunting-sword is often represented in pictures of the boar-hunt, stag-hunt, etc., as exactly like a war-sword and held in the same manner; but swords of special pattern were also made without a guard, or with a very small guard, one-edged and resembling a long knife.

hunting-tide (hun'ting-tid), *n.* The season of hunting; time of hunting.

All the old echoes hidden in the wall
Rang out like hollow woods at *hunting-tide*.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

hunting-watch (hun'ting-woch), *n.* A watch the glass or crystal of which is protected by a hunting-case or metallic cover.

hunting-whip (hun'ting-hwip), *n.* Same as *hunting-crop*. See *crop, 14*.

Frank . . . could see that the man was dressed for hunting, . . . and that he was driving the pony with a *hunting-whip*.
Trollope, Eustace Diamonds, xxxviii.

huntress (hun'tres), *n.* [*< ME. hunteresse; < hunter + -ess.*] A woman who hunts or follows the chase.

And therewithal Diane gau appere
With bowe in hond, right as an *huntress*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1489.

Hence had the *huntress* Dian her dread bow,
Fair silver-shafted queen.
Milton, Comus, l. 441.

hunt-sergeant (hun't'sär'jent), *n.* An officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period, having charge of the hunts for hostile Indians, which were carried on with hounds. *Acts and Resolves of Province of Massachusetts Bay* (ed. Goodell), I. 599.

huntsman (hunts'man), *n.*; pl. *huntsmen* (-men). [*< hunt's, poss. of hunt, n. t., + man.*] 1. One who hunts, or who practises hunting; a hunter.

Lyke as a *huntsman* after weary chase.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvii.

Go, bid the *huntsmen* wake them with their horns.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. The manager of a hunt; a man employed to take the entire charge of the hounds and to start or beat up and direct the pursuit of game.

huntsman's-cup (hunts'manz-kup'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, particularly *S. purpurea*, the pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower of peat-bogs.

huntsmanship (hunts'man-ship), *n.* [*< huntsman + -ship.*] The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a huntsman.

huntsman's-horn (hunts'manz-hörn'), *n.* A plant, *Sarracenia flava*, a native of the southern Atlantic States, having curious leaves resembling a hunter's horn; also, one of the leaves.

hunt's-up (hunts'up), *n.* [From the sentence "the hunt's up," i. e. the hunt is beginning, common in old songs and as a form of call.] The tune or call formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them; hence, in literature, something calculated to arouse.

The County Palatine
Is come this morning with a band of French,
To play him *hunt's-up* with a point of war.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

No sooner does the earth her flowery bosom brave,
At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring,
But *hunt's up* to the morn the feather'd sylvans sing.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 44.

So dreamy-soft the notes, so far away
They seem to fall, the horns of Oberon
Blow their faint *hunt's-up* from the good-time gone.
Lowell, To a Lady Playing on the Cithern.

huon-pine (hü'on-pin'), *n.* [*< huon, a native name, + pine.*] A tree of the yew family, *Dacrydium Franklinii*, found in Tasmania. It is 80 to 100 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference; the wood, which is light-yellow in color, marked with dark wavy lines, is much esteemed in boat-building and various other uses. It is the best Australian wood for carving.

hup¹, hupet, *n.* Middle English forms of *hip¹*.

hup², hupp², hupp², v. t. Middle English forms of *hip³*.

hurt, v. t. See *hurr*.

Hura (hü'rä), *n.* [NL., from a S. Amer. name.]

A genus of tropical American plants, belonging to the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotonææ*, and differing from all other plants of the order in its many-celled ovary. *H. crepitans*, the sand-box tree, is remarkable for the loud report with which its seed-vessel bursts, whence it is often called the *monkey's dinner-bell*. It is a large branching tree with glossy poplar-like leaves, inconspicuous dioecious flowers, and furrowed roundish fruits of the size of an orange.

huraulite, *n.* See *huraulite*.

hurcheon (hér'chon), *n.* A northern English and Scotch form of *urchin*.

hurdt, *n.* A Middle English form of *hoard¹*.

hurdac², hurdas², n. See *hurdice*.



Branch of Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

hurdet, *n.* [ME.: see *hurdle*.] Same as *hurdle*.

The castel become on a tyr al
Fro the tour to the outermeste wal,
Her houses brende and her *hurdys*.
Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 6125.

hurdelt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hurdle*.
hurden (hēr'dn), *a.* and *n.* [A var. of *harden*.] Same as *harden*. *Nares*.

Thou shalt lie in *hurden* sheets,
Upon a fresh straw bed.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

hurdicet, *n.* [ME., also *hurdace*, *hurdas*; < OF. *hurdis* (ML. *hurdicium*).] Same as *hurdle*, (*b*).

Fyghte payvesse one porte, payntede scheldes,
One hyndre *hurdaes* one highte helmede knyghtes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3627.

hurdicedt, *a.* [ME. *hurdeysed*; < *hurdice* + -ed.] Protected or fenced with a *hurdice*.

Poure were mene, and the fiftre was gret and high, and
well *hurdeysed* a-boute with-yune and with-oute.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

hurdis (hur'diz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] The loins; the crupper; the buttocks. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

His gawle tall, w' upward curl,
Hung owre his *hurdis* w' a swirl.
Burns, *Twa Dogs*.

hurdle (hēr'dl), *n.* [< ME. *hurdel*, *hyrdel*, pl. *hurdles*, *herdles*; < AS. *hyrdel*, a hurdle, dim. of **hord* or **hyrd*, ME. *hurde* (see *hurde*) = D. *horde* (see *hoard*) = OHG. *hurt*, MHG. *hurt*, G. *hürde*, a hurdle, a door (i. e. of wickerwork), = Icel. *hurð*, a hurdle, = Goth. *haurds*, a door, = L. *crates*, *cratis*, a hurdle (> ult. E. *crute*, *grate*, *q. v.*: see also *cradle* and *griddle*), = Gr. *κίρην*, *κίρως*, a fishing-basket, weel, *κίρρα*, wickerwork, a wicker shield (cf. *καρτάλλος*, a (woven) basket): cf. Skt. *√ kart*, spin, *chart*, bind, connect.] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars, rods, or narrow boards, crossing each other.

Clusters of ripe grapes we pack
In Vintage-time upon the *hurdles* back.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

The houses of the village, which are built round the inside of the Kane, are made of *hurdles*, covered with clay, and their fuel was dried cow dung.

Pucco, Description of the East, II. l. 129.
Specifically—(a) A sledge or frame on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.

Let false Audley
Be drawn upon an *hurdle* from the Newgate
To Tower-hill.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. l.

A sledge *hurdle* is allowed, to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement.

(b) In *fort.*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes, made usually of a rectangular shape, 5 or 6 feet by 3½ feet, and serving to render works firm or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defense of workmen against fireworks or stones.

They had made Trenches in the Ground three Foot deep, covering them with Twigs and *Hurdles*, where the English Horsemen were to pass.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 107.

(c) In *agri.*: (1) A frame usually made of wood, but sometimes of iron, for the purpose of forming temporary fences. When a fence is to be formed of hurdles, they are put down end to end, and fastened to the ground and to one another.

Straight they clap a *hurdle* for a gate
(In stead of hinges hanged on a With),
Which with a sleight both shuts and openeth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

He has put the gray suddenly and quite close to a *hurdle*-fence, that nobody but such a man would face.
Dr. J. Brown, John Leech.

(2) A space inclosed by hurdles; a fold. [Local.] (d) A kind of permanent mattress of willow or other branches, built on a river-bank and fastened down with short sticks, to prevent the wearing away of the bank by the current of the stream. (e) In *racine*, a bar or frame placed across a race-course at a certain height, in semblance of a fence, to be cleared by the contesting men or horses. (f) In *hat-making*, a grid or frame of wood or wire, in which a mass of felting-hair is placed to be bowed.

hurdle (hēr'dl), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *hurdled*, ppr. *hurdling*. [< *hurdle*, *n.*] To make, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve
In *hurdled* coes amid the field secure.
Milton, P. L., iv. 186.

hurdleman (hēr'dl-man), *n.*; pl. *hurdlemen* (-men). A man in charge of a hurdle or fold; specifically, a keeper of new-born lambs. [Australia.]

"Toothless, ragged old grannies," muttered the *hurdleman*.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, l. 260.

hurdle-race (hēr'dl-rās), *n.* A race in which the contestants (men or horses) are required to jump over hurdles or similar obstacles.

hurds (hērdz), *n.* Same as *hards*.

hurdy-gurdy (hēr'di-gēr'di), *n.* [A riming formula, appar. in imitative description of the sound of the instrument. Cf. *kirdy-girdy*.] 1. A mu-

sical instrument shaped somewhat like a lute, having four or more strings, two of which are tuned a fifth apart for the production of a drone-bass, and the other two in unison, but so arranged that they can be shortened by pressing finger-keys connected with an apparatus of tangents not unlike that of the clavichord. Additional strings, when present, are intended to reinforce the tone by sympathetic vibration. The strings are sounded by the revolution against them of a rosined wheel turned by a crank for the left hand. The keys are played by the right hand. The hurdy-gurdy is a rustic instrument, its tone being harsh and its artistic manipulation exceedingly limited. It is known to have existed in the ninth century, and was fashionable for a time in the eighteenth century, but is now played only by street musicians. A large variety called the *organistrum* was intended for two performers, one of whom simply turned the wheel. Other names are *lira rustica*, *ciella*, *rota*, and *bauernleier*.

The Italian boy delights all the ears of those who hear with his *hurdy-gurdy*.
W. Beant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 54.
Shall we debate the soul by liking things that can be ground out by *hurdy-gurdies*?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 961.

2. In California, a wheel moved by a jet of water issuing under pressure from a conical nozzle, and striking open buckets on the circumference of the wheel; an impact-wheel. The buckets were originally flat, but their shape has been modified in various ways, and materially improved.

3. A crank or windlass used by halibut-fishermen for hauling trawls in deep water where the strain is very heavy. It is rigged on one side of a dory: one man turns the crank while another stands aft and takes in the trawl.

hure, *r. and n.* A Middle English form of *hire*.

hure, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hure*, the hair of the head (of man or beast) (ML. *hura*, a cap).] 1. A cap.

Then set an old cherl in a blake *hure*.
Poet. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

2. In *her.*, the head of a boar, wolf, or bear, used as a bearing.

Hurea (hū-rē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hura* + -ea.] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*, proposed by Müller and adopted by De Candolle in 1868, typified by the genus *Hura*. The name is the *Hurida* of Baillon, 1858. Not employed by Bentham and Hooker, the genus *Hura* being placed by them in the tribe *Crotonaceae*. See cut under *Hura*.

hureaulite, *hureaulite* (hū-rō'lit), *n.* [< *Hureaux* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A rare phosphate of manganese and iron, occurring in small monoclinic crystals of a yellowish-brown to red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, in France, and at Branchville in Connecticut.

hureek (hū-rēk'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, said to render the milk of cows that feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

hurin (hū-rin), *n.* [< *Hura*, *q. v.*, + -in.] In *chem.*, an acrid crystallizable substance obtained from the juice of *Hura crepitans*.

hurk, *r. t.* [< ME. *hurken* = D. *hurken* = MLG. *hurken*, crouch, squat. In mod. use confused with **huckle* (cf. *huckle-bone*, -bane, for *huckle-bone*, *huckle-back* for *hucklebacked*), freq. of **huck* (= LG. *huken*), crouch: see *huckle*, *huckle-bone*, *hucklebacked*, *huckster*.] To crouch.

hurk, *n.* [< OF. *hurque*, *urque*, *orque*, var. of *hulque*, *hulke*, etc.: see *hulk*.] A sort of sailing vessel.

Furelio, a hulke, a *hurk*, a crayer, a lyter, or whirree or such vessel of burthen.
Florio.

hurkara (hēr-kar'ā), *n.* [Also *hircarrah*, *hurcurrah*, *hurkaru*, Hind. *harkara*, messenger, courier, scout, < *har*, every, + *kār*, work, business.] In India, a native messenger; a courier; a scout.

A *Hircarrah* came up and delivered him a letter from Colonel Baillie.
Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Munro, in *Gleig*, l. 26.

A large force of Mahrattas . . . advanced as far as *Hundra* Col when first descried by their *Hurecurrahs*.
Unpublished Records of Government for 1748-1767 (ed. Long).

hurkle (hur'kl), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *hurkled*, ppr. *hurkling*. [< ME. *hurklen*; freq. of *hurk*.] To crouch; squat; cower; stoop; nestle. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The hygeest hylle that *hurkled* on erthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 406.

hurl (hēr'l), *r.* [< ME. *hurlen*, rarely *horlen*, *hourlen*, a contr. form of, and used interchangeably with, *hurten*, dash against, strike forcibly, jostle, hurtle, intr. fall or rush violently: see *hurtle*. Cf. *hur*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To throw; fling; toss: without the idea of violent or impetuous motion.

A heavenly veil she *hurled*
On her white shoulders.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xiv. 150.

What sweeter yong man cometh prepared to this purpose, *hurling* of his garments, with a great voice he goeth into the midst.
Purphas, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

The Women make two kinds of Meale of certaine Rootes, which they vse in stead of Bread, which they doe not put, but *hurle*, into their mouthes without loose.

Purphas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

2. To throw with violence; send whirling or whizzing through the air; fling with great force.

I saw him wrestle with the great Dutchman, and *hurl* him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

To wield the sword, and *hurl* the pointed spear;
To stop or turn the Steed in full Career.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3†. To drag with violence.

To be *hurlet* with horses vpon hard stones,
And drawn as a dog & to dethe broght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1969.

4. Figuratively, to emit or utter with vehemence.

He *hurles* out vowes, and Neptune oft doth blesse.
Spenser, F. Q., i. iii. 32.

Wouldst thou not spit at me, and spurn at me,
And *hurl* the name of husband in my face?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven.
Milton, P. L., l. 609.

II. *intrans.* 1. To throw; fling; discharge a missile. [Obsolete or rare.]

If he . . . *hurl* at him by laying of wait. Num. xxxv. 20.

2†. To rush.

Then *hurlet* into howses all the hed knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12360.

3†. To fall or strike with violence.

Ho keppt the kyng, keat hym to ground,
Till his head with the hard yerthe *hurlet* full sore.
So faght that freike with hur fyne strenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10884.

4. To play at the game of hurling.

About the year 1775, the *hurling* to the goals was frequently played by parties of Irishmen, in the fields at the back of the British Museum.

R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

In *hurling* to the country, "two or three or more parishes agree to *hurl* against two or three other parishes."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

hurl (hēr'l), *n.* [< *hurl*, *r.*] 1. The act of throwing with violence.

Mountain on mountain thrown
With threatening *hurl*.
Congreve, Taking of Namur.

2†. Tumult; riot; commotion.

After this *hurl* the king was fain to flee.
Mir. for Mags., p. 364.

3. A scolding. [Scotch.]

She ga' me sic a *hurl* I never gat the like o't.
H. Blyde's Contract, p. 6.

hurl (hēr'l), *r.* [A var. of *whirl*, prob. due to confusion with *hurl*, throw: see *hurl* and *whirl*. Cf. comp. *hurlbat*, *hurlblast*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To whirl; turn round rapidly.—2†. To turn; twist.

He himself had *hurled* or crooked feet. *Fuller*.

3. To wheel; convey by means of a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

Sweet Fanny of Timmol! when first you came in
To the close little carriage in which I was *hurld*,
I thought to myself, if it were not a sin,
I could teach you the prettiest tricks in the world.
Moore, Fanny of Timmol.

II. *intrans.* 1. To whirl; turn rapidly; rush or dash. [Rare.]

They are men without al order in the field,
For they runne *hurling* on heapes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 239.

And Lancelot bode a little, till he saw
Which were the weaker; then he *hurld* into it
Against the stronger. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To be wheeled or conveyed in a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

If on a beastie I can speel,
Or *hurle* in a cartie.
Burns.

hurl (hēr'l), *n.* [< ME. *hurle*, a whirlpool; < *hurl*, *r.*] 1†. A whirlpool; whirling water.

The wavis of the wild see apone the wallis betes;
The pure populand *hurle* passis it umby.
King Alexander, p. 40.

2. Conveyance in a wheeled vehicle; a drive. [Scotch.]

What—if a frien' hire a chaise, and gie me a *hurl*, am I to pay the hire?
Galt, Sir Andrew Wyllie, l. 92.

hurl (hēr'l), *n.* [E. dial., contr. of *hurdle*: cf. *furl*, contr. of *furdle*.] A hurdle.

hurl (hēr'l), *n.* Same as *hurl*, 3.

hurlbat (hēr'bat), *n.* [A form of *whirlbat*, *q. v.*; < *hurl*, = *whirl*, + *bat*.] 1. A kind of club or cudgel, so called because whirled around the head. It does not appear that such a weapon was thrown.

Hurlbats having pikes of yron in the end, acldies.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 317.

Laying about him as if they had been fighting at *hurle-bata*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

2. A bat or club with a broad curved end used in one form of the game of hurling. *Strutt*.
hurlblast (hèr'l'blást), *n.* [A form of *whirlblast*, *q. v.*; < *hur*¹ + *blast*.] Same as *whirlblast*.

hurlbone (hèr'l'bôn), *n.* [A form of *whirlbone*, *q. v.*] Same as *whirlbone*.

hurler¹ (hèr'lér), *n.* [< *hur*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who hurls; especially, one who plays at hurling.

This cunning Shimei, a *hurler* of stones, as well as a raller.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnua*.

hurler² (hèr'lér), *n.* [< *hur*¹ + *-er*¹; = *whirler*, *q. v.*] One employed in carrying stones, peat, or other material on a wheelbarrow. [Scotch.]

hurley (hèr'li), *n.* [Cf. *hur*¹.] The game of hockey or hurling; also, the stick or club used in this game. [Ireland.]

The game of hockey is called *hurley* in Ireland; so *hurleys* are probably hockey-sticks. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 300.

hurley-house, *n.* See *hurly-house*.

hurling¹ (hèr'ling), *n.* [< ME. *hurlunge*, *hurlunge*; verbal *n.* of *hur*¹, *v.*] 1. A game in which opposite parties strive to hurl or force a ball through their opponents' goal, or to place it at one of two points in a district of country. As described by Carew in Cornwall in 1602, the former was called *hurling* to goal, and the latter (in which the people of the whole district took sides) *hurling* to the country. As played at the present time in Ireland, the game is the same as hockey.

Hurling was practised with a passionate enthusiasm.
Locky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., vii.

2†. *Strife*.

And therefore I pray you telle me now one,
Was ther any *hurling* in hande? *York Plays*, p. 428.

hurling² (hèr'ling), *n.* The young of the common perch. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

hurlment, *n.* [< *hur*¹ + *-ment*.] Confusion.
Davies.

King Edward, . . . discovering both this accident and the *hurlment* made by the change of place, slacks not to take advantage thereof. *Daniel*, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 200.

hurlwind (hèr'l'wind), *n.* [A form of *whirlwind*, *q. v.*; < *hur*¹ + *wind*.] An obsolete form of *whirlwind*.

Of times upon some fearful clap
Of thunder, straight a *hurlwind* doth arise
And lift the waves aloft.
Str. J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, xiv. 69.

hurly¹ (hèr'li), *n.* [See *hurly-burly*¹.] Tumult; bustle; confusion; hurly-burly. [Rare.]

Methinks I see this *hurly* all on foot.
Shak., K. John, III. 4.

For though we be here at *Burley*,
We'd be loth to make a *hurly*.
B. Jonson, *Gipsies Metamorphosed*.

hurly² (hèr'li), *n.* Same as *hurly-burly*².

hurly-burly¹ (hèr'li-bèr'li), *n.* [First in the 16th century; also written *hurle-burle*, *hurly-burle* (Sc. *hurly-burly*, assimilated to *hurly-skurry*); a varied redupl. of *hurly*¹, if that is not itself an abbr. of the compound, which may be considered a popular formation intended to suggest hurry and bustle.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Seeing the Englishmen to be oppressed with the warres and rapines of the cruell Danes, and all the land in a *hurle-burle*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 6.

Such a *hurly-burly* in country inns!
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, v.

hurly-burly² (hèr'li-bèr'li), *n.* [Also simply *hurly*.] The last; the lag; a term very commonly used among young people. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

hurlygush (hèr'li-gush), *n.* [< E. *hur*¹ = *whirl*, + *gush*.] The bursting out of water, as from a pond. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

hurly-hacket (hur'li-hak'et), *n.* [Also written *hurle*, *hurly-hacket*; origin obscure; referred by *Jamieson* to Sw. (dial.) *hurra*, whirl round, whizz (see *hurry*), + Sw. *halka*, slip. The first element seems to rest on E. *hur*¹.] 1. A small trough or sledge in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.—2. An ill-hung carriage: in contempt. [Scotch in both senses.]

"I never thought to have entered one o' the *hurly-hackets*," she said, as she seated herself, "and sit a like thing as it is—scarce room for two folks!"
Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xv.

hurlyhawkie (hur'li-hâ'ki), *n.* [< *hurly* (†) + *hawkie*, *hawkey*, a cow with a white face: see *hawkie*.] The call by which milkmaids use to call the cows home to be milked. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

hurly-house (hur'li-hous), *n.* [< *hurly* (cf. *hurly-hacket*) + *house*.] A large house so much in

disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state. Also spelled *hurley-house*. [Scotch.]

hurlet, *n.* See *hern*¹.

Huron¹ (hū'ron), *n.* [A F. form of an Amer. Ind. name.] 1. One of an Indian tribe, the northwestern member of the Iroquois family, living west to Lake Huron, which is named from them.—2. [I. c.] [< NL. *Huro*, after Lake Huron.] An Anglicized equivalent of the generic name *Huro*, applied by Cuvier to the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*. The systematic relations of the fish were misunderstood by Cuvier, on account of the imperfect state of the dorsal fin of the specimen examined by him.

huron² (hū'ron), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *furo* (n.), a ferret: see *ferret*¹.] A Spanish-American name of sundry animals of the family *Mustelidae*: specifically applied to the grison.

Huronian (hū-rō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Huron*¹ (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lake Huron, the central one of the chain of great lakes between the United States and British America. In geology the term is applied to a division of the azoic or archæan series, as indicated by the Canadian geologists. It is a lithological division exclusively, since it contains no fossils, so far as known. As used by the Canada Survey, the Huronian includes rocks in part eruptive, in part detrital, and in part segregated, and of various geological ages. The epithet has no satisfactory basis, and has been abandoned by most geologists.

huronite (hū'ron-it), *n.* [< *Huron* (Lake Huron) + *-ite*².] An impure kind of feldspar found in Canada. It probably belongs to the species anorthite.

hurrt, *hurrt* (hèr), *v. i.* [< ME. *hurren*, buzz; cf. Dan. *hurte*, buzz, hum, G. *hurren*, whirl, whirl; an imitative word: see *hurry* and *whir*.] 1. To hum; buzz.

Hurron (var. *hurryn*, *hurren*) or bombon, as bees or other lyke.
Prompt. Par.

2. To make a trilling or rolling sound; snarl.

It is the dog's letter and *hurrt* in the sound.
B. Jonson, *Eng. Grammar*.

hurrah, *hurra* (hō-rā' or hū-rā'), *interj.* [Vulgarly *hurra*, *hooray*; formerly also spelled *whurra*; < G. *hurra*, MHG. *hurra*, > also Dan. and Sw. *hurra*, Pol. and Bohem. *hurá*, *hurrah*; in another form *huzzah*, *huzza*, < G. *hussa*; like other exclamations, of indefinite origin, but it may be regarded as suggested by MHG. G. *hurren*, whirl, whirl: see *hurr*, *hurry*, *whir*.] An exclamation expressive of joy, praise, applause, or encouragement: sometimes used as a noun.

Coach. The same good man that ever he was.
Gard. Whurra! *Addison*, *The Drummer*, v. 1.

Hurrah, *hurrah*, *hurrah*, bravo!
Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, I. 2.

Hurrah's nest, a state of confusion and disorder. [Colloq., U. S.]

Here you've got our clock all to pieces, and have been keeping up a perfect *hurrah's nest* in our kitchen for three days.
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 81.

hurrah, *hurra* (hō-rā' or hū-rā'), *v.* [< *hurrah*, *hurra*, *interj.*] I. *intrans.* To utter a loud shout of acclamation, encouragement, joy, or the like.

II. *trans.* To receive or accompany with acclamation, or with shouts of joy; encourage by rounds of cheering.

hur-bur (hèr'bér), *n.* [Perhaps for **hur-dur*, < *hurds*, same as *hards*, + *bur*¹. Cf. *burdock*.] The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. [Eng.]

hurricane (hur'i-kān), *n.* [First at the end of the 16th century; also written *herocane* (the word being still often pronounced as if spelled **herricane*), and with a seeming Sp. term. *hurricane*, *herricano*, *hericano*, *hircano* (see *hurricane*), and sometimes *furicano* (simulating L. *furia*, fury), = D. *orkaan* (> Dan. Sw. *orkan*, G. *orkan*) = F. *ouragan* = It. *uracano* (and *oragano*, after the F.), < Sp. *huracan* = Pg. *furacão*, a hurricane, < Caribbean *hurakan* (Irving, "Life of Columbus," viii. 9, gives the accom. "Indian" forms *furicane* or *urican*), a hurricane.] 1. A storm of the intensest severity; a cyclone. Hurricanes prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and also in parts of China and the Chinese seas, where they are generally known as *typhoons*. Violent tempests, besides the unexpected *herocane*, which dashed all the endeavours of the best pilots.
Lady Alimony, iv. 1.

2. Any violent tempest, or anything suggestive of one.
Like a tempest down the ridges
Swopt the hurricane of steel.
Aytoun, *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, III.

3†. In the eighteenth century, a social party; a rout; a drum. [Slang.] = *Syn. Tempest*, etc. See *wind*².

hurricane-deck (hur'i-kān-dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

hurricaneot (hur-i-kā'nō), *n.* [See *hurricane*.] 1. Same as *hurricane*.

A small Catch perished at Sea, in a *hurricane*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 234.

I am possess'd
With whirlwinds, and each guilty thought to me is
A dreadful *hurricane*.
Massinger, *Unnatural Combat*, v. 2.

2. A waterspout.

Not the dreadful spout
Which shipmen do the *hurricane* call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dismy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

hurried (hur'id), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hurry*, *v.*] Done in a hurry; exhibiting hurry.

All this haste
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here.
Milton, P. L., v. 778.

hurriedly (hur'id-li), *adv.* In a hurried manner.

hurriedness (hur'id-nes), *n.* The state of being hurried.

hurrier (hur'i-ér), *n.* [< *hurry* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who hurries, urges, or impels.

Mars . . . (that horrid *hurrier* of men).
Chapman, *Iliad*, xvii.

2. One who draws a corf or wagon in a coal-mine. [Great Britain.]

hurrokt, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *orruck*, an oar.] An oar.

hurry (hur'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurried*, ppr. *hurrying*. [< ME. *horien* (found only once), *hurry*: a secondary form, perhaps akin to OSw. and Sw. dial. *hurra*, whirl round, whizz (dial. *hurr*, great haste, hurry), = Norw. *hurra*, whirl, whizz, thunder, = MHG. *hurren*, move quickly, G. *hurren*, whirl, whirl, *hurr* (*hurte*, adv., with a whirring noise); cf. Dan. *hurte*, hum, buzz, ME. *hurren*, E. *hurr*, buzz, *leel*. *hurr*, a great noise: see *hurr* and *whir*, the last word well combining the two notions of rapid motion and buzzing sound.] I. *trans.* 1. To hasten; urge forward or onward; impel to greater rapidity of movement or action.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy the cravings of it.
South.

Sir Edward, who had been going with great composure, *hurried* his steps a little.
Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xxxiii.

2. To impel to violent or thoughtless action; urge to confused or imprudent activity.

And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Would they, wise Clarion, were not *hurried* more
With covetise and rage. *B. Jonson*, *Sad Shepherd*, I. 2.

3. To draw, as a corf or wagon, in a coal-mine. [Great Britain.] = *Syn.* 1. *Hasten*, *Hurry* (see *hasten*, *v. i.*); precipitate.—2. To flury.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or act with haste.

Ere yet it [the storm] came, the traveller urg'd his steed,
And *hurried*, but with unsuccessful speed.
Couper, *Truth*, I. 245.

Hope bids them *hurry*, fear's chain makes them slow.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 8.

2. To move or act with undue haste or with precipitation.

Nature never *hurries*: atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work.
Emerson, *Farming*.

= *Syn.* *Hasten*, *Hurry*. See *hasten*, *v. i.*
hurry (hur'i), *n.*; pl. *hurries* (-iz). [< *hurry*, *v.*] 1. The act of hurrying. (a) The act of making haste; rapid movement or action; also, urgency; bustle; haste.

This place is full of charge, and full of *hurry*;
No part of sweetness dwells about these cities.
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, v. 3.

This way of life is recommended . . . in such a manner as disposes the reader for the time to a pleasing forgetfulness, or negligence of the particular *hurry* of life in which he is engaged.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 264.

It was curious to see the footmen picking up stones in a great *hurry* to throw with their slings, which they have always tied about their waists.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. I. 145.

(b) Excessive haste; precipitation; hence, agitation; confusion.

The present peace
And quietness o' the people, which before
Were in wild *hurry*. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 4.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought.
Addison.

The *hurry* of spirits, occasioned by too many visitors, rendered her feverish. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 181.

2. A timber staging with spouts running from it, used in loading vessels with coal. [Great Britain.]—3. In *dram. music*, a tremolando passage for violins or tympani in connection with an exciting situation. [Colloq.]

The wrongful heir comes in to two bars of quick music (technically called a *hurry*), and goes on in the most shocking manner. *Dickens*, *Sketches* (Greenwich Fair). = *Syn.* 1. *Haste* (see *hasten*, *v. i.*), *flurry*, *dutler*.

hurry-burry

hurry-burry (hur'í-bur'í), *n.* Same as *hurly-burly*. [Scotch.]

hurry-durry (hur'í-dur'í), *a.* [A varied redupl. of *hurry*.] Rough; hasty. *Davies*.

'Tis a *hurry-durry* blade: dost thou remember after we had tugged hard the old leaky long-boat to save his life, when I welcomed him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog?

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

hurry-scurry, hurry-scurry (hur'í-skur'í), *n.* and *a.* [*< hurry + scurry*, in sense associated with *hurly-burly*, *Sc. hurry-burry*, etc.] *I. n.* Fluttering haste; swift disorderly movement. [Colloq.]

They lock'd the bower, they lit the torch,

'Twas *hurry-scurry* a'.

Young Child Dyring (Child's Ballads, IV. 268).

Sometimes his crew would be heard dashing along past the farm-houses at midnight, with whoop and halloo, . . . and the old dames, startled out of their sleep, would listen a moment till the *hurry-scurry* had clattered by.

Ireving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. a. Rushing headlong; disorderly.

"I hope it is in good plain verse," said my uncle—"none of your *hurry-scurry* anapaests, as you call them, in lines which sober people read for plain heroics."

Clough, Dipsychus, Prolog.

hurry-scurry, hurry-scurry (hur'í-skur'í), *adv.* [*< hurry-scurry*, *a.*] Confusedly; in a bustle.

Run *hurry-scurry* round the floor,

And o'er the bed and tester clamber.

Gray, Long Story.

hurse-skin (hurs'skin), *n.* [*< hurs* (?) (origin not ascertained) + *skin*.] Shagreen prepared from fish-skins, used for making covers for surgical instruments, etc. *McElrath, Com. Diet.*

hurst (hért), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hirst*; *< ME. hurst, hirst*, *< AS. hyrst*, a grove, a wood, found only in place-names, as *Hyrt*, now *Hurst*, in Kent, *Thornhyrst*, *Thornhurst*, *Begethornhyrst*, *Hawthornhurst*, etc.; = MD. *horscht*, *horst* = MLG. *horst*, *hurst*, *host* = OHG. *MHG. hurst*, *horst*, a grove, a thicket, G. *horst*, a cluster, heap, mass, an aery, a sand-bank. Origin uncertain; Skeat connects it with *hurdle*, as if an 'interwoven thicket'.] *I. A wood or grove*: now used chiefly in local names, as *Hurst*, *Hazlehurst*, *Lyndhurst*, etc. See the etymology.

The courteous Forest show'd

So just conceiv'd joy, that from each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been *hurst*,
The Sylvans in their songs their mirthful meeting tell.

Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 187.

He turned to where a daisied footpath, leaving the bridge on the farther side of the highway, wound under the oaks and alders of the *hurst*.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 15.

2. The husk or frame of a run of millstones. *E. H. Knight*.—**3.** The ring of the helve of a trip-hammer, which supports the trunnions. *E. H. Knight*.—**4.** A sand-bank near a river; also, a shallow in a river. [Scotch.]

At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or *hurst* that lay on the margin of the river.

State, Leslie of Powis, etc., p. 62. (*Jamieson*.)

hurst-beech (hért'bēch), *n.* The hornbeam, *Carpinus Betulus*. Also called *horst* or *horse-beech*. See *cut* under *Carpinus*.

hurt (hért), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurt*, formerly also *hurted*, ppr. *hurting*. [*< ME. hurten, hirten, hyrtten*, *horten* (pret. *hurte*, *herte*, pp. *hurt*, *hirt*, or *hurted*, *hirted*), knock, hit, dash against, injure, hurt, intr. stumble (the alleged AS. **hyrt*, *hurt*, belongs to ME.), *< OF. hurtier, heurter*, F. *heurter*; cf. Pr. *urtar*, *hurtar* = It. *urtare* (ML. *hortare*, *ortare*), push, thrust, knock, hit, dash against; MD. *horten*, *hurten*, knock, dash against, D. *horten*, jolt, shake, = MLG. LG. *hurt-en*, push, = MHG. *hurten*, dash against, *hurt*, a knock, hit, push (> *hurtee*, *hurteclich*, G. *hurtig* = Dan. Sw. *hurtig*, quick, nimble); all prob. from OF., and that of Celtic origin: W. *hyrddu*, ram, push, impel, butt, make an assault, *herdd*, push, thrust, butt, < W. *herdd*, pl. *hyrddod*, = Corn. *hordh*, later *hor*, a ram (cf. Manx *heurin*, a he-goat); cf. E. *ram*, *v.*, knock, push, thrust, now used without direct reference to the noun *ram* (the animal); but the Celtic words, verb and noun, may have come from a root meaning 'push, thrust.' Hence freq. *hurtle* and its contr. form *hurtl*: see *hurtle* and *hurtl*.] **I. trans.** 1. To knock, hit, or dash against, so as to wound or pain; inflict suffering upon. (a) To injure physically; give physical pain to; wound.

Challenge me the count's youth to fight with him; *hurt* him in eleven places.

Shak., T. N., III. 2.

My heart is turned to stone; I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand.

Shak., Othello, IV. 1.

I am afraid he is *hurt* very sadly.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 273.

Hurt in his first tilt was my son, Sir Torre,

And so, God wot, his shield is blank enough.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(b) To give mental pain to; wound or injure in mind or feelings; grieve; distress.

Hence satire rose, that just the medium hit,

And heals with morals what it *hurts* with wit.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 262.

The plant he meant grew not far off,

And felt the sneer with scorn enough;

Was *hurt*, disgusted, mortified,

And with asperity replied.

Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

2. In general, to do harm or mischief to; affect injuriously; endamage.

There *hurte*th you noo thyng but youre conceyte:

Be luge youre self, for soo shal ye it fynde.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

They're be the charge, that speke so large,

In *hurtynge* of my name.

Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).

Be not offended; for it *hurts* not him

That he is lov'd of me. *Shak., All's Well*, I. 3.

The Elizabeth Dorcas . . . having a long passage, and being *hurt* upon a rock at Scilly, and very ill victualled, she lost sixty passengers at sea.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 162.

II. intrans. 1. To cause injury, harm, or pain of any kind, mental or physical.

Which sacrament or sign, though it seem superfluous, . . . yet as long as the signification bode, it *hurts* not.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

They shall not *hurt* nor destroy in all my holy mountain.

Isa. xl. 9.

Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight, and *hurt* not.

Shak., Tempest, III. 2.

2. To rush with violence.

The bore anoone *hurt*ed to hym and ranne fast toward the Erle.

Quoted in *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 235.

hurt (hért), *n.* [*< ME. hurt, hurte*, a hurt, injury, *< OF. hurt, heurt*, F. *hurt*, m. (OF. also *hurte*, *heurte*, f.), = It. *urto* (cf. MHG. *hurt* = D. *hurt*, *hort*), a knock, hit, blow, bruise; from the verb.] An injury, especially one that gives physical or mental pain, as a wound, bruise, insult, etc.; in general, damage; impairment; detriment; harm.

Thet smotte hym full smertely that the bloode oute braste, That all his hyde in *hurth* was hastily hidde.

York Plays, p. 427.

In hys iaw bare a *hurt* ful of pain

Off a youn, which al hys life bare ful sighty.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1228.

That which he willett by occasion, is also to his own good. For how should God will *hurt* to himself?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Nothing doth more *hurt* in a State than that cunning men pass for wise.

Bacon, Cuning (ed. 1887).

Get him to bed, and let his *hurt* be look'd to.

Shak., T. N., v. 1.

= *Syn. Harm, Mischief*, etc. See *injury*.

hurt (hért), *n.* [Also in comp. *hurtberry*, short for *hurtberry*: see *hurtberry*, *hurtleberry*. In the heraldic use only in pl. *hurts*, *hurts*, and appar. a different word (identical with *hurtl*, *n.*, though confused, as the extracts show, with *hurt*2, a huckleberry, except in *hurtberry*), *< OF. *heurtes*, small azure balls; teamed (in heraldry) *hurts* on men and tongue-moles on women" (Cotgrave): see *hurtl*, *n.*] 1. The huckleberry, particularly *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

Cape Cod . . . is only a headland of high hills, overgrown with shrubby Pines, *hurts*, and such trash, but an excellent harbour for all weathers.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 194.

There are three sorts of *hurts*, or huckleberries, upon bushes from two to ten feet high.

Beverly, Virginia, II. ¶ 13.

2. In *her.*, a roundel azure, representing the huckleberry.

Nothing more have I to observe of these berries save that the antient and martial family of the Baskervills in Herefordshire give a cheveron betwixt three *hurts* proper for their arms.

Fuller, Worthies (ed. Nichols), I. 271.

hurt3. Contracted third person singular indicative present for *hurte*th. *Chaucer*.

hurtberry (hért'ber'í), *n.*; pl. *hurtberries* (-iz). Same as *hurt*2, 1.

Hurtberries, a Latin *Vaccinia*, most wholesome to the stomach, but of a very astringent nature: so plentiful in this shire that it is a kind of harvest to poor people.

Fuller, Worthies (ed. 1811), II. 271.

hurter (hért'ed), *a.* In *her.*, same as *hurt*.

hurter1 (hért'tér), *n.* [*< hurtl* + -er1.] One who or that which *hurts*.

Do not you breed too great an expectation of it among your friends; that's the *hurter* of these things.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

My heart, my heart! and yet I bless the *hurter*.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, I. 1.

hurter2 (hért'tér), *n.* [Also written *hurtoir*; *< F. heurtoir*, a knocker, *< heurter*, knock: see *hurtl*.] 1. *Milit.*: (a) A beam placed at the

husband

lower end of a platform to prevent the wheels of a gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. (b) A wooden or iron piece bolted to the top rails of a gun-carriage, either in front or in the rear (in the latter case called a *counter-hurter*), to check its motion.—**2.** In a vehicle: (a) The shoulder of an axle, against which the hub strikes. (b) A reinforcing piece on the shoulder of an axle.

hurtful (hért'fúl), *a.* [*< hurtl* + -ful.] Tending to hurt or impair; injurious; mischievous; causing harm or damage.

The Tygre, which being hungry is very *hurtful*, being full will flee from a Dogge. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 335.

A good principle not rightly understood may prove as *hurtful* as a bad.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, ix.

= *Syn.* Disadvantageous, detrimental, harmful, prejudicial, deleterious, baneful, unwholesome, pernicious, noxious, destructive.

hurtfully (hért'fúl-i), *adv.* In a hurtful manner; injuriously.

hurtfulness (hért'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtful or detrimental; injuriousness.

hurtle1 (hért'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hurtled*, ppr. *hurting*. [*< ME. hurtlen, hurtelen*, sometimes *hortelen*, knock, dash against, dash, throw, hurl; intr., dash, rush, or fall with violence; freq. of *hurten*, dash against, etc., *hurt*; contr. *hurten*, dash, hurl: see *hurtl* and *hurtl*.] **I. trans.** 1. To dash, push, or knock violently; throw or hurl.

And he him *hurte*th with his horse adoun.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1758.

If by hatred a man *hurte*th ethir schoweth (or shoveth) a man.

Wyclif, Num. xxxv. 20 (Purv.).

2. To move about with violence or impetuosity; whirl round; brandish.

His harmefull club he gan to *hurtle* hie.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 42.

II. intrans. To rush violently and noisily; move rapidly and impetuously; go swiftly with a whirling, clashing, or clattering sound.

Whan thei made here menstracie eche man wende (thought),

That heuen hastill & erthe schuld *hurte* to-gader.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5013.

A strong man *hurte*th agens a strong man.

Wyclif, Jer. xli. 12 (Purv.).

The noise of battle *hurte*th in the air,
Horses do neigh, and dying men did groan.

Shak., J. C., II. 2.

Together *hurte*th both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vi. 41.

The great war-eagle,
Master of all fowls with feathers,
Screamed and *hurte*th through the heavens.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.

hurtle2, *n.* [A var., in a fig. use, of *whurtle*, *whortle*, a whortleberry: see *whortle*.] A pimple or wart.

Upon whose palmes such warts and *hurtells* rise,
As may in poulder grate a nutmegge thick.

Silkevernes and their Flies (1599).

hurtleberry (hért'l-ber'í), *n.*; pl. *hurtleberries* (-iz). [A dial. var. of *whurtleberry*, *whortleberry*, q. v. Shortened *hurtberry*, *hurt*2, q. v., and corrupted *huckleberry*, q. v.] Same as *huckleberry*.

hurtless (hért'les), *a.* [*< hurtl* + -less.] 1.

Inflicting no injury; harmless; innoxious.

Been murderers of so much paper,
Or wasted many a *hurtless* taper.

B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

Her [Nature's] fearless visitings, or those
That came with soft alarm, like *hurtless* light
Opening the peaceful clouds.

Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

2. Having received no injury; unharmed.

hurtlessly (hért'les-li), *adv.* Without harm.

Both with brave breaking should *hurtlessly* have performed that match.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

hurtlessness (hért'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hurtless; harmlessness. [Rare.]

The maids . . . hoping that the goodness of their intention, and the *hurtlessness* of their sex, shall excuse the breach of the commandment. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, III.

hurtsickle (hért'sik'l), *n.* [*< hurtl* + obj. sickle.] The *Centaurea Cyanus*, or bluebottle: so named with reference to the difficulty of cutting it down. [Eng.]

hurty (hért'ti), *a.* [*< F. heurté*, pp. of *heurter*, knock: see *hurtl*.] In *her.*, strewed with hurts, without regard to number; semé of hurts.

Also *hurt*ed.

hus, *n.* A Middle English form of *house*1.

husband (huz'band), *n.* [*< ME. husbonde, housbonde, hosebondé, hosbondé*, -bond (rarely ending in -bande, -band, which is etym. incorrect), the master of the house, a married man in relation

to his wife, a tiller of the ground, < AS. *hūs-bōnda*, *hūs-bōnda*, the master of a house (a fem. form *hūs-bōndi*, the mistress of a house, appears to occur in one passage, in dat. pl. *hūs-bōndum*) (= Icel. *hūs-bōndi*, the master of a house, a married man, = Sw. *husbonde* = Dan. *husbonde*, *husbond*, master, husband), < *hūs*, house, + *bōnda*, *būnda*, orig. with long vowel *bōnda*, *būnda*, the master or head of a family, a householder, a married man (> ME. *bonde*, a householder, a man of inferior condition, > E. *bond*², *bondman*, *bondage*, etc., which, by confusion with *bōnd*¹, have taken on an implication of servitude), orig. a contr. of AS. *būende* (= Icel. *bōndi*, contr. of *būandi*, *bōandi*), dwelling, ppr. of *būan* = Icel. *būa*, dwell: see *bond*², *bondman*, etc., *boor*, *bower*¹, *bower*², *big*², *bel*¹. *Husband* thus means lit. 'house-dweller,' i. e. householder. According to a popular etymology, it is sometimes explained as *house*¹ + *band*¹. 1†. The master of a house; the head of a family; a householder.

The *husbonds* that is wis warneth his hus.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 247.

2. A man joined in marriage to a woman, who bears the correlative title of *wife*.

Sche was a worthy woman al hire lyfe,
Husbondes at chirohe dore sche hadde tyfe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 460.

And when the woman herde hem so sey, she was
abaisshed, and seide, . . . "but I be-seche yow telle it
not my *husbonde*, for than he wolde me ale."
Merlin (E. E. T. 8.), l. 34.

The law appointeth no man to be an *husband*; but if a
man have betaken himself unto that condition, it giveth
him then authority over his own wife.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

See my guardian, her *husband*. Unfashionable as the
word is, it is a pretty word: the house-band that ties all
together: is not that the meaning?
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 375.

3†. A tiller of the ground; a husbandman.

Bootes, cocurs, myttens mot we were;
For *husbonds* and hunters all this goode is.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 43.

But loke ye do no *husbonds* harme
That tyllith with his plough.
Lyell, *Genes of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 46).

In those fields
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground
Shall find, all fret with rust, both pikes and shields.
Hakewill.

4. A manager of property; one who has the
care of another's belongings or interests; a
steward; an economist. [Archaic.]

He took measure
Of his dear time like a most thrifty *husband*.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambola, III. 1.

Those are the best *husbands* of any Saluages we know:
for they provide Corne to seme them all the yeare, yet
spare.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 64.

The Lord Treasurer Cranfeld, a good *husband* of the
entrates (revenues) of the Exchequer.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, l. 83.

5. A polled tree; a pollard: so called in hu-
morous allusion to the traditional bald head of
husbands with energetic wives. [Prov. Eng.]

That all trees called Pollengiers or *Husbords* (read *hus-
bonds*), and all other trees at the time of the Trepass, etc.
Heydon and Smith's Case, 13 Coke, 67.

Ship's husband, a man who has the care of a ship or
ships in port; one who oversees the general interests of a
ship or a line of ships, as berthing, provisioning, repairing,
entering and clearing, etc.

The *ship's husband* he was looking over the papers, and
"What's this?" says he, "how come the ship to run up a
tailor's bill?"
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 159.

husband (huz'band), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *husbonden*,
< *husbonde*, the master of a house: see *husband*.]

1. To manage or administer carefully and fru-
gally; use to the best advantage; economize:
as, to *husband* one's resources.

Let us therefore *husband* time in which we may gain
eternity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 366.

The Dutch frugally *husband* out their pleasures.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii.

2†. To till, as land; cultivate; farm.

A pitte in it, for wyne white and rede
That over renne of Ignorant kepyng,
To make is oon goode poynte of *husbondyng*.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 18.

Sonne also of the Sunne and Moone, who . . . created
the Progenitors of the present Indians, and taught them
to *husband* the earth and the trees.
Purchar, Pilgrimage, p. 880.

The Natural Woods on the South-west side the House
are well *husbanded*, and cut into small and bigger Alleys,
to save the Trees.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 196.

3. To provide with a husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so *husbanded*?
Shak., J. C., II. 1.

I am not so set on wedlock as to choose
But where I list, nor yet so amorous
That I must needs be *husbanded*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, II. 2.

4. To engage or act as a husband to; figura-
tively, to assume the care of or responsibility
for; accept as one's own.

That were the most, if he should *husband* you.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

Nor should I deem it wise in me to *husband* a doctrine
on this or any other palpably unprovable proposition.
H. H. Bancroft, Central America, I. 318.

husbandable (huz'ban-da-bl), *a.* [*<* *husband* +
-able.] Capable of being husbanded, or man-
aged with economy. [Rare.]

husbandage (huz'ban-dāj), *n.* [*<* *husband* +
-age.] Naut., the allowance or commission of
a ship's husband for attending to business mat-
ters in the interest of the ship.

husband-field (huz'band-fēld), *n.* A cultivated
field.

Some swamp obscure,
That poisons the glad *husband-field* with dearth.
Scott, Don Roderick, The Vision, l. 89.

husbandhood (huz'band-hūd), *n.* [*<* *husband* +
-hood.] The state of being a husband.

husband-land (huz'band-land), *n.* [*<* *husband* +
-land.] Formerly, a virgate equivalent to
two oxgangs; a yard-land; in Scotland, twenty-
six acres—that is, as much as could be tilled
with a plow or mowed with a scythe by the
husbandman.

In my note on rating by the oxgang (North Riding Rec-
ords, III. 178) I have supplied proof that, among the va-
rious other specific names for the divers ranks in society
as it existed down to the first half of the seventeenth cen-
tury, the appellation husbandman still distinguished the
man of the class next below the yeoman, and that he was
literally the holder of the orthodox *husband-land* consist-
ing of two oxgangs.
J. C. Atkinson, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 363.

husbandless (huz'band-less), *a.* [*<* *husband* +
-less.] Destitute of a husband.

His children fatherless,
And *husbandless* his wife,
May wand'ring begg.
Sir P. Sidney, Pa. cix.

husbandly (huz'band-li), *a.* and *adv.* [*<* *hus-
band* + -ly¹.] 1. *a.* 1. Like a (good) husband.

Nor is it manly, much less *husbandly*,
To expiate any frailty in your wife
With churlish strokes.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambola, v. 1.

2. Frugal; thrifty. [Rare.]

In. I'll turn 'em into money.
Qu. That's thy most *husbandly* course, I' faith, boy.
Chapman, May-Day, l. 2.

Upon the whole do find that the late times, in all their
management, were not more *husbandly* than we.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 127.

II. *adv.* Frugally; economically. [Rare.]

The noble client reviewed his bill over and over, for
however moderately and *husbandly* the cause was man-
aged, he thought the sum total a great deal too much for
the lawyers.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, l. 86.

husbandman (huz'band-man), *n.*; pl. *husband-
men* (-men). [*<* ME. *husbondman*, *husbondman*,
householder; *<* *husband* + *man*.] 1†. The mas-
ter of a house; the head of a family.

Syk lay the *husbondman* whos that the place is.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 60.

Thei [maidens] lat lyzt be *husbondmen*,
When thei at the ball rene;
Thei cast hyr love to gong men.
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 27.

2. A farmer; a tiller of the soil; one engaged
in agriculture.

And Noah began to be an *husbandman*, and he planted
a vineyard.
Gen. ix. 20.

The royal *husbandman* appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd,
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,
And bless'd th' obedient field.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalia.

3†. A husband of property; an economist.

He was an excellent *husbandman*, but had resolved not
to exceed such a degree of wealth.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

husbandry (huz'band-ri), *n.* [*<* ME. *husbond-
rie*, *husbonderie*, *husbondrie*, domestic econ-
omy, agriculture (> AF. *husbondrie*, *husbonderie*,
marriage); *<* *husband* + -ry.] 1. Management
of domestic affairs; domestic economy; frugal-
ity; thrift.

Allas to the buttrey dore ther be xij. sundrye keyes in
xij. [men's] hands, wherein synthe to be small *husband-
rye*.
M.S. Cotton, quoted in Piers Plowman's Crede
[(E. E. T. 8.), notes, p. 38.]

For litel was hire catel and hire rente;
By *husbondrye* of such as God hire sente
Sche fond hireself, and eek hire doughtren tuo.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 8.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;
Their candles are all out.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 1.

5th. This day, not for want, but for good *husbandry*, I
sent my father, by his desire, six pair of my old shoes,
which fit him, and are good.
Pepys, Diary, III. 318.

2. The business of a husbandman or farmer;
farming; agriculture.

In thinges IIII alle *husbondrie* mot stande:
In water, aler, in lande, and governance.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 2.

Seths Sons, knowing Nature soberly,
Content with little, fell to *Husbandry*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Ark.

So far as one could judge from looking over the fields,
Norwegian *husbandry* is yet in a very imperfect state, and
I suspect that the resources of the soil are not half de-
veloped.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 248.

3. The product of husbandry or of cultivated
soil. [Poetical.]

Alas! she [Peace] hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Bailiff in husbandry. See *bailiff*.—**Garden husband-
ry**. See *garden*.—**Patrons of Husbandry**. See *grange*, 4.

huscarl, *n.* See *house-carl*.

husel, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of
houset.

hush (hush), *v.* [*<* ME. *hushen*, *hussen*, *hoschen*,
only in the pp. *hussht*, *hust*, *hoscht*, *hust*, and
whist (> mod. E. *whist*, *a.*) = LG. *hussen*, dim.
hüsseken, *inhüsseken*, lull (children) to sleep: cf.
hüschen, *hüsken*, swing, rock, *hüsse-busse*, a lul-
laby, MHG. *husch*, an interj. to denote shiver-
ing, G. *husch*, quick! at once! (also translated
'hush!'), > G. *hüschen* (colloq.), slip off, van-
ish, = Dan. *hysse*, *v.*, *hush*, *hys!* interj., *hush!*
Ult. imitative, the forms 'sh', 'ss', *hush*, and, with
a final check, 'sh', 'st', *hushst*, *hust*, *whist*, be-
ing sibilations requiring the least muscular ef-
fort and admitting of the faintest utterance:
see *hist*¹, *husht*, 'sh', 'st', *whist*.] I. *trans.* 1. To
reduce to silence; make still or quiet; check
or suppress the sound of.

My lord would speak, my duty *hushes* me.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the ground.
Bryant, A Summer Ramble.

With wide wing
The fork-tailed restless kite sailed over her,
Hushing the twitter of the linnet near.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

2. To appease; allay; calm, as commotion or
agitation.

It [retirement] . . . *hushes* and lays asleep those trou-
blesome passions which are the great disturbers of our re-
pose and happiness.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

All her fears were *hush'd* together. Cowper, A Fable.

3. In *mining*, to clear off (the soil and surface
dirt), in order to expose the bed-rock, so that it
can be ascertained whether there are indica-
tions of a vein or metalliferous deposit. [Not
used in the U. S.].—To *hush* up, to suppress men-
tion or discussion of; procure silence concerning; keep
unmentioned or concealed.

When the plague begins in many places and they cer-
tainly know it, they command silence and *hush* it up.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 277.

This matter is *hushed* up, and the servants are forbid to
talk of it.
Pope.

II. *intrans.* To be still; be silent or quiet;
make no noise.

At these strangers' presence every one did *hush*.
Spenser.

To *hush* up, to be silent; cease; hold one's tongue. [Col-
loq.]

We passed out, Greene following us with loud words,
which brought the four sailors to the door, when I told
him to *hush* up, or I would take him prisoner.
W. T. Sherman, Memoirs, I. 37.

hush (hush), *interj.* [Partly interj., partly impv.
of *hush*, *v.*] Forbear; be still; hush; attend.

Hush! here comes Antony. Shak., A. and C., l. 2.

"My sister." "Comely too, by all that's fair,"
Said Cyril. "'O *hush*, *hush!*'" and she began.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

Alicia gave him a warning look to stop him, and Russell
Penton put forth his hand with an impressive *hush!*
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxiii.

hush (hush), *n.* [*<* *hush*, *v.*] A state of still-
ness; profound quiet.

It is the *hush* of night. Byron, Child Harold, III. 86.

As an unbroken *hush* now reigned again through the
whole house, I began to feel the return of slumber.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

It broke the desert's *hush* of awe,
A human utterance sweet and mild.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

hush (hush), *a.* [*<* *hush*, *v.* Earlier *husht*, *q. v.*]
Silent; still; quiet.

The bold wind speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

Walked through the House, where most people mighty
hush, and, methinks, melancholy. I see not a smiling
face through the whole Court. Pepys, Diary, II. 418.

hushaby

hushaby (hush'ā-bī), *interj.* [*< hush + -aby, a mere termination, as in lullaby, rockaby.*] Hush: a word used in lulling children to sleep.

Hushaby (var. *rockaby*), baby, in the tree-top.
Nursery rhyme.

hushaby (hush'ā-bī), *a.* [*< hushaby, interj.*] Tending to quiet or lull. *Eclectic Rev.*

hush-bagaty (hush'bag'ā-tī), *n.* [*< Cf. husk².*] The lump-fish or sea-owl, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. Also called *hush-paddle*. See *cut* under *Cyclopterus*. Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, I. 181.

hushel (hush'el), *n.* An old, worn-out person or implement. [*Scotch.*]

The Galloway hushel. *Carlyle, in Froude.*

hushert, *n.* An obsolete form of *usher*.

hush-money (hush'mun'ī), *n.* A bribe to procure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure.

A dexterous steward, when his tricks are found, Hush-money sends to all the neighbours round.
Swift.

hush-paddle (hush'pad'l), *n.* Same as *hush-bagaty*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

husht (husht), *a.* [*< ME. husht, hoscht, hust, huyst, whist, in form pp. of husshen, hush, v., but partly interjectional: see the quotations, and husht, interj., hush, hush¹, whist¹, etc.*] Still; silent; whist; hushed.

I your moder am withoute lese;
But ye must kepe this mater husht and pece.
Geoffrey Chaucer (E. E. T. S.), I. 320.

Agad, I'm in Love up to the Ears. But I'll be discreet, and husht.
Congreve, Old Bachelor, iv. 10.

husht (husht), *interj.* [*< ME. husht, etc.: see husht, a., and cf. hush, interj.*] Hist; whist.

Cla. What are you, pray? what are you?
Rod. Husht—a friend, a friend.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, I. 3.

Husht! My brother, sir, for want of education, sir, somewhat nodding to the boor, the clown.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

hushtly, *adv.* [*< husht, a., + -ly².*] Silently; mutely.

Verely I shal then speake vnto you hushtlic and without wordes, but I shal speake assured and manifest thinges if so bee ye aske them. *J. Udall, On John xvi.*

hushtness, *n.* [*< husht, a., + -ness.*] Silence; stillness.

A generall hushtness hath the world possest.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

husk¹ (husk), *n.* [*< ME. husk, huske = Norw. husk = Sw. dial. husk, höske = Dan. dial. hösken; prob. for orig. *husk = MD. hulsche = MHG. hulsche, hulsche, a husk, hull, a later form (with orig. term. -s, -se, conformed to -sch, -sche, AS. -sc, E. -sh) of MD. hulze, D. hulze = OHG. hulsa, MHG. hulze, hülse, G. hülse, a husk, hull; the same, with added term., as AS. hulu, E. hull²: see hull².*] 1. The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; the glume, epicarp, rind, or hull; in the United States, specifically, the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn.



Husk of Indian Corn, stripped down about the ear.

Wherein the acorn cradled.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2.

The seed, to shut the wastefull Sparrows out, (In Haruest) hath a stand of Pikes about, And Chaffin Huses in hollow Cods inclose it.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell.
Milton, P. L., v. 342.

Through husks that, dry and sear, Unfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow ear.
Whittier, The Huskers.

[The "husks" mentioned in the parable of the prodigal son were carb-pods, which are long, thin, and husky, but contain much mucilaginous and saccharine matter, and are fed to domestic animals in Syria and elsewhere.

And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat. *Luke xv. 16.]*

2. Something resembling a husk, or serving the purpose of husks, as the membranous covering of an insect, or (sometimes) the shells of oysters.

This (chrysalis) also in its turn dies; its dead and brittle husk falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth. *Paley, Nat. Theol., xix.*

2027

To-day I saw the dragon-fly
Come from the wells where he did lie.
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk: from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. Figuratively, the outer covering of anything; that which incloses or conceals the reality or the essential part; hence, in the plural, refuse; waste.

The very husks and shells of sciences, all the kernel being forced out and expelled.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 243.

And your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the shales and husks of men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

Decrees of councils, elaborate treatises of theologians, creeds, liturgies, and canons, are all but the husks of religious history.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 120.

4. The frame which supports a run of mill-stones.—**Capillary husk**, an envelop or investment of capillaries in the spleen.—*Syn. 1. Hull, etc. See skin, n.*

husk¹ (husk), *v. t.* [*< husk¹, n.*] 1. To strip off the external integument or covering of.

Being thoroughly husked and cleansed, grind it into meal as is aforesaid. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.*

Then in the golden weather the maize was husked.
Longfellow, Evangeline, II. 4.

2. To open or shuck, as oysters. [*Georgia.*]

husk² (husk), *n.* [*< ME. husk, huske (see quot.); cf. OF. husse, a dogfish; cf. also hush-bagaty, hush-paddle.*] The greater dogfish, *Scylliorhinus canicula*.

Huske (var. *husk*), *fyshe*, *squamus* (var. *squarus*). *Prompt. Parv.*

husk³ (husk), *a.* [*Var. of husk, dry, rough, harsh: see husk¹. Cf. husky².*] Dry; parched. [*Prov. Eng.*]

husk³ (husk), *n.* [*< husky².*] Huskiness. [*Rare.*]

"Really, gentlemen," said the Reverend Doctor Gaster, after clearing the husk in his throat with two or three hems, "this is a very sceptical and, I must say, atheistical conversation."

husk⁴, *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A company of hares.

A huske or a down of hares.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus'ka-nā, -noi), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] Formerly, among the Virginia Indians, the ceremony or ordeal of preparing young men for the higher duties of manhood, by solitary confinement and the use of narcotics, whereby remembrance of the past was supposed to be obliterated and the mind left free for the reception of new impressions.

The Appomattoxes, formerly a great nation, though now an inconsiderable people, made a huskanaw in the year 1690. *Beverley, Virginia, III. § 32.*

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus'ka-nā, -noi), *v. t.* [*< huskanaw, huskanoy, n.*] Among the Virginia Indians, to subject to the ordeal of the huskanaw.

The choicest and briskest young men . . . are chosen out by the rulers to be huskanawed.

He is a good man too, but so much out of his element that he has the air of one huskanawed.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 342.

husked (huskt), *a.* [*< husk¹ + -ed².*] 1. Having a husk; covered as if with a husk.

They have a small fruit growing on little trees, husked like a Chestnut.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 122.

Like Jupiter huskt in a female skin.
Hist. Albino and Bellama (1638).

husker (hus'kér), *n.* [*< husk¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who husks; especially, one who husks corn; one who takes part in a husking-bee. [*U. S.*]

The corn was piled in the centre of the capacious kitchen; around the heap squatted the huskers.

S. Judd, Margaret, II. 6.

From many a brown old farm-house, and hamlet without name, Their milking and their home tasks done, the merry huskers came.
Whittier, The Huskers.

2. A tool or machine for removing the husks from maize.—3. Among oystermen, an oyster-opener; a shucker.—4. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *De-glubitores*, the third order of birds in Macgillivray's system. See *De-glubitores*.

They are generally gregarious after the breeding season, and feed for the most part on seeds, which they deprive, by means of the sharp edges of the bill, of their outer covering or pericarp, whence the name *Huskers*, given to the order. *Macgillivray, Hist. British Birds, I. 315.*

husk-hackler (hus'hak'lér), *n.* A machine for shredding corn-husks for stuffing mattresses and cushions. It is essentially a brake, like a hemp-brake, with toothed rolls, between which the husks are passed to split and comb the dried leaves.

huskily (hus'ki-lī), *adv.* [*< husky² + -ly².*] In a husky manner; dryly; hoarsely.

hussif

"It is true," Markheim said huskily, "I have in some degree complied with evil." *R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.*

huskiness (hus'ki-nes), *n.* [*< husky² + -ness.*] The state of being husky; dryness; roughness; hoarseness, as of the voice when affected by fatigue or emotion.

"I tell no lies," said the butcher, with the same mild huskiness as before. *George Eliot, Silas Marner, vi.*

husking (hus'king), *n.* [*Verbal n. of husk¹, v.*]

1. The act of stripping off husks, as of maize.—2. A gathering of persons to assist in husking Indian corn (maize), usually with feasting and merrymaking. Also called *husking-bee*. [*U. S.*]

For now the cowhouse filled, the harvest home,
The invited neighbors to the husking come.
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, III.

In modern times, the jolly little God (Cupid) . . . has become modernized in his arts, and invented huskings, apple-bees, sleigh-rides, "droppin's," gymnastics, etc. *Hallberger's Illus. Mag., 1876, p. 686.*

husking-bee (hus'king-bē), *n.* Same as *husking*, 2. [*U. S.*]

The shining floor suggests the fall-beat of autumn, that pleasantest of monotonous sounds, and the later husking-bee, where the lads and lasses sit round laughingly busy under the swinging lantern.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 276.

husking-peg (hus'king-peg), *n.* Same as *husking-pin*.

husking-pin (hus'king-pin), *n.* A pin or claw worn upon the hand to assist in tearing open the shuck when husking Indian corn.

husky¹ (hus'ki), *a.* [*< husk¹ + -y¹.*] Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks; hence, poor, unprofitable, etc.

Most have found
A husky harvest from the grudging ground.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, I. 314.

husky² (hus'ki), *a.* [*A var. (after husk³) of E. dial. husky, dry, rough, unpleasant, husk, dry, rough, harsh, parched: see husk¹, harsh, harsh. According to Skeat, husky stands for *husty or *hausty, & haust¹, hoast, host⁴, a dry cough.*] Dry in the throat; hoarse; harsh; sounding roughly: said of the voice or utterance.

The priest was a dry old man, with a husky and broken voice, and he proceeded as if all feeling had left his soul long ago. *C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 45.*

But the voices sank yet lower, sank to husky tones of fear.
Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann.

husky³ (hus'ki), *n.*; *pl. huskies* (-kiz). [*Said to be a corruption of Eskimo.*] A kind of dog used in drawing sleds in the Hudson's Bay territory.

The original Husky has always been an animal requiring firm treatment, naturally dangerous, and to a great extent devoid of affection.

Colonial and Indian Exhibitions (1886), p. 75.

huso (hū'sō), *n.* [*NL., < OHG. hūso, MHG. hūse, hūsen, G. hausen = D. hūzen, MD. hūzen, the huso: see isinglass, which is a corruption of MD. hūzen-blas, 'huso-bladder.'*] 1. The great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, of the rivers falling into the Black and Caspian seas, abounding especially in Russia. See *sturgeon*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of such fishes.

huss (hus), *v. i.* [*A var. of hiss; cf. huzz.*] To hiss; whistle, as the wind.

When once we come within a Mile, more or less, of the Cape and stand off to Sea, as soon as we get without it we find such a hussing Breeze that sometimes we are not able to ply against it. *Dampier, Voyages, II. III. 38.*

hussar (hu-zär'), *n.* [*< F. hussard = Sp. húsar, husaro = Pg. hussar = It. ussaro = D. huzaar = Dan. Sw. husar = G. husar, < Hung. huszár, the twentieth, < husz, twenty: so called because Matthias Corvinus (1443-90), King of Hungary and Bohemia, raised a corps of horse-soldiers by commanding that one man should be chosen out of every twenty in each village.*] A member of a class of light cavalry originating in Hungary in the middle ages, and now forming part of most European armies. The Hungarian hussars were famed for their activity and courage. Their dress was semi-oriental, and has set the type of uniform for the hussars of other nations. The latter are conspicuous for their fantastic dress, of which important parts have been the dolman and bushy. Of late years the dolman has been abandoned, and the hussar uniform is distinguished by brilliant colors, elaborate braidings, etc.

I was about as perfect a type of the hussar as need be. My jacket seemed to fit tighter—my pelisse hung more jauntily—my shako sat more saucily on one side of my head. *Lever, Maurice Tienray, viii.*

hussif¹ (huz'if), *n.* [*Assimilated form of hussif¹ (ME. hussife) = housewife¹: see housewife¹ and hussy¹.*] A housewife.

hussif² (huz'if), *n.* [*Also written hussif; an alteration, simulating hussif¹ for housewife¹, of*

*hussy*², which has on the other hand attracted *hussy*¹ into the form *hussy*¹: see *hussy*², *hussy*¹.] Same as *hussy*².

Hussite (hus'it), *n.* [*<* late ML. *Hussiter*, pl. The name *Huss*, or more prop. *Hus*, is an abbr., adopted by Huss himself (about 1396), of his full name (Johann) *Hussinetz* (so called from his native village *Hussinetz*).] A follower of John Huss of Bohemia, the religious reformer, who was burned in 1415. The Hussites organized themselves immediately afterward into a politico-religious party, and waged fierce civil war from 1419 to 1434, when they were overcome. They were divided in doctrine into radical and conservative sections, called *Taborites* and *Calixtines*; the former finally became merged with the Bohemian Brethren, and the latter partly with the Lutherans and partly with the Roman Catholics.

Of Brownist, *Hussite*, or of Calvinist, Arminian, Puritan, or Familist.

Taylor's Motto (1622). (*Hallivell*.)

The cardinal [Beaufort] had already forwarded to Chichester the papal bull under which he was commissioned to raise money for the *Hussite* crusade.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 334.

hussy¹ (huz'i), *n.*; pl. *hussies* (-iz). [*<* Also written *hussy*, *hussy*, and dial. *huzz*; a reduced form of *hussif*¹, *hussif*¹, *housewife*¹: see *housewife*¹.] 1. The mistress of the house: same as *housewife*¹.

"Dame, ye mon to the pluch [plow] to morne;
I saibe *hussy*, gif I may."

"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I."

Wyl of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII 117).

2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a frolicsome or mischievous girl; a quean; a jade; a wench: used either in reproach or jocosely.

Now you think me a corrupt *Hussy*.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, I. 1.

Meet me in the evening and I'll give you an answer to this. So, *hussy*, take a kiss beforehand, to put you in mind.

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 2.

hussy² (huz'i), *n.*; pl. *hussies* (-iz). [*<* Also written *hussy*; usually regarded as a particular use of *hussy*¹ = *hussy* = *housewife*¹ = *housewife*¹, but according to Skeat *<* Icel. *húsi*, a case (comp. *skærís-húsi*, a scissors-case), *<* *hús* (= Norw. *huss*), a house, also a case, = AS. *hūs*, a house: see *house*¹.] A case for scissors, needles, thread, etc. Also *housewife*, *hussif*.

I went towards the pond, the maid following me, and dropt purposely my *hussy*; and when I came near the tiles I said, "Mrs. Anne, I have dropt my *hussy*."

Richardson, Pamela, I. 162.

hustl. An obsolete past participle of *hush*.

hustilment, *n.* See *hustlement*.

husting (hus'ting), *n.* [*<* ME. *husting* (*>* OF. *husteng*), a council, *<* late AS. *hūsting*, a council (of Danes), *<* Icel. *hūsting*, a council or meeting to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen, *<* *hūs* (= AS. *hūs*, E. *house*¹) + *thing*, a thing; as a law term, an assembly, meeting, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation; a parliament, including courts of law; = AS. and E. *thing*: see *house*¹ and *thing*.] 1. A public meeting for conference; a council; specifically, a court: now usually in the plural, *hustings*, used also as singular. Courts so called were formerly held in many cities of England, as Great Yarmouth, Lincoln, York, and Norwich, and are still held in London, before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. They formerly had exclusive authority in all real and mixed actions for the recovery of land within the city, except ejectment, but their jurisdiction has fallen into comparative desuetude. In Virginia, the municipal courts established in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants were at one time called *hustings* courts.

A *husting* court (for the purpose of a city of London school) was held in 1885, and again in 1888.

Academy (London), June 1, 1889, p. 374.

[By Henry the First's charter to London] the ancient assemblies, *husting*, folk-motes, ward-motes, are to be kept up.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 314.

Now the idea of representation begins to work in the National Council—the Sheriff of each Shire is directed to send up a certain number of freeholders, or royal tenants, to talk with the King. These are chosen by the free votes of their fellows at the Shire-moot or *Hustings*, as it was called later.

A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 11.

2. *pl.* (also as singular). A temporary platform on which nominations of members of Parliament were made, and from which a candidate addressed his constituency. Since the passing of the Ballot Act of 1872 the use of *hustings* has been discontinued, but the word is still used with reference to any platform from which electioneering speeches are delivered. [Great Britain.]

I stood on the *hustings*, . . . less like a candidate than an unconcerned spectator of a public meeting.

Burke, Speech at Bristol.

That so, when the rotten *hustings* shake

In another month to his brazen lies,

A wretched vote may be gain'd. Tennyson, Maud, vi.

He was . . . a second-rate *hustings* orator.

Dierail, quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 513.

Hustings court, in Richmond and other cities of Virginia, a court having a criminal jurisdiction nearly exclusive as to offenses committed within the city limits, and a jurisdiction in many other cases, civil and criminal, concurrent with the circuit court, but locally limited.

hustle (hus'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hustled*, ppr. *hustling*. [*<* D. *hutselen*, shake, jolt, freq. of *hutsen*, *holsen*, shake, jog, jolt, *>* ult. E. *hotch*: see *hotch*.] 1. *trans.* To shake or throw together confusedly or in a disorderly manner; shove roughly, as by crowding; jostle: as, to *hustle* things out of the way; he was *hustled* off the course.

She saw a blue-jay washing itself, ducking its crest, and *hustling* the water with its wings. S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

And then

Was *hustled* by the sullen baffled men

Who shouldered past him back into the hall.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 352.

A beggar woman *hustled* the duchess as she was standing astonished because her maid had left her to carry her own bag.

Fronda, Sketches, p. 42.

When night after night a ministry is *hustled* and jostled in argument; when its members are unable to hold their own in the fiery ordeal of House of Commons interrogation, . . . their end is not far off. Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 272.

II. *intrans.* 1. To push or crowd; move about with difficulty, as in a crowd; shuffle or sham-burled hurriedly.

Leaving the king, who had *hustled* along the floor with his dress woefully ill-arrayed. Scott.

Every theatre had its footmen's gallery; an army of the liveried race *hustled* round every chapel-door. Thackeray.

2. To make haste; move or act energetically: as, come, *hustle* now. [Colloq., U. S.]—3. To shake up the halfpence in the game of pitch and hustle. See below.

The owner of the nearest halfpenny claims the privilege to *hustle* first.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 370.

Pitch and hustle, an old game in which the contestants pitch halfpence at a mark, to see who can come the nearest to it. The halfpence are then collected, shaken together, and deposited on the ground, and that player who has pitched one of his halfpence nearest the mark takes all those which turn head upward. The remaining halfpence are again shaken together and deposited on the ground, and the player who pitched a halfpenny next nearest the mark takes all that turn head upward. This continues until all the halfpence are taken. Strutt.

hustle-cap (hus'l-kap), *n.* Same as *pitch and hustle*. See *hustle*, *v.* i.

Squandered what little money they could procure at *hustle-cap* and chuck-farthing.

Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

hustlement (hus'l-ment), *n.* [*<* ME. *hustlement*, *hustilment*, *hostilment*, *<* OF. *hustilment*, *hostilment*, *hostilment*, *ostilment*, an implement, pl. furniture, also simply *hostil*, *ostil*, *ustil*, later *oustil*, F. *outil*, an implement, utensil, *<* ML. as if **ustellum*, *<* L. *usitari*, use often, freq. of *uti*, use: see *utensil* and *use*.] 1. Furniture.—2. Odds and ends. [Prov. Eng.] [In both senses usually in the plural.]

hustler (hus'lér), *n.* One who hustles; specifically, one who is active and energetic in business; a lively worker. [Colloq., U. S.]

A strictly first-class stenographer and type-writer, young man, a *hustler* in every respect, wants a strictly first-class position.

Publishers' Weekly, Dec. 13, 1886.

Superintendent B— is a *hustler*, and he is backed by an active company.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. 8.

huswife¹ (huz'wif or huz'if), *n.* [*<* ME. *huswif*: see *housewife*¹. Hence *hussif*¹, *hussy*¹.] 1. A housewife.

Sith th' onely Spider teacheth every one

The *Husbands* and the *Huswifes* function.

For, for their food the valiant Male doth roam;

The cunning Female tends her work at home.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

The poore husbandmans baked, halfe lost for lacke of a good *huswifes* looking too.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 113.

It was the hour when *huswife* morn

With pearl and linen hangs each thorn.

Churchill, The Ghost.

2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a hussy. See *hussy*¹, 2.

If she should yeelde at the first assault, he would thinke hir a light *huswife*.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 74.

Why should you dare to imagine me

So light a *huswife* thal, from four hours' knowledge,

You might presume to offer to my credit

This rude and ruffian trial?

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, III. 1.

huswife¹ (huz'wif or huz'if), *v. t.* [*<* *huswife*¹, *n.*] To manage with economy and frugality: said of a woman.

But *huswifing* the little Heaven had lent,

She duly paid a groat for quarter rent.

Dryden, Cock and Fox, I. 9.

huswife² (huz'wif or huz'if), *n.* [See *hussif*², *hussy*².] Same as *housewife*².

huswifely (huz'wif-li or huz'if-li), *a.* and *adv.* Like a housewife; housewifely.

This care hath a *huswife* all day in her head,
That all thing in season be *huswifely* fed.

Tusser, Instructions to Huswifery.

huswifery¹, *huswifry*¹ (huz'wif-ri or huz'if-ri), *n.* [*<* *huswife*¹ + *-ry*.] Housewifery.

Good *huswifery* trieth

To rise with the cock;

Ill *huswifery* lieth

Till nine of the clock.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

By Ceres *huswifry* and paine,

Men learn'd to burie the reviving graine.

Bp. Hall, Satires, III. i. 34.

hut¹ (hut), *n.* [*<* ME. **hutte*, *hotte*, *<* OF. *hutte*, *hute*, a cot, cottage, F. *hutte*, a hut, a cottage, = MD. *hutte*, D. *hut* = Dan. *hytte* = Sw. *hydda* (an accom. of the expected **hytta*), a hut, *<* OHG. *hutta*, MHG. *hütte*, G. *hütte*, a hut, cottage, bow-er; prob. = Goth. as if **hudja*, AS. as if **hydd*, from the root of AS. *hýdan*, ME. *hyden*, *huden*, *hiden*, E. *hide*¹, cover, whence also ult. AS. *hūs*, E. *house*: see *hide*¹, *house*¹.] 1. A small or humble house; a hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling.

Sore pierced by wintry wind,

How many shrink into the sordid *hut*
Of cheerless poverty! Thomson, Winter, I. 337.

They built, and thatch'd with leaves of palm, a *hut*,

Half *hut*, half native cavern. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. *Milit.*, a rude wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops, as during a winter. Some military huts are large enough to house a hundred men.—3. The back end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

The Barrels . . . shall be smoothed in the finished State with the Breeches in the percussioned State, *Huts* filed up.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 277.

hut¹ (hut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *huted*, ppr. *hutting*. [*<* *hut*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To place in a hut or in huts: as, to *hut* troops in winter quarters.

There was a mill near, round which were left several pine boards, with which we soon *huted* ourselves.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 203.

These tools are a light coolie load, but they will be found invaluable for cutting a camping-ground out of the side of a hill, and for *hutting* both yourself and attendants.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 587.

II. *intrans.* To lodge in a hut or in huts.

hut² (hut), *n.* [*<* ME. *hutte*, var. of **hotte*, a heap.] A clod.

With a shelle or a *hutte* [tr. L. *gleba*] adoune hem [lettuces] presse.
And that wol glade and fete under this presse.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

hutch¹ (huch), *n.* [*<* ME. *hucche*, *huche*, *hoche*, *hucche*, a box, chest, *<* OF. *huche*, F. *huche*, a hutch, bin, a kneading-trough or tub, a mill-hopper, = Sp. OPg. *hucha*, *<* ML. *hutica*, a chest; prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps connected ult. with OHG. *hutta*, a hut, shelter: see *hut*¹.] 1. A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored: as, a grain-hutch. The name was formerly applied specifically to one of the chests into which smaller receptacles called forcers, hanapers, etc., were packed; documents and valuable articles were commonly stored in this way.

That Arke or *Hucche*, with the Reliques, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome, when he had scomfyted alle the Jewes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 85.

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. A bakers' kneading-trough.—3. A box or trough used in connection with certain ore-dressing machines. [Eng.]—4. A low-wheeled wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit.—5. As a measure: (a) A measure of two Winchester bushels.

Hutch, a measure of 2 Winchester bushels. Six *hutches* of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt. Simmonds.

(b) In Renfrewshire, Scotland, two hundred-weight of pyrites.—6. The casing of a flour-bolt.—7. A box, coop, or pen in which a (small) animal is confined: as, a rabbit-hutch.

A drunken face . . . flaring out of a heap of rags on the floor of a dog-hutch which is her private apartment.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxii.

In a *hutch* near the corner of the house was William's pointer.

C. Reade, Never Too Late to Mend, I. 3.

8. A fisherman's shanty. [Local, U. S.]

hutch¹ (huch), *v. t.* [*<* *hutch*¹, *n.*] 1. To hoard or lay up, as in a chest.

And, that no corner might

Be vacant of her plenty, in her own loins

She *hutch'd* the all-worship'd ore, and precious gems.

To store her children with. Milton, Comus, I. 719.

2. In mining, to wash, as ore, in a tub or hutch.

hutch² (huch), *v. t.* [*<* A var. of *hotch*: see *hotch*, and cf. *hustle*.] To shrug. [Prov. Eng.]

Hutchinsia (hu-chin'si-ä), *n.* [NL., after Miss

Hutchins, an Irish cryptogamist. The surname *Hutchins*, ME. *Huchyns*, is a patronymic geni-

tive of *Huchin*, an assimilation of *Huckin*, a dim. of *Hugh*. The name *Huggins* is similarly derived from ME. *Hugyn*, *Hugon*, < OF. *Hugon*, *Hugo*, another form of *Hugh*: see *Huguenot*.] A genus of small perennial and annual cruciferous plants of Europe and Asia, with pinnately divided leaves and small white flowers. They are chiefly alpine in habitat. *H. petraea*, an annual, grows on rocks and walls in England and Wales.

Hutchinsonian (huch-in-sō'ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [The surname *Hutchinson*, ME. *Huchynson*, *Hochinson*, is a patronymic equiv. to *Hutchins*, i. e. *Hutchin's son*: see *Hutchinsia*.] *I. n.* 1. One who held the views of John Hutchinson (1674-1737), a secular English writer on theology and natural philosophy. He and his followers interpreted the Bible mystically, regarded it as an infallible source of science and philosophy, opposed the Newtonian system, and laid great stress on the importance of the Hebrew language. The Hutchinsonian school existed till the nineteenth century.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a follower of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher, in the early years of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

II. a. Pertaining or relating to John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson, or to the doctrines of either of them.

Hutchinsonianism (huch-in-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*Hutchinsonian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrine or thought taught by or derived from either John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson. See *Hutchinsonian*, *n.*

Hutchins's goose. See *goose*.

hute, *v.* A Middle English form of *hoot*.

hutment (hut'ment), *n.* [*hut*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Accommodation in huts; housing. [Rare.]

On foreign stations the only important sanitary works appear to be a contribution of £300 towards the drainage of Cape Town, . . . and £14,230 for *hutment* for increased garrison at Malta. *The Lancet*, No. 3422, p. 650.

hutter, *v.* A Middle English form of *hit*.

Huttonian (hu-tō'ni-an), *a.* In *geol.*, relating to the views and theories of James Hutton (1726-1797). Hutton wrote and published voluminously in various departments of natural science and metaphysics, but when the term *Huttonian* is used it is generally with reference to his work in geology. The most important feature of Hutton's theories was his attempt to explain the former changes of the earth's crust by the aid of natural agencies exclusively. In opposition to Werner, he maintained that granite and basalt were rocks which had undergone fusion by subterranean heat, and this view and others held by him were for some years the subject of violent controversies.

hut-urn (hut'ern), *n.* A type of cinerary urn of pottery peculiar to the primitive Italic peoples, and anterior to Etruscan or other foreign influence. The form of the urn is that of a circular cabin or hut, with a conical roof, imitating a rude structure in osiers plastered with clay. These urns are found in all the sites of archaic Italic civilization, as at Vetulonia, Civitella Castellana, in the oldest tombs of Corneto, in the ancient necropolis of Torre del Mordillo near Sybaris, and notably in the cemetery of Alba Longa, beneath the strata of eruptive deposits from the volcanoes of Latium. The form persisted in the Roman temples of Vesta, which were always circular and with a conical roof, like the primeval huts of the race. Sometimes called *house-urn*.



Hut-urn.

huvette, *n.* [F., < OF. *huvette*, *huveste*, a kind of hat used by soldiers: cf. *huve*, an ornament for the head, a woman's head-gear: see *houve*.] Same as *humette*.

hux (huks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps transposed from *husk*, < *husk*, a certain fish: see *husk*.] To fish for, as pike, with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

huxter, *n.* See *huckster*.

Huygenian (hi-gē'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Christian Huygens (often incorrectly written *Huyghens*), a Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician (1629-95). Also *Huyghenian*.—**Huygenian eyepiece**. See *eyepiece*.

huz (huz), *pron.* A vulgar pronunciation of *us*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He hasna settled his account . . . wi *huz* for sax weeks. *Scott*, *Antiquary*, I. 313.

What need we care about his subsistence, sae lang as he asks nae thing frae *huz*, ye ken. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xxiv.

huzzi, *v. i.* [Imitative: cf. *buzzi* and *hizz*, *hiss*, *whizz*.] To buzz; hum; murmur.

If the fire then burne in the chimney pale, and keepe therewith a *huzzing* noise, wee find by experience that it forsheweth tempest and stormie weather.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xviii, 35.

But summum 'all come ater me! mayhap wi' 'is kittle o' stein.
Huzzin' an' mazin' the blessed feilds wi' the Devil's oan team. *Tennyson*, *Northern Farmer*, Old Style.

huzza, **huzzah** (hu-zä' or -zä'), *interj.* [*G. hussa*, another form of *hurrah*: see *hurrah*.] Variants of *hurrah*. Sometimes *huzzay*.

You begin to be something too old for us, we are for the brisk *Huzzas* of Seventeen or Eighteen.

Wycheley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i.

"There are woodcocks for supper," says my lord, "*Huzzay!*" *Thackeray*, *Henry Esmond*, II. vii.

The company rose twice and manifested their approbation by nine *huzzas*. *Bancroft*, *Hist. Const.*, I. 120.

huzza (hu-zä' or -zä'), *v. I. intrans.* Same as *hurrah*.

With that I *huzzaed*, and took a jump across the table. *Tatler*, No. 45.

II. trans. Same as *hurrah*.

He was *huzzed* into the court by several thousand of weavers and clothiers. *Addison*.

huzzy, *n.* See *hussy*.

hw-. The original form, in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, of the consonant sequence now written *wh-*. For all words so beginning, see under *wh-*.

hwang (hwäng), *n.* See *fung-hwang*.

hy¹, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *high*.

hy², *v.* An obsolete spelling of *hie*.

hy³ (hi), *interj.* See *hi*.

hyacinet, *n.* A corrupt form of *hyacinth*.

Deepe empurpled as the *Hyacine*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xli. 54.

hyacinth (hi'a-sin-th), *n.* [In older E. *jacinth*, *jacint* (see *jacinth*), < OF. *hyacinthe*, < L. *hyacinthus*, < Gr. *ῥάκινθος*, the hyacinth (a plant-name).

appar. comprehending the blue iris, the gladiolus, and the larkspur; also a precious stone of blue color (prob. not the mod. hyacinth, but perhaps the sapphire); origin obscure; according to one conjecture, connected with *low* ("Fiov") = L. *vio-la*, violet. Doublet *jacinth*, *jacint*.] 1. An ornamental bulbous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus* (*H. orientalis*), natural order *Liliaceae*. It is a native of the Levant, and grows in abundance about Aleppo and Bagdad. The root is a tunicated bulb; the leaves are broad and green; the scape is erect, bearing numerous often drooping bell-shaped flowers of almost all colors, and both single and double-flowered. The hyacinth appears first to have been cultivated as a garden-flower by the Dutch about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was introduced into England about the end of that century, and is now one of the most popular of cultivated bulbous plants. [The so-called *yellow sickness* of the hyacinth is produced by a parasitic bacterium which occurs as yellow slimy masses in the vessels. "In the resting bulb the bacteria are confined to the vascular bundles of the bulb-scales; at flowering time they are found also in the leaves, and not in the vessels only, but in the parenchyma also, where they fill the intercellular spaces, [and] destroy the cells." (*De Bary*, *Comp. Morph. and Biol.*, p. 482.)]

The letter'd *hyacinths* of darksome hue,

And the sweet violet, a sable blue.

Faukes, tr. of *Idylls of Theocritus*, x.

Sheets of *hyacinth*

That seem'd the heavens upbreking thro' the earth.

Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

2. By transfer, a plant of some other genus. The California hyacinth is a plant of the liliaceous genus *Brodiaea*; the Cape hyacinth, *Scilla corymbosa* and *S. brachyphylla*; the fair-haired hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; the grape-hyacinth, or globe-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides*; the lily-hyacinth, *Scilla litio-hyacinthus*; the Missouri hyacinth, a plant of either of the genera *Heperanthus* and *Brodiaea*; the hyacinth of Peru, *Scilla Peruviana*; the star-hyacinth, *Scilla amana*; the starch-hyacinth, *Muscari racematum*; the tassel-hyacinth, *Muscari comosum*; the wild hyacinth, *Camassia* (*Scilla*) *Fraseri*.

3. (a) Among the ancients, a gem of bluish-violet color, supposed to be the sapphire. (b) In modern usage, a gem of a reddish-orange color which is a variety of the mineral zircon. Some



Hyacinth

(*Hyacinthus orientalis*).
a. Flower cut longitudinally; b. fruit cut transversely; c. seed cut longitudinally, showing the embryo.

varieties of garnet and topaz also receive this name.

Dishes of agat set in gold, and studded
With emeralds, sapphires, *hyacinths*, and rubies.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, II. 1.

4. In *her.*, the tincture tenney or tawny when blazoning is done by colors of precious stones. See *blazon*.—5. In *ornith.*, a purple gallinule, as of the genus *Ionornis* or *Porphyrio*; a sultan. —**Hyacinth beans**. See *Egyptian beans*, under *bean*.

hyacinthian (hi'a-sin'thi-an), *a.* Same as *hyacinthine*.

hyacinthine (hi'a-sin'thin), *a.* [*L. hyacinthinus*, < Gr. *ῥάκινθος*, *hyacinthine*, < *ῥάκινθος*, *hyacinth*: see *hyacinth*.] 1. Made or consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth in color or odor.

Hyacinthine locks

Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 301.

Her lips more fragrant than the summer air;
And sweet as Scythian musk her *hyacinthine* hair.
Sir W. Jones, *Palace of Fortune*.

They [Manhattan Island garnets] do not . . . possess the *hyacinthine* hue of the Alaskan examples, and are less translucent. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 311.

2. Very beautiful or attractive: in allusion to *Hyacinthus*, a youth fabled to have been loved by Apollo.

The *hyacinthine* boy, for whom

Morn well might break and April bloom.

Emerson, *Threnody*.

Hyacinthus (hi'a-sin'thus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hyacinthus*: see *hyacinth*.] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, including about 30 species, natives of central Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is characterized by having the perianth infundibuliform-campanulate, not constricted at the throat, the lobes shorter, or rarely longer, than the tube, and the stamens fixed in the tube or throat, with slender filaments dilated at the base. *H. orientalis* has been long celebrated for the endless varieties which culture has produced from it. *H. Romanus* (the Roman hyacinth), a small white-blossomed species, is often grown as an early spring flower; there is also a pale-blue Roman hyacinth. *H. amethystinus* is the amethyst or Spanish hyacinth, and *H. candicans* the white Cape hyacinth. See cut under *hyacinth*.

Hyades (hi'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Ἰάδες* (sing. *Ἰάς* not used), prob. < *ἵς* (cf. LGr. *ὄνις*, a sow) = L. *sus*, a pig, swine, like the equiv. L. *sucula*, the Hyades, lit. 'piglings,' < *sus*, a pig: see *Sus*, *sow*, and *swine*. But the ancient derivation was < Gr. *ἵεω*, rain, whence Virgil calls them *Pluviae*, 'rainy' (see *pluvius*). See also the def.] 1. In *astron.*, a group of about seven stars, of which the principal is Aldebaran, in the head of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. In Greek mythology the Hyades were originally nymphs who nursed the infant Bacchus, and were transformed into stars in compassion for their incessant weeping for the fate of their brother, who was torn to pieces by a wild beast. Also *Hyads*.

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy *Hyades*

Vext the dim sea. *Tennyson*, *Ulysses*.

2. [Used as a singular.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*.

Hyads (hi'adz), *n. pl.* Same as *Hyades*, 1.

Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name

For every fix'd and every wandering star;

The Pleiads, *Hyads*, and the Northern Car.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, I. 307.

Hyæna (hi-ē'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *hyæna*, *hyæna*: see *hyæna*.] 1. (a) The typical genus of the family *Hyænidæ*. There are two living species of the genus in its restricted use: the common striped hyæna, *H. striata*, and the brown hyæna, *H. brunnea*. The spotted hyæna is *H. crocuta*, or *Crocuta maculata*. The genus is now confined to the warmer parts of the old world, but the cave-hyæna, *H. spelæus*, formerly inhabited much of Europe, its remains being now found in caverns in Germany, France, and England. See cut under *hyæna*. (b)

[*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of *Canis hyæna*, equivalent to the modern family *Hyænidæ*.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Oken*, 1816.—3. [*l. c.*] See *hyæna*.

Hyænarctidæ (hi-e-närk'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyænarctos* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil aretoid mammals, the type of which is the genus *Hyænarctos*.

Hyænarctos (hi-e-närk'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵαβα*, *hyæna*, + *ἄρκτος*, a bear: see *arctic*.] A genus of fossil bear-like carnivorous mammals from the Miocene and Pliocene, referred to the *Ursidæ*, or made the type of a family *Hyænarctidæ*. The genus, established by Cautley and Falconer, is equivalent to *Agriotherium* of Wagner, *Stalæarctos* and *Amphiarctos* of De Blainville, and *Hemicyon* of Lartet. Fossil remains referred to this genus have been named *H. hemicyon* and *H. insignis*.

hyænic, *a.* See *hyenic*.

Hyænidæ (hi-en'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fera fissipedia*, belonging

to the series *Eluroidea hyasiformia*; the hyas. They have 3 incisors and 1 canine on each side above and below, 4 premolars in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 molar on each side above and below—in all 34 teeth, which are very strong. The large molars are close together; the upper true molars are reduced in size and tubercular; and the lower true molars and last upper premolar are sectorial. The feet are digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws; the tail is short and bushy; the eyes and ears are prominent; and the tongue is rough with prickles. There are two genera, *Hyas* and *Crocota*. With *Hyasidae* proper is sometimes associated the genus *Protasius*, now usually made the type of a family *Protasidae*. See *hyena*.

hyasiform, a. See *hyeniform*.

Hyasiformia (hi-en-i-fôr-mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyas* + *L. forma*, form.] A group or series of *Eluroidea*, constituted by the families *Hyasidae* and *Protelidae*, having 34 or 32 teeth, no tubercular true molar in the lower jaw, no septum of the auditory bulla, and digitigrade feet.

hyasine, a. See *hyenine*.

Hyasodon (hi-en-ô-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hyas*, hyena, + *ôdon* (ôdon-) = E. tooth.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals of the Eocene and Lower Miocene, of uncertain systematic position. They had apparently 44 teeth, of a canine type; the fourth upper premolar and first lower molar were sectorial, and all the succeeding teeth were also sectorial, but not tuberculate as in existing carnivores. In *H. leptorhynchus*, for example, the last lower molar is the largest and most completely sectorial of the series. This species is described by Boyd Dawkins, from the Upper Eocene of Hordwell. Many other species have been found in both Europe and America. The animals were about as large as leopards.

Hyasodontidae (hi-en-ô-don-ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyasodon* (t-) + *-idae*.] A family of extinct carnivorous mammals, represented by the genus *Hyasodon*.

hyasoid, a. See *hyenoid*.

Hyalea, l. See *Hyalea*, 1. Lamarck, 1799.

Hyaleidae (hi-ä-lê-i-dê), *n. pl.* See *Hyaleidae*, *Cantraine*.

Hyalea (hi-ä-lê-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hálēos*, of glass, < *hálōs*, glass: see *hyaline*.] 1. The genus of pteropods which gives name to the family *Hyaleidae*: a synonym of *Carolinia*. Also wrongly spelled *Hyalea*. Lamarck, 1801; Cuvier, 1817. See cut under *Carolinia*.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Guenee, 1854.

Hyaleacea (hi-ä-lê-ä-sê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalea* + *-acea*.] A group of pteropods, including the genus *Hyalea*. Also wrongly spelled *Hyaleacea*. Menke, 1828.

Hyaleidae (hi-ä-lê-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hyalea* + *-idae*.] A family of thecosomatus pteropods, taking name from the genus *Hyalea*; the glass-shells: synonymous with *Caroliniidae*. Also (wrongly) *Hyaleidae* and *Hyalidae*.

hyalence (hi-ä-lê-s'ens), *n.* [< *hyalescen* (t) + *-ce*.] The process of becoming, or the quality or state of being, glassy in texture or transparency; glassiness.

hyalencescent (hi-ä-lê-s'ent), *a.* [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *-escent*.] Becoming hyaline; exhibiting hyalence; hyaloid.

hyalin (hi-ä-lin), *n.* [< LL. *hyalinus*, < Gr. *hálōs*, of glass: see *hyaline*.] The chief nitrogenous constituent of hydatid cysts, containing about 5 per cent. of nitrogen. When boiled with sulphuric acid it is said to yield 50 per cent. of its weight of a dextrorotatory sugar. Gamgee.

hyaline (hi-ä-lin), *a. and n.* [= F. *hyaline* = Sp. *hialino* = Pg. *hyalino*, < LL. *hyalinus*, < Gr. *hálōs*, of glass, < *hálōs*, also *hálōs*, glass, a word said to be of Egyptian origin; glass was first made in Egypt.] 1. *a.* Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; crystalline; transparent: as, the *hyaline* or crystalline lens of the eye. In anatomy the word is specifically applied to the purest or most typical kind of cartilage, as that of the fetal skeleton, articular ends of adult bones, etc., as distinguished from fibrocartilage and other varieties.—*Hyaline cartilage*. See *cartilage*.—*Hyaline degeneration*, in *pathol.*, transformation of tissues into a glassy substance resembling lardaceous tissue, but not giving its chemical reactions. It affects the walls of the blood-vessels, involuntary muscular fiber, and apparently interstitial connective tissue. Also called *vitreous*, *fibrinous*, and *waxy degeneration*.—*Hyaline layer*, Kölliker's name of the innermost layer of a hair-follicle.

II. *n.* 1. A glassy or transparent substance or surface.

Witness this new-made world, another heaven,
From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea.

Milton, P. L., vii. 619.

Specifically—(a) The hyaloid membrane of the eye. See *hyaloid*. (b) Hyaline cartilage. See *cartilage*. (c) A pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous division of cells or originates cell-nuclei; *hyaloplasm*.

hyalite (hi-ä-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *-ite*.] Cf. Gr. *hálōs*, of glass.] A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colorless gum or resin. It is

white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue, or green, and occurs in small botryoidal incrustations, especially on basaltic rocks. Also called *Müller's glass*.

hyalithe (hi-ä-lith), *n.* [Contr. < Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *lithos*, stone.] A strong, dark-colored glass, sometimes used as a substitute for porcelain.

hyalitis (hi-ä-li-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hálōs*, glass (with ref. to the vitreous humor), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vitreous humor.

hyalo- [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass: see *hyaline*.] An element in some scientific compounds, meaning 'glass.' As a prefix to names of rocks, it indicates that the forms thus designated are in a more or less completely vitrified condition: thus, *hyalo-andesite*, *hyalo-basalt*, *hyalo-trachyte*, etc.

hyalograph (hi-ä-lô-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *gráphein*, write.] An instrument for etching on a transparent surface.

hyalography (hi-ä-log-rä-f), *n.* [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *-gráphia*, < *gráphein*, write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.

hyaloid (hi-ä-loid), *a. and n.* [< LL. *hyaloides*, glass-green, < Gr. *hálōs*, like glass, < *hálōs*, glass, + *eidōs*, form.] 1. *a.* Hyaline; transparent; glassy.—*Hyaloid canal*. See *canal*.—*Hyaloid membrane*, the capsule of the vitreous humor of the eye; a delicate, pellucid, and nearly structureless membrane, investing the vitreous body except in front, where it is continuous with the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. See second cut under *eye*.

II. *n.* The hyaloid membrane.

hyaloiditis (hi-ä-loi-di-tis), *n.* [NL., < *hyaloid* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

hyalomelan (hi-ä-lom'e-lan), *n.* [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *melas* (mél'as), black.] One of the names formerly given by mineralogists to glassy varieties of basalt, under the idea that these were simple homogeneous minerals. See *tachylyte* and *obsidian*.

hyalonema (hi-ä-lô-nê-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *nēma*, a thread.] The typical genus of the family *Hyalonemidae*.

hyalonemid (hi-ä-lô-nê-mid), *n.* A glass-sponge of the family *Hyalonemidae*.

hyalonemidae (hi-ä-lô-nê-mi-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *hyalonema* + *-idae*.] A family of hexactinelline sponges, or glass-sponges, of the order *Silicoida*, and typified by the genus *Hyalonema*, having a long stem of fine silicious threads, at one end of which is the sponge proper; the glass-ropes sponges. There are several other genera, as *Pheronema*, *Stylocalyx*, and *Poliopogon*. Also *Hyalonematidae*.

hyaloplasm (hi-ä-lô-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *plasma*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] A clear, homogeneous protoplasm; hyaline.

The subdivisions within the fibre are the "primitive tubules," and these contain the "hyaloplasm," which is the true nervous substance.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 487.

A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the homogeneous *hyaloplasm*.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI.

(II. 199.)

hyaloplastic (hi-ä-lô-plaz'mik), *a.* Having the character of *hyaloplasm*.

hyalopterous (hi-ä-lôp'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *pteron*, wing.] Having hyaline or transparent wings, as an insect.

hyaloserite (hi-ä-lô-sid'e-rit), *n.* [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *sidēritēs*, of iron, < *sidēros*, iron: see *siderite*.] A brown ferruginous variety of olivine or chrysolite.

hyalospermous (hi-ä-lô-spér'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *spērma*, seed.] Having transparent seeds. [Rare.]

Hyalospongia (hi-ä-lô-spon'ji-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *spongia*, a sponge.] A superfamily group of sponges, equivalent to *Hexactinellidae* or *Hyalonemidae* in a broad sense; the glass-sponges. In Clau's system of classification the *Hyalospongiae* are the fourth order of the class *Spongia*, characterized as sponges with a firm, often hyaline, latticework of 6-rayed silicious spicules, which may be cemented together by a stratified silicious substance.

hyalotekite (hi-ä-lô-tê'kit), *n.* [Prop. **hyalotekite*, < Gr. *hálōs*, glass, + *teknein*, melt, + *-ite*.] A silicate of lead with barium and calcium, from Sweden. It occurs in white to gray crystalline masses, with a vitreous to greasy luster, and fuses easily to a clear glass.

Hyas (hi'as), *n.* [NL.: see *Hyades*.] A genus of birds: same as *Cursorius*.

Hyawa gum. See *gum*.²

hibernaclet, n. An obsolete form of *hibernacle*.

hibernatet, hibernationt. Obsolete forms of *hibernate*, *hibernation*.

Hyblaean (hi-blê'an), *a.* [< L. *Hyblaean*, < *Hybla*, *Hyble*, < Gr. *Υβλη*: see def.] Pertaining to Hybla, an ancient city on the coast of Sicily, north of Syracuse, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighboring hills. The honey of Hybla is sometimes incorrectly ascribed to a Mount Hybla. The city was closely connected and finally apparently identical with the later one of Megara (Megara Hyblaea). It was also called Hybla Minor, to distinguish it from another Sicilian town, Hybla Major.

Hybocodon (hi-bok'ô-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hýbos*, humpbacked, + *ôdon*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Hybocodontidae*. Agassiz, 1860.

Hybocodontidae (hi-bok'ô-don-ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hybocodon* + *-idae*.] A family of gymnoblasiatic hydroid hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Hybocodon*.

hybodont (hib'ô-dont), *a. and n.* [< *Hybodus* (hybodont-), q. v.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hybodontidae*. Also *cladodont*.

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Hybodus* or family *Hybodontidae*.

Hybodontes (hib'ô-don'têz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *hýbos*, humpbacked, *hýbos*, a hump, + *ôdon* (ôdon-) = E. tooth.] A group of fossil sharks, corresponding to the family *Hybodontidae*. Agassiz.

hybodontid (hib'ô-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Hybodontidae*.

Hybodontidae (hib'ô-don-ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hybodus* (-dont-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil sharks, typified by the genus *Hybodus*. They are characterized by teeth with broad fixed bases, which have a large cusp or cone, and two or more lesser secondary cones on the sides. The fin-spines are grooved, and situated in front of each of the two dorsal fins; the skin is covered with sparse shagreen. The family prevailed throughout the Oolitic, Triassic, and Cretaceous periods. In Owen's system of classification the family, together with the *Cestraciontidae*, composes the suborder *Cestracanthi* of the order *Plagiosomi*. The species were very closely related to the *Heterodontidae* or *Cestraciontidae*, and are by some referred to that family.

Hybodus (hib'ô-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hýbos*, humpbacked, *hýbos*, a hump, + *ôdon* (ôdon-) = E. tooth.] The typical genus of *Hybodontidae*. Agassiz.

hybrid (hi'brid or hib'rid), *n. and a.* [Formerly *hybride*; < F. *hybride* = Sp. *híbrido* = Pg. *híbrido* = It. *ibrido*, < L. *hybrida*, *hibrida*, *ibrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid. The spelling *hybrida* rests on the very doubtful assumption that the word is derived from Gr. *hýbris* (hýbrid-), insult, wantonness, outrage.] 1. The offspring or progeny of animals or plants of different varieties, species, or genera; a half-breed or cross-breed; a mongrel. Hybrid animals are more or less frequent according to the less or greater zoological difference of their parents. Thus, the commonest are those resulting from the union of opposite sexes of varieties of the same species; and these hybrids are in fact of much more frequent occurrence than has usually been supposed. Hybrids or half-breeds of the human race are among the best-known examples, and the occurrence of hybrids among plants is very frequent. The most familiar hybrids between distinct species are mules, bred between the horse and the ass. Hybrids between different genera are rare; but they occur, as in the case of the cross between the dog and the fox. The fertility of hybrids among themselves is as a rule proportionate to the nearness of their parents, fertile hybrids between varieties being common, those between species less so, those between genera least so. Hybrids between distinct species are commonly infertile, at least with one another, though they may propagate with an individual of the pure breed of either parent. The natural tendency is thus for hybrids to die out unless artificially kept up by repeated cross-breeding. But the degree of sterility is not always dependent solely upon the zoological affinity of the parents, for reciprocal hybrids of the same two species may differ in this respect. In botany a hybrid is an individual which results from the union of the male element of one species of plant with the female of another, a process frequently occurring in oaks, willows, etc. The resulting offspring resembles both parents, yet differs in certain more or less marked characters from either. A *graft-hybrid* is an individual, or a part of an individual, which results from the grafting of one species upon the stock of another species. Ordinarily the ingrafted species retains its individual peculiarities nearly or quite intact, yet, as stated above, it may in exceptional cases become a sort of hybrid by exhibiting the peculiarities of both. Hence—2. Anything which is a product or mixture of two heterogeneous things, or comes from two different sources, as a word formed of elements from two different languages. See II., 2.—**Reciprocal hybrids**, hybrids the sexes of whose respective parents are reversed. Thus, the mule of a stallion and a she-ass, and the mule of a jackass and a mare, are *reciprocal hybrids*.

II. *a.* 1. Produced from the union of opposite sexes of two different or distinct varieties,



Hyalonema sicboldi, reduced.

species, or genera; half-bred; cross-bred; mongrel. See I.

The mere fact that not only animals of distinct genera, but even those classed in distinct families—as the pheasant and the black grouse—sometimes produce hybrid offspring in a state of nature, is itself an argument against there being any constant infertility between the most closely allied species.

A. R. Wallace, *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL, 311.

Hence—2. Of heterogeneous origin; having a mixed character; combining diverse elements, as a word formed from two different languages, architecture combining diverse styles, etc. Hybrid words of various kinds abound in English. Examples are *bank-rupt*, *dis-belief*, *atone-ment*, and *eat-able*, in which Teutonic and Latin elements are joined. In natural history hybrid names are generally condemned, though many have been retained in science; it is not regarded as an infringement of the laws of precedence to rectify or wholly reject them. A word bodily transferred from Greek to Latin and then taking the Latin inflections is not regarded as a hybrid; but if Greek and Latin inflections or Greek and Latin stems are mixed it is so regarded. Some hybrids have come into general use, and have been allowed to remain.—**Hybrid porcelain**, a ceramic ware which is not strictly hard porcelain like that of China, nor the soft-paste porcelain discovered in France, much used in Europe before the discovery of the secret of hard porcelain by Bottcher at Meissen. Quartz and a glassy frit enter into the composition of this ware, with but little kaolin.—**Hybrid syllogism**, an indirect syllogism.

hybridation (hi-bri- or hib-ri-dā'shon), *n.* [*< hybrid + -ation.*] Same as *hybridization*. [Rare.]

The theory of hybridization advocated by some oöstreiculturists. *The American*, V, 55.

hybridisable, hybridisation, etc. See *hybridizable*, etc.

hybridism (hi'bri- or hib'ri-dizm), *n.* [*< hybrid + -ism.*] 1. The state or condition of being hybrid; the character of a hybrid. Also *hybridity*.

Until recently, the interest attaching to hybridism was almost entirely of a practical nature.

G. J. Romanes, *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 422.

2. The act of hybridizing; the production or formation of hybrids of any kind.

To tack on to a Gothic root a classical termination (and vice versa) is to be guilty of *Hybridism*. . . *Hybridism* is the commonest fault that accompanies the introduction of new words. *Latham, Eng. Lang.*, §§ 247, 248.

Inappropriate *hybridism* is checked by the Law of Sterility. *H. Drummond, Natural Law in Spiritual World*, (Pref., p. xlii).

hybridist (hi'bri- or hib'ri-dist), *n.* [*< hybrid + -ist.*] One who hybridizes. *Quarterly Rev.*

hybridity (hi- or hib-ri-dī'ti), *n.* [*< hybrid, a., + -ity.*] Same as *hybridism*, 1.

The test of hybridity cannot be applied in one case in ten thousand. *A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select.*, p. 161.

The investigation of the whole subject of crossing and hybridity had shown that . . . crosses between slightly different varieties led to increased fertility.

The Century, XXV, 427.

hybridizable (hi'bri- or hib'ri-dī-zā-bl), *a.* [*< hybridize + -able.*] Capable of hybridizing or of being hybridized; able to produce hybrid offspring by crossing with another species. Also spelled *hybridisable*.

Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed, even in gardens, where they are so often operated upon under circumstances most favourable to the production of hybrids. *J. D. Hooker*.

hybridization (hi'bri- or hib'ri-dī-zā'shon), *n.* [*< hybridize + -ation.*] The act or process of hybridizing, or the state of being hybridized; cross-fertilization; cross-breeding. See *hybrid*, *n.*, 1. Also *hybridisation*.

For anything we can show to the contrary, many existing species may have had their origin in hybridization. *Lond. Jour. Sci.*, CXXIV, 190.

hybridize (hi'bri- or hib'ri-dī-z), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hybridized*, ppr. *hybridizing*. [*< hybrid + -ize.*] 1. trans. 1. To cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.

Yet in some other genera (than *Primula*), species which are not heterostyled, and which in some respects appear not well adapted for hybrid-fertilisation, have likewise been largely hybridized.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 55.

Hence—2. To form or construct in a hybrid manner, as words.

II. intrans. To produce a hybrid or hybrids; cross or interbreed, as two different varieties or species of plants or animals.

Also spelled *hybridise*.

hybridizer (hi'bri- or hib'ri-dī-zér), *n.* One who crosses different varieties or species, etc., to produce hybrids; a hybridist. Also spelled *hybridiser*.

The evidence from fertility adduced by different hybridizers. *Darwin, Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 237.

It is important to remark that hybridizers usually experiment with very distinct species.

A. R. Wallace, *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL, 310.

hybridous (hi'bri- or hib'ri-dus), *a.* [*< hybrid, n., + -ous.*] Of hybrid character; heterogeneous. [Rare.]

No hybridous architecture or nondescript figures.

N. A. Rev., CXII, 290.

hydatid (hi'dā-tid), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. hydatidis (-id-), a water-colored gem, < Gr. ὑδαρίς (-id-), a drop of water, a water-vesicle, hydatid, a gem, < ὑδωρ (hōar-), water: see hydra, hydro-.*] 1. *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a cyst with aqueous contents found in the tissue, formed by a tænia in its larval state, especially in man by *Tænia echinococcus*. The name has also been applied loosely to various other cysts filled with a watery fluid. More fully called a *false hydatid*.

2. In *zool.*, the encysted larval state of the wandering scolex of a tapeworm, especially of *Tænia echinococcus*. Its character was formerly misunderstood, and it was called *Echinococcus hominis* when occurring in man. Other true hydatids, in a zoological sense, are called *cyaticercæ* and *cœnureæ*. See *echinococcus*, *cyaticercæ*, *cœnureæ*, and cut under *Tænia*.

This remarkably minute parasite (the hydatigenous tapeworm, *Tænia echinococcus*), though not resident in man in its adult condition, is nevertheless in one of its larval stages of frequent occurrence in the human body. Whilst the full-grown creature seldom attains the fourth of an inch in length, the larvæ, on the other hand, acquire a prodigious size. The latter are familiarly known to the (medical) profession under the name of *hydatids*.

T. S. Cobbold, *Tapeworms* (1896), p. 55.

Hydatid of Morgagni, in *anat.*, a name applied to the one or more small pedunculated growths which lie beside the globus major of the epididymis, and are formed mainly of connective tissue and blood-vessels. They are commonly regarded as the remains of Müller's duct.

II. a. In *zool.*, encysted; being in the cystic state, as the larva of a tapeworm when it is a *cyaticercæ*, *cœnureæ*, or *echinococcus*.

hydatidiform (hi'dā-tid'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑδαρίς (-id-), a hydatid, + L. forma, form.*] Resembling or having the character of a hydatid. Also *hydatiform*.

They (tubes in the organ of Rosenmüller) are flexuous, of unequal calibre, and sometimes the seat of cystic or hydatidiform enlargements.

R. Barnes, *Dis. of Women*, p. 29.

hydatidinous (hi'dā-tid'i-nus), *a.* [*< hydatid + -inē + -ous.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting one or more hydatids.

hydatiform (hi-dat'i-fōrm), *a.* Same as *hydatidiform*.

hydatigenous (hi-dā-tij'e-nus), *a.* [*< hydatid + -genous.*] Bearing or producing hydatids: as, a *hydatigenous* tapeworm.

Hydatigenous formations connected with the chorion.

T. S. Cobbold.

Hydatina (hi-dat'i-nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδατινός, of water, watery, < ὑδωρ (hōar-), water.] 1. A genus of mollusks. *Schumacher*, 1817.—2. A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Hydatinidae*, containing such species as *H. senta*, one of the best known of the wheel-animalcules. *Ehrenberg*, 1830. See cut under *Rotifera*.

Hydatina senta is a classical animal, because it was principally on this species that the illustrious Ehrenberg studied the anatomy of this group of animalcules. The broad body has only a very short foot-stalk, which is forked behind. The mouth is armed with two jaws and many teeth. There are no eye-specks whatsoever. The cuticle is delicate and soft.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I, 205.

Hydatinidae (hi-dā-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydatina*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of schizotrochous rotifers, typified by the genus *Hydatina*. The trochal disk or wheel-organ is transverse and has ciliated prominences, the wreath is double, the trophi are malleate, and the foot is furcate. There are many genera besides *Hydatina*, such as *Diglena*, *Notommata*, and *Monocerca*.

hydatitis (hi'dā-tis), *n.* A hydatid.

hydatism (hi'dā-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑδατίζω (hōar-), water, + -ism.*] In *med.*, a sound produced by the motion of an effused fluid in some cavity of the body.

hydatoid (hi'dā-toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ὑδατοειδής, like water, < ὑδωρ (hōar-), water, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. *a.* Watery; aqueous; resembling water in any way; specifically, in *anat.*, pertaining to the aqueous humor of the eye.

II. n. 1. The aqueous humor of the eye, as distinguished from the vitreous humor.—2. The investing membrane of the aqueous humor, as distinguished from the hyaloid investing the vitreous humor.

hyde¹, hyde², hyde³. An obsolete spelling of *hide¹, hide², hide³.*

hydert, *n.* [*< F. hydre, a water-adder: see hydra.*] A water-snake. *Cotgrave*.

Hydnei (hid'nē-i), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), < *Hydnum* + *-ei*.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Hydnum*.

hydroid (hid'noid), *a.* [*< NL. Hydnum + Gr. εἶδος, form.*] Resembling in form or structure the genus *Hydnum*.

Hydnum (hid'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὕδρον, an edible fungus, prob. the truffle.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, type of the order *Hydnei*, characterized by having the hymenium inferior and spread over persistent spines or teeth which project from the pileus. The pileus is tough, or even coriaceous, in most of the species; but there are a few in which it is fleshy, and a small number, as *H. repandum* and *H. coralloides*, are described as edible. Two well-authenticated fossil species of *Hydnum* are known, from the Miocene deposits of Switzerland and Hesse.

hydra (hi'drā), *n.*; pl. *hydras*, *hydræ* (-drāz, -drē). [= F. *hydre*, < L. *hydra*, < Gr. ὕδρα, Ionic ὕδρη, the Lernaean serpent, masc. ὕδρα, a water-snake, the ringed snake, *Coluber natix*, also a smaller kind of water-animal (= Lith. *udra*, an otter, = O Bulg. *vydra* = Pol. *wydra* = Russ. *vuidra*, an otter, = OHG. *otter* = AS. *oter*, E. *otter*), < ὑδωρ (hōp-), water: see *otter*, *hydro-*, and *water*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a monstrous serpent or dragon of the lake or marsh of Lerna in Argolis, represented as having nine heads, each of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by two new ones unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labors of Hercules.



Combat between Hercules and the Lernaean Hydra. (From an archaic Greek amphora.)

Another king! they grow like *Hydras'* heads.

Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 4.

Gorgons, and *hydras*, and chimeras dire.

Milton, P. L., ll. 623.

Hence—2. Figuratively, multifarious evil; evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted.

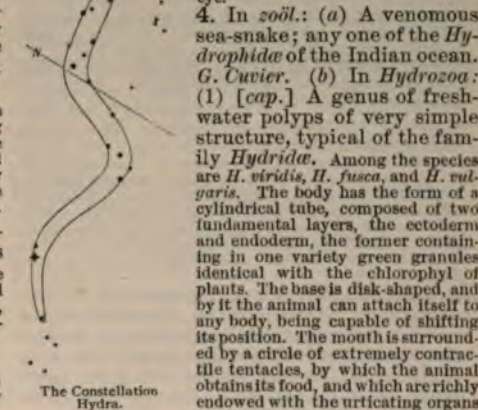
And yet the *hydra* of my cares renews

Still new-born sorrows of her fresh disdain.

Daniel, *Sonnets to Della*, xv.

3. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation, representing a sea-serpent. It is of Babylonian origin, like most of the ancient constellations. It is bounded by the ancient constellations Canis Minor, Argo, Centaurus, Virgo, Corvus, Crater, Leo, and Cancer, and by the modern constellations Sextans and Monoceros (which separates it from Canis Major). It contains one star of the second magnitude, and about four hundred stars visible to the naked eye.

4. In *zool.*: (a) A venomous sea-snake; any one of the *Hydrophidae* of the Indian ocean. *G. Cuvier*. (b) In *Hydrozoa*: (1) [*cap.*] A genus of freshwater polyps of very simple structure, typical of the family *Hydridae*. Among the species are *H. viridis*, *H. fusca*, and *H. vulgaris*. The body has the form of a cylindrical tube, composed of two fundamental layers, the ectoderm and endoderm, the former containing in one variety green granules identical with the chlorophyll of plants. The base is disk-shaped, and by it the animal can attach itself to any body, being capable of shifting its position. The mouth is surrounded by a circle of extremely contractile tentacles, by which the animal obtains its food, and which are richly endowed with the urticating organs or thread-cells common in the order. The mouth opens immediately into the stomach, and there are no internal organs of any kind, and no anal orifice. Each part of a hydra divided into almost any number of fragments will develop into a fresh independent polypite. Reproduction is effected by gemmation as well as by means of ova and sperm-cells. The genus is said to have been first described by Trembley in 1774, but it is attributed by Agassiz to Linnaeus (1756), and the animal was described by A. van Leeuwenhoek in 1703. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.



The Constellation Hydra.

The wonderful power which *Hydra* possesses of reproducing lost parts was first discovered and made known by Trembley, of Geneva, in the first half of the eighteenth century. He determined that even a small piece of *Hydra vulgaris* possesses the power, under favorable conditions, of developing into a perfect animal.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I, 70.

(2) An individual or a species of the genus *Hydra*. (3) The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan: so called from its resemblance to a species of the genus *Hydra*.—5. A form of self-registering thermometer having a compound head or bulb to contain the spirits, with the object of increasing the surface ex-

posed to the air, and thus making the instrument work with great rapidity.—**Cor Hydrae.** See *cori*.—**Hydra tuba** (pl. *hydræ tubæ*), in *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of certain *Discophora*; as a classifying name, a larval form of such aculeophs, which was supposed to be a distinct animal. See *scyphistoma*.

Hydrachna (hī-drak'ñā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ἄκνη, foam, froth, chaff, the least bit (mite).] 1. A genus of acarids founded by Müller in 1781, at present restricted to those fresh-water mites in which the third joint of the



Hydrachna belostomatæ.
a, adult (line shows natural size); b, mature larva, with pupa forming within (highly magnified).

palpi is the longest, the beak is as long as the palpi, and the mandibles have sharp blades. These mites are parasitic upon aquatic insects, attaching themselves to species of *Nepa*, *Planorbis*, *Dytiscus*, etc., during what may be called the pupa-stage. *H. belostomatæ* is often found upon bugs of the family *Belostomatidae*, especially *Perthostoma aurantiaca*.

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidae*, containing such as the European *H. tarda*. *Fabricius*, 1801.

Hydrachnidæ (hī-drak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrachna* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic *Acarida*, typified by the genus *Hydrachna*; the water-mites. The skeleton is composed of sclerites embedded in soft skin, and the body is apparently unsegmented. Most of the *Hydrachnidæ* inhabit fresh water, and many are parasitic on mollusks, fishes, and aquatic insects. Other genera besides *Hydrachna* are *Atax*, *Hydrochoreutes*, *Limnochares*, *Pontarachna*, and *Thalassarachna*, the two last named being marine. Also written *Hydrarachnidæ*.

hydracid (hī-dras'id), *n.* [*hydr(o)gen* + *acid*.] In chem., a halogen; an acid which does not contain oxygen.

hydracrylic (hī-dra-kril'ik), *a.* [*hydr(o)gen* + *acrylic*.] Differing from acrylic by the addition of the elements of water, H₂O.—**Hydracrylic acid**, C₃H₅O₃, a monobasic lactic acid which when concentrated is a thick non-crystallizable acid syrup, and decomposes on heating into water and acrylic acid.

Hydractinia (hī-drak-tin'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + *Actinia*.] The typical genus of *Hydractiniidae*. *H. echinata* is an example. Colonies of these polyps may be found growing on shells, forming a delicate white moss-like structure.

Hydractiniidae (hī-drak-ti-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydractinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydroid hydrozoans with free or rudimentary medusæ, of which the type is the genus *Hydractinia*. These hydroids form polyp colonies consisting of a dense mass of hydrorhize, whence simple or branched hydrocanals arise with three kinds of zooids: ordinary nutritive zooids with a verticil of filiform tentacles; reproductive zooids of each sex; and a third kind, of slender form, without tentacles, but bearing endocells for the defense of the colony. The free medusæ have ocelli at the base of the tentacles, but no otoliths. The fertilized ova develop into planulæ.

Hydradephaga (hī-dra-def'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **hydradephus*: see *hydradephus*.] The aquatic and adaphagous beetles, comprising the two families *Dytiscidae* and *Gyrinidae*, in which the legs are fitted for swimming; distinguished from *Geadephaga*. *MacLeay*, 1825. The group is also called *Hydrocanthari*.

hydradephagous (hī-dra-def'ā-gus), *a.* [*NL.* **hydradephus*, < Gr. ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ὑδραφάγος, gluttonous: see *adephus*.] Aquatic and predatory, as certain beetles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hydradephaga*.

Hydræ, *n.* Latin plural of *Hydra*.

hydræmia, **hydræmic**. See *hydræmia*, *hydræmic*.

hydriform (hī-dra-fōrm), *a.* Same as *hydriform*.

hydragogy (hī-dra-gō'ik), *a.* Having the character or effect of a hydragogue.

hydragogue (hī-dra-gōg), *n.* [*F.* *hydragogue*, < LL. *hydragogus*, conducting water, a plant so called, < Gr. ὑδραγωγός, conducting water, a water-carrier, an aqueduct, < ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ἄγωγός, leading, < ἄγω, lead, conduct: see *agent*.] In med.: (a) An active purgative, as jalap, which produces a great flux from the intestinal mem-

brane, and consequently gives rise to very watery stools. (b) A remedy believed to be capable of drawing off serum effused into any part of the body, as a cathartic of the above class or a diuretic.

hydragogy, *n.* [= Sp. *hydragogia*, < Gr. ὑδραγωγία, a conducting of water, < ὑδραγωγός, conducting water: see *hydragogue*.] The art of constructing aqueducts, or of conducting water through channels.

Hydragogie demonstrateth the possible leading of water by nature's law, and by artificial help, from any head (being a spring standing or running water) to any other place assigned. *Dec. Pref. to Euclid* (1570).

hydra-headed (hī-drā-hed'ed), *a.* Having numerous heads, like the Lernean Hydra; hence, difficult of extirpation; self-renewing; springing up again after suppression, as abuses, vices, and the like.

Never Hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shak., Hen. V., l. 1.*

Hydralgæ (hī-dral'jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + L. *alga*, seaweed.] Same as *Hydrophyta*.

hydrannios (hī-dram'ni-ōs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ἄμνιον, amnion.] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of liquor amnii. See *liquor* and *amnion*.

Hydrangea (hī-dran'jē-ā; properly hī-dran-jē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ἄγγειον, vessel: see *angio*.] 1. A genus of shrubs or herbs, of the natural order *Saxifragæ*, type of the tribe *Hydrangeæ*, containing about 33 species, natives of Asia and America, characterized by having the ovary inferior, 4 or 5 valvate pet-



Hydrangea arborescens. a, b, fertile and sterile flowers; c, fruit cut transversely; d, fruit entire.

als, 4 or 5 styles, free or connate at base, the fruit a capsule, and the leaves deciduous or persistent. The common hydrangea, *H. hortensis*, is a native of China. It was introduced into England by Sir J. Banks in 1790. It is a favorite for the beauty and size of its flowers, which form immense globular clusters, blue, pink, or white. *H. arborescens*, the wild American hydrangea, was introduced into European cultivation from Virginia in 1736; it is not much cultivated in the United States. *H. quercifolia*, the oak-leaved hydrangea, is wild from Georgia south, and is hardy at the north in cultivation. The genus is found in a fossil state, five extinct species having been described from the Miocene of Europe. Sometimes spelled *Hydrangia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

hydrangead (hī-dran'jē-ad), *n.* [*Hydrangea* + *-ad*.] A plant belonging to Lindley's order *Hydrangeaceæ*, now placed in the order *Saxifragæ*, tribe *Hydrangeæ*.

Hydrangeæ (hī-dran'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < A. P. de Candolle, 1830, < *Hydrangea* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Saxifragæ*. They are shrubs or trees with opposite exstipulate leaves, petals often valvate, stamens often epigynous, and the ovary in most of the genera 3- to 5-celled.



Street Fire-hydrants.

hydrant (hī'drant), *n.* [*Gr.* ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + E. *-ant*.] An apparatus for drawing water directly from a main (particularly from a main in a street), consisting of a hollow cylinder provided with one or more nozzles to which hose may be attached, or with a spout, or the like, and usually with a valve and pipe for the escape of the excess of water, in order to guard against freezing. The common form of a fire-hydrant is that of an upright pipe standing about two feet above the ground, as on the edge of a sidewalk, with a nozzle to which the filling-hose or suction-pipe of a fire-engine can be attached. The valve is below, next to the main, and is so arranged that the closing of it opens the waste-pipe and frees the hydrant from water. See cut in preceding column.

hydranth (hī'dranth), *n.* [*Gr.* ὑδρα, 4, + Gr. ἄνθος, flower.] A polypite; the fundamental structural element in *Hydrozoa*. It consists (with various modifications) of a sac having at one end an ingestive or oral aperture leading into a digestive cavity. The walls of the sac are formed of at least two cellular membranes, inner and outer, or endoderm and ectoderm, which have the morphological valence respectively of the epithelium and epidermis of the higher animals. Between these membranes a third layer, the mesoderm, may be developed. See also cuts under *Campanularia* and *Diphyidæ*.

In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoan is represented by a single hydranth, but, in the majority of the *Hydrozoa*, new hydranths are developed from that first formed by a process of gemmation or fission. *Huxley*.

hydrapult (hī'dra-pult), *n.* See *hydrapult*.

Hydrarchus (hī-drār'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ἄρχος, ruler, < ἄρχειν, rule.] A genus of fossil cetaceans: same as *Basilosaurus*. Also *Hydrarchos*. *Koch*.

hydrargillite (hī-drār'ji-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ἄργιλλος, white clay: see *argillaceous*.] A crystalline variety of gibbsite, a hydrous oxid of aluminium.

hydrargiret, *n.* See *hydrargyre*.

hydrargochlorid, **hydrargochloride** (hī-drār-gō-klō'rid, -rid or -rid), *n.* [*hydrarg(yrum)* + *chlorid*.] A double chlorid of mercury and some other base: as, *hydrargochlorid* of ammonium.

hydrargyral, *a.* [*hydrargyrum* + *-al*.] Mercurial. *Bailey*.

hydrargyrate (hī-drār'ji-rāt), *a.* [*hydrargyrum* + *-ate*.] Of or pertaining to mercury.

hydrargyret, *n.* [= Sp. *hydrargiro* = Pg. *hydrargiro* = It. *idargiro*; < L. *hydrargyrum*, quicksilver: see *hydrargyrum*.] Quicksilver; mercury. Also spelled *hydrargire*.

Th' hidden lone that now-a-days doth holde
The Steel and Loadstone, *Hydrargire* and Golde,
Th' Amber and straw.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Furies.

hydrargyria (hī-drār-jir'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum*.] Same as *hydrargyriasis*.

hydrargyriasis (hī-drār-jir'i-ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < *hydrargyrum* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, mercurial poisoning; a morbid condition produced by the introduction of mercury into the animal system. Also called *hydrargyriism*, *hydrargyrosis*, *hydrargyria*, *hydrargysm*.

hydrargyric (hī-drār-jir'ik), *a.* [*hydrargyrum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *hydrargyrum*, or mercury; mercurial.

hydrargyriism (hī-drār-jir'izm), *n.* [*hydrargyrum* + *-ism*.] Same as *hydrargyriasis*.

hydrargyrum (hī-drār-jir'um), *n.* [NL., < L. *hydrargyrum*, < Gr. ὑδραργυρος, quicksilver (as artificially prepared from cinnabar ore; native quicksilver was called ἄργυρος χυτός, 'fused silver'), < ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ἄργυρος, silver: see *argent*.] Chemical symbol, Hg. Quicksilver; mercury. See *mercury*.

hydrargysm (hī-drār-jizm), *n.* Same as *hydrargyriasis*.

hydrarthrosis (hī-drār-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ἄρθρωσις, a jointing: see *arthrosis*.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in a joint-cavity.

hydrarthrus (hī-drār'thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑδρα (hōp-), water, + ἄρθρον, joint.] Same as *hydrarthrosis*.

Hydraspidæ (hī-dras-pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydraspis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Hydraspididae*.

Hydraspididae (hī-dras-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydraspis* (-id-) + *-idæ*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Hydraspis*. The head is depressed and covered with small polygonal plates, and the flat skull has a distinct bony crown with a more or less elevated occipital arch. The species inhabit South America and Australia. In Cope's system of classification

Hydraspididae

the family is limited to pleurodrous tortoises with three phalanges to most of the digits, and no zygomatic but a parietomastoid arch.

Hydraspis (hi-dras'pis), *n.* [NL. (Bell), < Gr. *hydras* (hydr-), water, + *aspis*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Hydraspididae*, containing such turtles as the Brazilian *H. maximiliani*.

hydrastine (hi-dras'tin), *n.* [*< Hydrastis* + *-ine*².] 1. An alkaloid found in the root of goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*. It is crystalline, odorless, and, on account of its insolubility, nearly tasteless. Also *hydrastia*.—2. A medicine used by eclectic physicians, which is a mixture of hydrastine, berberine, and resin. It is not to be confounded with the alkaloid hydrastine. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

Hydrastis (hi-dras'tis), *n.* [NL. (said to allude to the active properties of the juice), irreg. < Gr. *hydras* (hydr-), water, + *drastis*, act: see *drastic*.] A genus of North American plants, of the natural order *Ranunculaceae*. The only known species is *H. Canadensis*, a small perennial herb, with a thick knotted rootstock, a single radical leaf, and a simple 2-leaved hairy stem which bears a solitary greenish-white flower. It is sometimes used in dyeing, and gives a beautiful yellow color; hence the common names *yellowroot*, *orange-root*, *goldenseal*, and *yellow puccoon*.

hydration (hi-dra-tā'shon), *n.* [*< hydrate* + *-ation*.] Same as *hydration*.

hydrate (hi-drāt), *n.* [= *F. hydrate*; as Gr. *hydras* (hydr-), water, + *-ate*¹.] In chem., a compound of a class which may be regarded as formed upon the same type as water, or by the substitution of a metallic atom, or a basic radical, for one of the atoms of hydrogen in water: for example, NH_4OH , water; KOH , potassium hydrate; NH_4OH , ammonium hydrate.—**Croton-chloral hydrate**. See *croton*.

hydrate (hi-drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrated*, ppr. *hydrating*. [= *F. hydrater*; as Gr. *hydras* (hydr-), water, + *-ate*².] 1. To combine or impregnate with water.—2. To form into a hydrate.

To hydrate the milk and cane-sugar.

Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 96.

Hydrated copper oxid. See *copper*.

hydration (hi-dra'tshon), *n.* [*< hydrate* + *-ion*.] The process of combining or impregnating with water, or the resulting condition. Also *hydration*.

The truths he [Prof. Graham] established respecting the hydration of compounds, the transpiration and the diffusion of liquids, . . . are all of them cardinal truths.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 220.

The solidity of the crust of the earth is limited by temperature and pressure under conditions of chemical constitution and hydration. *Science*, III. 511.

hydraulic (hi-drā'lik), *a.* [*< F. hydraulique* = Sp. *hidráulico* = Pg. *hidráulico* = It. *idraulico* (cf. D. G. *hydraulisch* = Dan. Sw. *hydraulisk*), < L. *hydraulicus*, < Gr. *hydraulikos*, pertaining to the water-organ, < *hydraulos*, also *hydraulos*, a water-organ invented by an Egyptian named Ctesibius, lit. a water-pipe, < *hydras* (hydr-), water, + *aulos*, a tube, pipe: see *aulic*.] Pertaining or relating to fluids in motion, or to hydraulics. See *hydraulics*.

—**Hydraulic balance**, a regulator or governor for a water-wheel.—**Hydraulic bear**, a form of hydraulic press especially designed for punching rivet-holes or shearing iron.—**Hydraulic belt**, a water-lifting device consisting of an endless belt fitted with cups or buckets, like the lifter of a grain-elevator. The lower part works on a wheel submerged in the water, and the buckets discharge their loads as they turn over an upper wheel.—**Hydraulic block**, in a repairing-dock, a hydraulic lifting-press used as a substitute for a building-block under the keel of a vessel. It is adjustable as to height, and is used in straightening hogged or sagged vessels.—**Hydraulic blower**, a form of bellows operated by a hydraulic motor.—**Hydraulic brush**, a brush at the end of a long handle, the handle serving as a pipe to convey water to the brush from a hose, or acting as an aqueduct or syringe.—**Hydraulic buffer**, a device for checking the recoil of a cannon. A piston-rod working in a cylinder filled with liquid is fastened to the top carriage. The liquid escapes through holes in the piston-head, but so slowly that it hinders the motion of the piston, thus acting as a buffer.—**Hydraulic cane**, a rude form of pump, consisting of a tube having a valve opening inward at the lower end. By plunging the lower end in water and moving it rapidly up and down, the water can be made to rise in the tube.—**Hydraulic cement**. See *cement*.—**Hydraulic compressor**, in a gun-carriage, a device to prevent the recoil of the piece, by receiving the impact upon a piston which forces liquid through holes in a diaphragm contained in a chamber.—**Hydraulic condenser**, in gas-manuf., a chamber in which gas from the retorts is cooled.—**Hydraulic crane**, an apparatus for the raising or hoisting of loads on the principle of the hydraulic press.—**Hydraulic dock**, a floating dock. See *cut under dock*.—**Hydraulic elevator**. See *elevator*.—**Hydraulic engine**, a motor employing water under pressure as the source of power.—**Hydraulic engineering**, a special branch of civil engineering concerned with the construction of water-works and hydraulic machinery, and the improvement and control of streams, navigable waters, and canals.—**Hydraulic gage**, a kind of manometer used to record the pressure in a hydraulic press, pump, or engine.—**Hydraulic in-**

dicator, a gage to indicate the pressure of water.—**Hydraulic jack**, a jack



Hydraulic Jack.
A, cylinder; B, ram; C, space beneath the ram; D, plunger; L, lever.

or lifting-apparatus operated by means of some liquid, usually oil, acting against a piston or plunger, the pressure on the liquid being produced by a force-pump.—**Hydraulic lime**, a species of lime that hardens in water, or which can be used for making hydraulic cement.—**Hydraulic main**, in gas-works, a large iron pipe partly filled with water, into which all the pipes bringing the raw gas from the retorts enter, dipping below the water to form a seal. The main serves as the first purifier of the gas for use, and also to convey the crude gas to the condenser.—**Hydraulic mill**, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is steamed and pressed.—**Hydraulic mining**, a method of attacking the gravel or auriferous detritus and bringing it into the sluices, invented and until recently extensively employed

in California. It has also been introduced into other gold regions, notably those of Australia. The essential feature of the method is that the gravel is broken up and washed down into the head of the sluice by one or more powerful jets of water, thrown upon the bank and used in such a way as to furnish a current of sufficient velocity to carry the

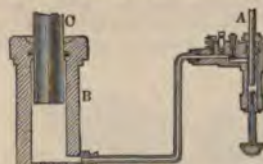


Hydraulic Mining.

debris down into the sluice. The volume of water used is often very large, and the delivery from the pipe takes place with great velocity, the water being under a heavy head. The diameter of the stream as it issues from the pipe is sometimes as much as 6 or 8 inches, and the pressure from 100 to 200 feet.—**Hydraulic mortar**. See *mortar*.—**Hydraulic motor**, a motor driven by water-power.—**Hydraulic organ**, an old form of organ in which water was used to regulate the pressure of the air. Also called *hydraulicon*.—**Hydraulic pivot**, in mach., a device by which a film of water is introduced below the end of a vertical axis to receive its weight, and relieve friction. Also called *liquid bearing*. E. H. Knight.—**Hydraulic press**, a press operated by the pressure of a liquid, under the action either of gravity or of some mechanical device, as a force-pump. It depends on the law of hydrostatics that any pressure upon a body of water is distributed equally in all directions throughout the whole mass, whatever its shape. In the more common forms the pressure of a piston upon a body of water in a cylinder of small area is distributed through pipes or openings to a piston of larger area, the statical force being thus multiplied in the direct ratio of the areas of the pistons. Thus, if the diameter of the small piston A is one inch and of the larger piston C in cylinder B is one foot, the area of C will be 144 times that of A; and if a load of one ton is applied to A, C will exert an upward statical force of 144 tons. The press properly so called is simply a frame placed over the large plunger so that its upward thrust can be exerted against any material held in the frame.



Hydraulic Press.



Section of Force-pump, Plunger, etc., of Hydraulic Press.

Since the power of a hydraulic press can be exerted in any direction, it is used as the basis of a great number of machines, as the hydraulic block, crane, jack, dock, hoist, lift, punch, rail-bender, and shears, and for the pressing of paper and other materials. The pressure is applied to the water in the smaller cylinder by the simple weight of a column of water, as in the hydrostatic bellows, or by a weight placed on the piston by means of a lever or a screw, etc. Also called *hydrostatic press* and *Bramah's press*.—**Hydraulic ram**. (a) A self-contained and automatic pump operated partly by the pressure of a column of water in a pipe, and partly by the vis viva or living force acquired by intermittent

hydrecephalon

motion of the column. The simplest form is shown in the figure. A is the supply-pipe; E, the source of supply; B, a hollow ball-valve seating upwardly, of less diameter than the inside diameter of A, and having a specific gravity enough greater than that of the water to enable it to overcome the pressure of the water in A, and fall away from its seat when the water is at rest. D is an air-chamber connected at the bottom with A, and near the bottom with a much smaller discharge-pipe, F. C is a



Hydraulic Ram.

clack-valve. Water at first flows freely through A, by the ball-valve, and out at B. The column in A soon acquires velocity and consequent living force competent to lift the ball-valve to its seat, abruptly stopping the flow at B; but the living force of the column in A is now sufficient to overcome the back pressure upon, and lift, the valve C, and to force a part of the water from A into the chamber D. The discharge-pipe, F, being much smaller than A, the flow into D is temporarily much larger than the discharge from F. The confined air in D is therefore compressed. This pressure soon becomes sufficient to bring the liquid column in A to rest. The valve C then closes, but the pressure of the air in D still acts with diminishing force to expel water from D through F. The valve B now drops away from its seat, which again begins the series of operations, and so the action is indefinitely repeated. The water escaping from B is wasted. The machine can be used to raise water to a height many times greater than the available head. In another form this machine is adapted to draw water from a source independent of that which supplies the power for operating it. (b) The larger or lifting piston of a hydraulic press.—**Hydraulic valve**, an inverted cup which is lowered over the upturned open end of a pipe, the edge of the cup being submerged in water, forming a water-seal, and closing the pipe against the passage of air or gases. E. H. Knight.

hydraulic (hi-drā'li-ka), *a.* [*< hydraulic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydraulic*. [Rare.]

I look not on a human body as on a watch or a hand-mill, . . . but as an *hydraulic*, or rather *hydraulic-pneumatic* engine, that consists not only of solid and stable parts, but of fluids, and those in organical motion. Boyle, Works, p. 232.

hydraulically (hi-drā'li-ka-li), *adv.* By hydraulic means; according to hydraulic principles.

hydraulician (hi-drā'li-sh'an), *n.* [*< hydraulic* + *-ian*.] One who is skilled in hydraulics.

hydraulicity (hi-drā'li-sh'i-ty), *n.* [*< hydraulic* + *-ity*.] The qualities necessary for making hydraulic cement, or that kind of mortar which will harden under water; the property of setting under water.

hydraulicking (hi-drā'li-king), *n.* [*< hydraulic* (k) + *-ing*¹.] Hydraulic mining. See *hydraulic*.

hydraulicon (hi-drā'li-kon), *n.* [*< Gr. hydraulikon* (sc. *organon*), the hydraulic organ: see *hydraulic*.] Same as *hydraulic organ* (which see, under *hydraulic*).

hydraulics (hi-drā'liks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydraulic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of engineering science which treats of the motion of liquids, the laws by which it is regulated, and the application of these principles to machinery, marine engineering, etc.

hydraulist (hi-drā'li-st), *n.* [*< hydraulic* (ic) + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in hydraulics.

Meton (the astronomer and hydraulist).

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 111.

hydrazine (hi'dra-zin), *n.* [*< hydr* (ogen) + *az* (ote) (t) + *-ine*².] 1. Diamide, H_2N_2 , a colorless stable gas, soluble in water, having a peculiar odor and a strongly alkaline reaction.—2. The general name of a class of bodies derived from this gas by replacing one or more of its hydrogen atoms by a compound radical: as, ethyl hydrazine, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{H}_3$.

hydrema, hydræmia (hi-dré'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hydras* (hydr-), water, + *aima*, blood.] A watery state of the blood; an excess of plasma in the blood.

hydrema, hydræmic (hi-drem'ik), *a.* [*< hydrema, hydræmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hydrema; affected with hydrema: as, a *hydrema* state of the blood.

hydrecephal (hi-dren'se-fal), *n.* [*< hydrecephalus*.] Same as *hydrecephalon*.

hydrecephalocoele (hi-dren-sef'a-lō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. hydras* (hydr-), water, + *kephalos*, brain, + *kele*, tumor.] 1. A cephalocoele in which the sac contains serous liquid and brain-substance.—2. A monster having this deformity. *Dunlop*.

hydrecephaloid (hi-dren-sef'a-lōid), *a.* [*< Gr. hydras* (hydr-), water, + *kephalos*, brain, + *eidos*, form.] Same as *hydrecephaloid*.

hydrecephalon (hi-dren-sef'a-lōn), *n.* A hydrocephalous brain; a case of hydrocephalus. Also *hydrecephal*.

hydrocephalus (hî-dren-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *ēphalōs*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Same as *hydrocephalus*, 1.

hydreterocoele (hî-dren'tēr-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *ēteropos*, intestine, + *ēgēnē*, tumor.] Intestinal hernia the sac of which incloses water.

hydria (hî'dri-ā), *n.*; pl. *hydriai* (-ē). [L., < Gr. *idria*, a water-pot, < *idōp* (idōp-), water: see *hydro-*.] In *archaeol.*, a large Greek vase, used especially for carrying water. It has a capacious body, with a narrow mouth and usually a broad rim, and three handles, one at the back extending above the rim, and a smaller one on each side.



Hydria, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

hydriad (hî'dri-ad), *n.* [< Gr. *idriads* (idriads-), of the water (idriads *viu*phs, water-nymphs), < *idōp* (idōp-), water.] In *myth.*, a water-nymph.

hydriæ (hî'dri-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Plural of *hydria*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A group of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

hydric (hî'drik), *a.* [< *hydr*(ogen) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, combined with, or containing hydrogen.

hydrid¹, **hydride** (hî'drid, -drid or -drid), *n.* [< *hydr*(ogen) + *-id¹*, *-ide¹*.] In *chem.*, a substance consisting of hydrogen combined with an element, or with some compound radical which plays the part of an element: as, phosphorus hydrid; amyl hydrid.

hydrid² (hî'drid), *n.* A fresh-water polyp of the family *Hydriidae*; a *hydria*.

Hydriidae (hî'dri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydra* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of hydrozoans, typified by the fresh-water genus *Hydra*, alone representing in some systems the suborder *Eleuthero-blastea*, of the order *Hydroida*. They are solitary polyps of simplest structure, maturing the sexual products in the gastric wall, and also propagating asexually by budding or fission. The process of budding is similar to that which takes place in colonial hydromedusans, only the buds become detached so that the polyp remains solitary; therefore Claus and others consider the *Hydriidae* simply as a family of *Hydromedusae*. See cut under *Hydrosoma*.

2. In Gray's classification, a group of serpents, containing the venomous sea-serpents or *Hydrophidae*, with many harmless snakes belonging properly to several different families.

hydride, *n.* See *hydrid¹*.

hydriform (hî'dri-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *hydriformis*, < *hydra*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Relating to or resembling a hydria, or one of the *Hydriidae*; hydrioid. Also *hydraform*.

hydriodate (hî'dri-ō-dāt), *n.* [< *hydriod*(ic) + *-ate¹*.] A salt of hydriodic acid.

hydriodic (hî'dri-ōd'ik), *a.* [< *hydr*(ogen) + *iod*(ine) + *-ic*.] Produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.—**Hydriodic acid**, HI, a colorless gas formed by combining hydrogen and iodine, having a suffocating odor and fuming in the air. Its compounds with bases are called *iodides*.

hydro-. [< L. *hydro-* (> *It. idro-* = Sp. *hidro-* = Pg. F. *hydro-*), < Gr. *idōp*, before a vowel *idōp*, the usual combining form (*idōp* being the usual derivative form) of *idōp* (stem *idōp*-), water: see *water*.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'water.' In chemical compounds other than *hydrogen* it usually represents *hydrogen*.

hydroa (hî-drō'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *ōv* = L. *ovum*, egg.] In *pathol.*, a name of certain forms of vesicular or bulbous eruptions, usually regarded as forms of pemphigus, also of forms of herpes and herpes iris, and of sudamina.

hydroadenitis (hî-drō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. (prop. *hydradenitis*), < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + NL. *adenitis*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the sweat-glands.

hydrodipsia (hî-drō-a-dip'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + NL. *adipsia*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, a lack of thirst.

hydrobarometer (hî-drō-ba-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + E. *barometer*.] An instrument for determining the depth of the

sea by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

Hydrobata (hî-drob'a-tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *batōs*, one that treads, < *baivō*, go, walk.] A genus of birds, the dippers, giving name to the family *Hydrobatidae*: a synonym of *Cinclus*. *Vicillot*, 1816.

Hydrobates (hî-drob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *Hydrobata*.] 1. Same as *Hydrobata*. *Boie*, 1822.

—2. The typical genus of water-bugs of the family *Hydrobatidae*. *Erichson*, 1848.

Hydrobatidae (hî-drō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrobata* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of turdoid passerine birds, the dippers or water-ouzel, named from the genus *Hydrobata*: a synonym of *Cinclidae*. See cuts under *Cinclidae* and *dipper*.—2. A family of heteropterous insects, of elongate form, with the head sunken in the thorax up to the prominent rounded eyes, reflexed rostrum, 4-jointed antennae, and inconspicuous ocelli if any. They live on the surface of the water, and are collectively called *water-striders*.

hydrobenzamide (hî-drō-ben'zā-mid or -mid), *n.* [< *hydro*(gen) + *benzamide*.] A compound (C₂₁H₁₉N₂) obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on bitter-almond oil.

hydrobiosis (hî-drō-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *biōs*, life, + *-osis*.] The development of living organisms, as bacteria, in fluid media; the conditions of life of such organisms.

hydrobiotite (hî-drō-bi-ō'tit), *n.* [< Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *biotite*.] A hydrated biotite, related to the vermiculites.

Hydrobius (hî-drō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *biōs*, life.] A genus of water-beetles of the family *Hydrophilidae*, having 9-jointed antennae and slender palpi, with well-compressed and ciliated hind tarsi. It is a large and very wide-spread group, including 16 North American species.



Hydrobius globosus. (Line shows natural size.)

hydroboracite (hî-drō-bō-rā-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *borax* (-ac-) + *-ite²*.] A mineral of white color, resembling fibrous and foliated gypsum. It is hydrated calcium and magnesium borate.

hydrobranch (hî-drō-brangk), *n.* One of the *Hydrobranchiata*.

Hydrobranchia (hî-drō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Hydrobranchiata*.

Hydrobranchiata (hî-drō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *brānychia*, gills, + *-ata*.] In Lamarck's latest classification, a division of gastropods, distinguished from *Pneumobranchiata*, and containing species which breathe water only. The section imperfectly corresponds to the nudibranchiata, inferobranchiata, and tectibranchiata of Cuvier.

hydrobranchiate (hî-drō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hydrobranchiata*.

hydrobromate (hî-drō-brō'māt), *n.* [< *hydrobromic* + *-ate¹*.] A salt of hydrobromic acid: same as *bromide*. Also called *bromhydrate*.

hydrobromic (hî-drō-brō'mik), *a.* [< *hydro*(gen) + *brom*(ine) + *-ic*.] Composed of hydrogen and bromine.—**Hydrobromic acid**, HB, an acid prepared by bringing phosphorus and bromine together with a little water. It is a colorless gas, having a strong suffocating odor, fuming in the air, and very soluble in water. Its salts are called *bromides*. The acid is somewhat used in medicine as a substitute for the bromides.

Hydrocampa (hî-drō-kam'pā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *kāmpē*, caterpillar.] The typical genus of moths of the



Hydrocampa gemmatilis. (About twice natural size.)

family *Hydrocampidae*, having conspicuous maxillary palpi, distinct ocelli, and a short proboscis. The larvae live hidden under floating leaves, and make

for themselves cases of two oval bits of leaf. The genus is widely distributed in most parts of the world, though the species are few and none are North American. *H. nymphaeata* and *H. stagnata* are two British species, known as *china-marks*. Also *Hydrocampa*.

Hydrocampidae (hî-drō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrocampa* + *-idae*.] A family of pyralid moths, typified by the genus *Hydrocampa*: so called from the aquatic habits of the larvae.

Hydrocanthari (hî-drō-kan'thā-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *kāntharos*, a beetle.] In Latreille's system of entomological classification, the swimmers; the third tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, including the aquatic carnivorous beetles, of the old genera *Dytiscus* and *Gyrinus*. It thus includes the modern families *Dytiscidae* and *Gyrinidae*, and is identical with the modern group *Hydrocantharia*. Also *Hydrocantharida*, *Hydrocantharidae*.

hydrocarbide (hî-drō-kār'bid or -bid), *n.* Same as *hydrocarbon*.

hydrocarbon (hî-drō-kār'bon), *n.* [< *hydro*(gen) + *carbon*.] A compound of hydrogen and carbon; the general name of any compound consisting of hydrogen and carbon alone. The hydrocarbons are an exceedingly large and important group of compounds, and with their derivatives form the subject-matter of organic chemistry.—**Hydrocarbon black**, burner, engine, furnace, etc. See the nouns.

hydrocarbonaceous (hî-drō-kār-bō-nā'shius), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-aceous*.] Consisting of or having the nature of hydrocarbon.

In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a flame in which *hydrocarbonaceous* compounds are undergoing combustion, the regulation of the supply of air is essential. *Lommel*, *Light* (trans.), p. 5.

hydrocarbonate (hî-drō-kār'bō-nāt), *n.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ate¹*.] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

hydrocarbonic (hî-drō-kār-bō'n'ik), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of hydrocarbon.

hydrocarbonous (hî-drō-kār'bō-nus), *a.* [< *hydrocarbon* + *-ous*.] Same as *hydrocarbonic*.

This *hydrocarbonous* pyrocone is closely surrounded or enveloped by gyrating, strongly-heated atmospheric air. *W. A. Ross*, *Blowpipe*, p. 71.

hydrocarburet (hî-drō-kār'bū-rēt), *n.* [< *hydro*(gen) + *carburet*, *q. v.*] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

hydrocardia (hî-drō-kār'di-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *kardia* = E. *heart*.] Same as *hydropericardium*.

hydrocastorite (hî-drō-kas'tor-it), *n.* [< Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *castorite*: see *castor³*.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, derived from the alteration of petalite from Elba.

hydrocauli, *n.* Plural of *hydrocaulus*.

hydrocauline (hî-drō-kā'lin), *a.* [< *hydrocaulus* + *-ine¹*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a hydrocaulus.

hydrocaulus (hî-drō-kā'lus), *n.*; pl. *hydrocauli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *kaulōs*, a stem.] In *zool.*, the main stem of the caenosare of a hydrozoan.

hydrocele (hî'drō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *hydrocèle*, < L. *hydrocele*, < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *celē*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis of the testis. *Dunghison*.

hydro-cellulose (hî-drō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* See the extract.

Cotton completely disorganised by acid, and obtained as a fine powder, seems to contain one molecule of water more than ordinary cellulose, and the substance thus produced has been termed *hydro-cellulose*. *Hammel*, *Dyeing of Textile Fabrics* (1886), p. 7.

hydrocephalic (hî-drō-sēf'al'ik or hî-drō-sēf'ā'lik), *a.* [< *hydrocephalus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hydrocephalus.

hydrocephaloid (hî-drō-sēf'ā-loid), *a.* [< *hydrocephalus* + *-oid*.] Resembling hydrocephalus.

Also *hydrecephaloid*.—**Hydrocephaloid disease**, a condition of somnolence or coma developed occasionally in children in conditions of exhaustion. It appears to depend on cerebral anemia.

hydrocephalous (hî-drō-sēf'ā-lus), *a.* [< NL. *hydrocephalus*: see *hydrocephalus*.] Same as *hydrocephaloid*.

hydrocephalus (hî-drō-sēf'ā-lus), *n.* [= F. *hydrocéphale* = Sp. *hidrocéfalo* = Pg. *hidrocéfalo*, < NL. *hydrocephalus*, < Gr. *idōp* (idōp-), water, + *kephalē*, head.] 1. In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranial cavity, either in the subdural space (external hydrocephalus) or in the ventricles (internal hydrocephalus). Acute hydrocephalus is usually, and apparently always, due to meningitis. (See *meningitis*.) Chronic hydrocephalus may be due to atrophy of the brain, to pressure on the veins of Galen by tumors or inflammatory products, or to other causes. Also *hydrecephalus*, *hydrocranium*.

2. [cap.] In *zool.*, a genus of trilobites. *Barraude*, 1846.

hydrocerusite (hî-drô-ser'ô-sit), *n.* [*Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *cerusite*, *q. v.*] A basic lead carbonate occurring in thin hexagonal plates.

Hydrocharideæ (hî-drô-ka-rîd'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [*Gr. Hydrocharis* (-id-) + *-eæ*.] A natural order of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs, with diascious or polygamous regular flowers on scape-like peduncles from a spathe, and simple or double floral envelopes, which in the fertile flowers are united into a tube, and cohere with the 1- to 3-celled ovary; stamens 3 to 12, distinct or monadelphous; stigmas 3 or 6; fruit ripening under water, indehiscent, and many-seeded. This, the frogbit family, embraces 14 genera and about 40 species, which are widely distributed in the warm and temperate parts of the world, in ponds, lakes, and ditches. Also written *Hydrocharaceæ* (Lindley), *Hydrocharaceæ* (Reichenbach), *Hydrochariæ* (Dumortier), *Hydrocharidaceæ* (Ventant), and *Hydrocharidinae* (Leunis).

Hydrocharis (hî-drô-ka-ris), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), *Gr. ὑδροχαρής*, delighting in water, *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *χαίρειν*, delight, rejoice.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Hydrocharideæ*, having floating stems, with floating tufts of radical leaves, peduncles, and submerged roots. The peduncles of the male plant are short, 2- or 3-flowered; the female spathe is sessile among the leaves; stamens 3 to 12; styles 2 with 2-cleft stigmas. *H. morsus-ranæ*, the frogbit, the only species, is dispersed over Europe and northern and central Asia. The form appears to have been more abundant in Miocene times, four or five extinct species occurring in that formation in Europe.

Hydrochelidon (hî-drô-kel'i-don), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ὑδροχελιδών*, water, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of *Sterninae*, or terns, known as *black terns* or *short-tailed sea-swallows*. It contains several species of small size, with short and emarginate or moderately forked tail, very long and ample wings, and small feet with deeply emarginate webs. These birds undergo



Common Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon lariformis*).

changes of plumage unusual in the group, the adults being chiefly black or blackish. There are several species, found in all parts of the world, such as the common black tern of Europe and America, *H. lariformis*, or *fusipes*, or *nigra*; the white-winged black tern, *H. leucophaea*; and the whiskered black tern, *H. hybrida*. Boie, 1822.

hydrochinon (hî-drô-kî-non), *n.* Same as *hydroquinone*.

hydrochlorate (hî-drô-klô-rât), *n.* [*Gr. hydrochloric* + *-ate*.] A salt of hydrochloric acid.

hydrochloric (hî-drô-klô-rik), *a.* [*Gr. hydro* (gen) + *chlor* (in) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or compounded of chlorine and hydrogen gas. Also *chlorhydric*, *chlorohydric*, *chlorydric*.—**Hydrochloric acid**, *HCl*, a colorless gas having a suffocating odor and an acid taste. It is irrespirable, and not a supporter of combustion. It is extremely soluble in water, and its solution forms the hydrochloric acid or muriatic acid of commerce. It is one of the most important acids commercially, and is made as a by-product of the soda-ash manufacture. Its salts, the chlorides, are universally distributed in nature and extensively used in the arts. Also called *hydrogen chloride*.—**Hydrochloric ether**. Same as *chloric ether* (which see, under *chloric*).

Hydrocheridæ (hî-drô-ker'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. Hydrocherus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystriomorphous rodents, represented by the genus *Hydrocherus*, related to the *Caviidæ*, but distinguished by certain cranial and dental characters; the capibaras or water-cavies.

Hydrocherus (hî-drô-kê-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *χοῖρος*, a pig.] The typical and only genus of *Hydrocheridæ*, commonly referred to the *Caviidæ*. There is but one species, *H. capibara*. See cut under *capibara*.

Hydrochoreutes (hî-drô-kô-rô-têz), *n.* [*NL.* (Koch, 1837), *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *χορεύς*, a dancer, *Gr. χορεύειν*, dance, *Gr. χορός*, a dance: see *chorus*.] A notable genus of water-mites, of the family *Hydrachnidæ*. They are parasitic upon water-bugs, as *H. globulus* upon *Nepa cinerea*, and their larvae have been found adhering to the eyes of the larvae of *Libellulidæ*.

hydrocinchonine (hî-drô-sîng'kô-nin), *n.* [*Gr. hydro* (gen) + *cinchonine*, *q. v.*] An artificial alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$) derived from cinchonine, and differing from it in having two additional hydrogen atoms.

hydrocoelia (hî-drô-sê'li-â), *n.* [*Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, the belly.] In *pathol.*, same as *ascites*. Thomas, Med. Diet.

Hydrocorallinae (hî-drô-kor-â-li'nê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. Hydra* (q. v.) + *LL. corallinus*, coralline.] An order or suborder of *Hydroidea*, class *Hydrozoa*, resembling true corals, or coralligenous *Actinozoa*, but belonging to a different class; the coral-making hydroid hydrozoans, as millepores or milleporic corals. They have a hard coral-like polypary and two kinds of zooids, the ordinary nutritive gastrozooids and the mouthless tentacular forms known as dactylozooids; the cœnosarc consists of a network of anastomosing cells; reproduction is by means of gonophores. The *Hydrocorallinae* include two families, *Milleporidæ* and *Stylasteridæ*.

hydrocoralline (hî-drô-kor-â-lin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrocorallinae*, or having their characters; milleporic.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrocorallinae*; a millepore or some similar coral.

Hydrocorax (hî-drô-kô-raks), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *κόραξ*, a raven, crow.] 1. A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidae*, in which Brisson (1760) placed all the species of hornbills known to him: restricted by late writers to the group of hornbills of the Philippines of which *Buceros hydrocorax* of Linnaeus is the type, characterized by a flattened casque, chestnut-red and black plumage, and white tail.—2. A genus of cormorants, of the family *Phalacrocoracidae*: a synonym of *Phalacrocorax* or *Graculus*. Vieillot, 1816. See cut under *cormorant*.

Hydrocores (hî-drô-kô-rêz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *κόρις*, a bug.] Same as *Hydrocorisæ*.

Hydrocorisæ (hî-drô-kor'i-sê), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Latreille), irreg. *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A division of heteropterous *Hemiptera*, embracing the aquatic species. They are characterized by having short antennæ concealed in cavities beneath the eyes, and natatorial legs. Called *Cryptocerata* by Douglass and Scott, and by Fallen distributed into two divisions. Also *Hydrocores*, *Hydrocorisæ*.

hydrocotarnia (hî-drô-kô-târ'ni-â), *n.* Same as *hydrocotarnine*.

hydrocotarnine (hî-drô-kô-târ'nin), *n.* [*Gr. hydro* (gen) + *cotarnine*, *q. v.*] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$) occurring in small amount in opium.

Hydrocotyle (hî-drô-kot'i-lê), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *κοτύλη*, a cavity, a cup. The plants grow in moist situations and the leaves are hollowed like cups.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, type of the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ*, having the fruit much compressed, the calyx-teeth minute or obsolete, the petals concave, valvate, or imbricate, and the umbels simple. About 70 species are known, very widely distributed over the warm and temperate parts of the world. They are usually small herbs, creeping and rooting at the nodes; a few are erect. *H. vulgaris* (common pennywort, pennyrot, or flukewort) is a common British plant, growing in boggy places and on the edges of lakes and rivulets. It has round petate leaves, and small simple umbels of pale-pink flowers. There are



Hydrocotyle Americana.
a, flower; b, fruit; c, same cut transversely; d, tuber.

several American species, of which *H. Americana* and *H. umbellata* are the most abundant, the former being common in the Northern States, and the latter from Massachusetts south. *H. Americana* has recently been observed to produce tubers. (See cut.) *H. umbellata* has sometimes been called *sheep's-bane*, from its being supposed to cause foot-rot. *H. Asiatica* is employed in India as an alternative tonic, and the South African pennywort, *H. contorta*, is employed in dysentery.

Hydrocotyleæ (hî-drô-kô-tîl'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), *Gr. Hydrocotyle* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, in which the fruit is laterally much compressed or with the commissures often narrowly constricted, the carpels acute or obtuse on the back. Also written *Hydrocotylidæ* (Lindley), *Hydrocotylinae* (Sprengel), and *Hydrocotyleaceæ* (Koch).

hydrocranium (hî-drô-krâ'ni-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *κράνιον*, the skull, head.] Same as *hydrocephalus*, 1. Dunglison.

hydrocuprite (hî-drô-kû'pîrit), *n.* [*Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *cuprite*, *q. v.*] A supposed hydrated oxide of copper.

hydrocyanic (hî-drô-si-an'ik), *a.* [*Gr. hydro* (gen) + *cyan* (ogen) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen.—**Hydrocyanic acid**, *HCN*, a colorless liquid which solidifies at 5° F. to feathery crystals, and boils at 10°. Its specific gravity is about 0.7. It dissolves freely in water, forming a liquid which reddens litmus-paper but slightly. Laurel-leaves, bitter almonds, and many stone-fruits contain amygdalin, which under the action of a ferment breaks up into grape-sugar, oil of bitter almonds, and hydrocyanic acid. It is generally prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on potassium ferrocyanide. It is one of the most prompt and virulent poisons known. Very dilute hydrocyanic acid is frequently used medicinally as a powerful sedative and anti-irritant, especially to allay cough. Its salts are called *cyanides*, and some of them are of great commercial importance, particularly potassium cyanide and the complex cyanides, potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide. Also *prussic acid*.

hydrocyanide (hî-drô-si-an'id or -nîd), *n.* [*Gr. hydrocyanic* + *-ide*.] A salt of hydrocyanic acid: same as *cyanide*.

hydrocyanite (hî-drô-si-an'it), *n.* [*Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-ite*: see *cyanite*.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper in pale-green crystals, found at Vesuvius as a sublimation product of the eruption of October, 1868. When exposed to the air the crystals absorb water and become bright-blue.

Hydrocyon (hî-drô-si-on), *n.* [*NL.* (orig. *Hydrocyon*, Cuvier, 1817), *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *κυων*, dog.] The typical genus of *Hydrocyoninae*. It includes African fresh-water fishes with elongated canine teeth, whence the name.

Hydrocyoninae (hî-drô-si-on'î-nê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. Hydrocyon* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes of the family *Characinidae*, typified by the genus *Hydrocyon*. They have large conical teeth in both jaws; an adipose fin; a short dorsal fin; rather narrow gill-openings, the gill-membranes being grown to the isthmus; and the nasal openings close together. Species occur in the fresh waters of both Africa and South America.

hydrocyst (hî-drô-sist), *n.* [*Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *κύστις*, a bladder (cyst).] One of the processes or tentacles attached to the cœnosarc of the physophorous oceanic hydrozoans, borne with groups of gonophores upon a common stem, constituting a gonoblastidium or blastostyle. See cut under *gonoblastidium*.

hydrocystic (hî-drô-sis'tik), *a.* [*Gr. hydrocyst* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a hydrocyst.

Hydrodictyææ (hî-drô-dik-tî'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Kuetzing, 1843), *Gr. Hydrodictyon* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of green-spored algae, typified by the genus *Hydrodictyon*. Also written *Hydrodictyonææ* (Hassall), *Hydrodictyonidææ* (Gray), and *Hydrodictyææ* (Mathew).

Hydrodictyon (hî-drô-dik'ti-on), *n.* [*NL.* (A. W. Roth, 1800), *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of curious fresh-water algae, the type of the subfamily *Hydrodictyææ* of the family *Protococcaceæ*. The individual cells are oblong-cylindrical and united into a reticulated saccate cœnobium; all are fertile; some produce macrogonidia, which join themselves into a cœnobium within the mother-cell; others produce microgonidia, which are furnished with vibratile cilia and a lateral red spot; these after a brief motile period subside into protococcoid, thick-walled spores. (Cooke.) The plant when full-grown resembles a long purse, whence the name *water-net*, and consists of a beautifully regular network of threads. The single known species, *H. utriculatum*, is common to North America and Europe.

The *Hydrodictyon* may be looked upon as an elaborate type of a cell-family, one in which cells are conjoined in accordance with a definite plan, so as to make a body of definite shape and size, yet in which each cell is an independent being, drawing nothing from its neighbors.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 93.

hydrodynamic (hî-drô-dî-nam'ik), *a.* [= *F. hydrodynamique*, *Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *δυναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the force or motion of a fluid; relating to hydrodynamics.

An important property of the harmonic nodal line, indicated by an interesting *hydrodynamic* theorem due to Rankine, is that, when self-cutting at any point or points, the different branches make equal angles with one another round each point of section.

Thomson and Tail, Nat. Phil., I. II. ¶ 780.

hydrodynamical (hî-drô-dî-nam'î-kal), *a.* [*Gr. hydrodynamic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrodynamic*.

hydrodynamics (hî-drô-dî-nam'iks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *hydrodynamic*: see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the application of the principles of dynamics to fluids. As *dynamics* is used in two senses, the wider to include the theories both of rest and of motion, the narrower to include only the theory of motion, there are two corresponding senses of the word *hydrodynamics*. See *dynamics*. Also called *hydrokinetics*.—**Equation of hydrodynamics**. See *equation*.

hydrodynamometer (hî-drô-dî-na-mom'e-têr), *n.* [*Gr. ὑδρῶς* (îdp-), water, + *E. dynamometer*.]

An instrument for measuring the pressure exerted by a flowing liquid, and hence for determining its velocity.

Hydroecia¹ (hî-drê'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1841), < Gr. *hîdōp* (hîdōp-), water, + *oikos*, a house.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamidae*, having the male antennae not pectinate, the proboscis moderately long, and the legs stout. There are many species, confined to Europe and North America. *H. immanis* is a hop-pest in the United States. *H. micacea* is known as the *rosy-rustic*.

hydroecia², *n.* Plural of *hydracium*.

hydracium (hî-drê'si-um), *a.* [*hydracium* + *-al*.] Having the character of a hydracium.

hydracium (hî-drê'si-um), *n.*; pl. *hydracia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *hîdōp* (hîdōp-), water, + *oikos*, a house.] A sac attached to the swimming-bell or nectocalyx of certain oceanic hydrozoans, as calyptophorans, into which the ctenozoans may be retracted. See cut under *Diphyidæ*.

hydro-electric (hî-drô-ê-lek'trik), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-), water, + *E. electric*.] Effecting the development of electricity by a certain use of steam: as, a *hydro-electric* machine.—**Hydro-electric machine**, a machine for generating electricity by the escape of steam under high pressure from a series of jets connected with a strong boiler, in which the steam is



Armstrong's Hydro-electric Machine.

produced. The jets of steam (which have to pass through a cooling-box) are electrified by friction. Positive electricity is collected by directing the steam upon a metal comb communicating with an insulated conductor.

hydroferricyanic (hî-drô-fer'i-si-an'ik), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *ferricyanic*.] Compounded of hydrogen and ferriyanogen.—**Hydroferricyanic acid**, $H_2Fe(CN)_4$, a strong hexavalent acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid and potassium ferriyanide. It forms brown deliquescent crystals.

hydroferrocyanic (hî-drô-fer'ô-si-an'ik), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *ferrocyanic*, *q. v.*] Compounded of hydrogen and ferrocyanogen.—**Hydroferrocyanic acid**, $H_2Fe(CN)_6$, a strong tetrabasic acid formed by the action of dilute acid on potassium ferrocyanide.

hydrofluoboric (hî-drô-flô-ô-bô'rik), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *fluoboric*.] Same as *fluoboric*.

hydrofluoric (hî-drô-flô-or'ik), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *fluor* (in) + *-ic*.] Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen. Also *fluohydric*, *fluorhydric*.—**Hydrofluoric acid**, HF, an acid obtained by distilling a mixture of fluor-spar with sulphuric acid. It has an intensely irritating, suffocating odor, and a very strong affinity for water, acts energetically on glass, and is most destructive to animal matter. Also called *fluoric acid*.

hydrofluosilicic (hî-drô-flô-ô-sil'i-kât), *n.* [*hydrofluosilic* (ic) + *-ate*.] A salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base.

hydrofluosilicic (hî-drô-flô-ô-sil'i-kât), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *fluosilicic*.] Consisting of hydrofluoric and fluosilicic acid.—**Hydrofluosilicic acid**, a compound acid (H_2SiF_6) which is formed when silicon tetrafluoride is led into water. The saturated solution is a very acid, fuming, colorless liquid.

hydrofuge (hî-drô-fûj), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *fuge* (in) + *-ic*.] In *zool.*, shedding water; impervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.

hydrogalvanic (hî-drô-gal-van'ik), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *galvanic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids: as, a *hydrogalvanic* current.

Hydrogastrea (hî-drô-gas'trê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher and Unger, 1843), < *Hydrogastrium* + *-ea*.] A family of fresh-water algae, allied closely to the *Faucheriaceæ*. The plants are small, terrestrial, and unicellular, in the form of an expanded sack or bag at the top, with the lower portion excessively and finely branched, but with the cavity continuous. It contains the single genus *Hydrogastrium*. Also written *Hydrogastrea* (Lindley).

Hydrogastrium (hî-drô-gas'trum), *n.* [NL. (Desvaux, 1810) (so called in allusion to the sack-like shape of the plants), < Gr. *hîdōp* (hîdōp-), water, + *gastrop*, stomach.] A genus of fresh-water algae, the type of the family *Hydrogastrea*.

hydrogen (hî-drô-jen), *n.* [= F. *hydrogène* = Sp. *hidrógeno* = Pg. *hidrogeno*, *hydrogenio* = It. *idrogeno*, < NL. *hydrogenium*, hydrogen (so called because it is one of the elements of water, H_2O), < Gr. *hîdōp* (hîdōp-), water, + *γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol, H. One of the elementary substances, existing as a colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gas. It is the lightest substance known, and for that reason its specific gravity has been taken as the unit for comparing the specific gravity of gases, though air is the more commonly accepted standard. Under like conditions of temperature and pressure, hydrogen is approximately 14.4 times as light as an equal volume of air. Its combining weight is also less than that of any other element, and is therefore called unity, all the other atomic weights being expressed as multiples of it. It is but slightly soluble in water or any other liquid. Hydrogen refracts light strongly, is extremely diffusible, and is absorbed or occluded in a remarkable manner by certain metals when they are heated, as though it formed a kind of alloy with them. Hydrogen burns in air with a very pale blue flame and intense heat, the sole product of combustion being water, H_2O , which is the protoxide of hydrogen. A mixture of two volumes of hydrogen and six of air or one of oxygen explodes violently when brought in contact with a flame or the electric spark. Hydrogen is not specifically poisonous when inhaled, but is fatal to life by preventing or hindering access of oxygen to the blood. It is prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on zinc or iron, by passing steam through a red-hot tube filled with iron turnings, by the electrolysis of water, and in a variety of other ways. Hydrogen occurs free in nature in small quantity in the emanations of volcanoes and of some oil-wells, but generally it is found only in its combinations, which are universally distributed. One ninth of the weight of water consists of hydrogen, and it is an indispensable element of every animal or vegetable structure. It is a component of all acids, and its replacement in them by bases produces salts. In December, 1877, and January, 1878, the French chemists Cailliet and Pictet succeeded in liquefying hydrogen, and the latter in solidifying it, by means of extreme pressure and cold produced in special forms of apparatus independently invented by them.—**Arseniureted hydrogen**. See *arseniureted*.—**Bicarbureted or heavy carbureted hydrogen**. Same as *ethylene*.—**Hydrogen chloride, iodide, bromide, etc.** Same as *hydrochloric acid, hydriodic acid, etc.*—**Hydrogen sulphid, or sulphureted hydrogen**, H_2S , a colorless inflammable gas having a sweetish taste and an exceedingly fetid smell resembling rotten eggs. It is extremely poisonous when inhaled. It has feeble acid properties, and its compounds with bases are called *sulphides*. It occurs in the emanations of volcanoes, and is evolved when animal or vegetable tissue containing sulphur decays. It also occurs in mineral springs, being liberated by the reduction of gypsum or other sulphates through the action of a microbe.—**Light carbureted hydrogen**. See *carbureted*.—**Seleniureted hydrogen**. Same as *hydroseleic acid* (which see, under *hydroseleic*).

hydrogenate (hî-drô-jen-ât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrogenated*, ppr. *hydrogenating*. [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *-ate*.] To cause to combine with hydrogen; hydrogenize.

hydrogenation (hî-drô-jen-â'shon), *n.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *-ion*.] The act of hydrogenating, or the state of being hydrogenated.

This *hydrogenation* is easily effected by treating cuprous acetylene with hydrogen.

W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 284.

hydrogeniferous (hî-drô-jen-nif'ê-rus), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Containing hydrogen.

hydrogenize, *v. t.* See *hydrogenize*.

hydrogenium (hî-drô-jê-ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *hydrogen*.] 1. Hydrogen regarded as a metal; solidified hydrogen.

Water is the rust of *hydrogenium*, a true metal.

J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 182.

2. Hydrogen occluded by palladium. See *occlusion*. Graham.

hydrogenize (hî-drô-jen-îz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hydrogenized*, ppr. *hydrogenizing*. [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *-ize*.] To combine with hydrogen; form a hydrogenous compound of. Also spelled *hydrogenise*.

Chlorine readily enters into reaction with a large number of *hydrogenized* carbon compounds, and displaces the hydrogen more or less completely. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 493.

hydrogenous (hî-drô-jê-nus), *a.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing hydrogen.—2. Formed or produced by water: applied to rocks formed by the action of water, in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks, or those formed by the action of fire.

hydrogeology (hî-drô-jê-ol'ô-jî), *n.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *geology*.] The geology of water; that part of geological science which has to do with the relations of water standing or flowing beneath the surface of the earth. The term is but little used, and rarely, if ever, with reference to chemical changes brought about at depth by the agency of water, or in which water plays a part.

hydrogiobertite (hî-drô-jô-bêrt'it), *n.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *giobertite*, *q. v.*] A hydrous carbonate of magnesium occurring in small spherical forms of a light-gray color at Vesuvius.

hydrognosy (hî-drog'nô-si), *n.* [= Sp. *hidrognosis*, < Gr. *hîdōp* (hîdōp-), water, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] A treatise on, or a history and description of, the waters of the earth.

hydrographer (hî-drog'ra-fêr), *n.* [As *hydrograph* + *-er*.] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the practice of hydrography; specifically, one who has charge of hydrographic surveys and of other operations belonging to hydrography.

In all coasts, what moon maketh full sea, and what way the tides and ebbes come and go, the *hydrographer* ought to record. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

He [Dr. Halley] likewise corrected the position of the coast of Brazil, which had been very erroneously laid down by all former *hydrographers*. *Anson*, Voyage, I. 8.

hydrographic (hî-drô-graf'ik), *a.* [As *hydrograph* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or treating of hydrography: as, a *hydrographic* survey or treatise.—**Hydrographic Office**, an office of the Navy Department of the United States, connected with the Bureau of Navigation. Its duties are to provide nautical charts, sailing directions, etc., for United States vessels and others. Its head is called the *hydrographer*. Other governments have similar bureaus.

hydrographical (hî-drô-graf'ik-al), *a.* [*hydrographic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrographic*.

The artificer must in the framing of his little engine have had due regard to all these, and consequently have had a comprehension of divers celestial and *hydrographical* truths. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 724.

hydrography (hî-drog'ra-fî), *n.* [= F. *hydrographie* = Sp. *hidrografia* = Pg. *hidrografia* = It. *idrografia*, < Gr. *hîdōp* (hîdōp-), water, + *γραφία*, *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with especial reference to their use for the purposes of navigation and commerce. It embraces pilotage and marine surveying, the determination of winds, currents, etc., as well as the art of forming charts exhibiting not only the sea-coast, gulfs, bays, islands, promontories, channels, and their configuration and geographical position, but also the contour of the bottom of the sea and of harbors. It also embraces the study of the relation of changes in depth to their causes.

Hydrographie requireth a particular register of certain landmarks (where marks may be had) from the sea well able to be skied, in what points of the sea-compass they appear, and what apparent form, situation, or bigness they have in respect of any dangerous place in the sea or near unto it assigned. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

Setting downe alwayes with great care and diligence true observations & notes of al those countreys, islands, coasts of the sea, and other things requisite to the artes of navigation and *hydrographie*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 417.

2. The distribution, character, and relations of bodies of water; the condition of the earth or any part of it with respect to its seas, rivers, etc.: as, the *hydrography* of North America.

hydroguret (hî-drog'û-ret), *n.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *-uret*.] A compound of hydrogen with a base.

hydrogureted, hydroguretted (hî-drog'û-ret-ed), *a.* [*hydroguret* + *-ed*.] Combined with hydrogen, as a metal or other base.

hydrohematite, hydrohamatite (hî-drô-hem'a-tit), *n.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *hematite*.] A hydrated iron sesquioxide, resembling the anhydrous iron sesquioxide hematite, particularly in its red streak. See *turgite*.

hydrohemostat, hydrohamostat (hî-drô-hem'ô-stat), *n.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *hemostat*, blood, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *σταίω*, cause to stand: see *static*. Cf. *hemostatic*.] A device to arrest a hemorrhage, consisting of a bag through which cold water is passed, while it is pressed against the surface.

hydroid (hî'droid), *a.* and *n.* [*hydro* (hîdōp-) + *ειδής*, like water, < *hîdōp* (hîdōp-), water, + *ειδός*, form. In defs. 2 and 3, as *Hydra* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. Like water; living in the water.—2. Resembling the hydra, or an animal of the genus *Hydra*.—3. Pertaining to the *Hydroidea* or *Hydroidea*, or having their characters: as, a *hydroid* hydrozoan.—**Hydroid stock**, a stolon; a hydroidium.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydroidea*.

In the Gulf of Mexico are communities of *hydroids* so organized that they seem to constitute but one animal.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 318.

Calyptriblastic hydroids. See *calyptriblastic*.—**Tabularian hydroids.** See *Gymnoblastea*.

Hydroidea (hî-droi'dê-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hydroid*.] An order or subclass of the class *Hydrozoa*, approximately equivalent to *Hydrophora*, and consisting of the eleuthero-blastic, gymnoblastic, and calyptriblastic hydrozoans.

In some systems of classification it also includes the *Trachymedusae* and *Hydrocorallinae*. The group *Hydromedusae* of some authors is equivalent to *Hydroidea*. Also *Hydroidea*.

hydrokinetic (hī'drō-ki-net'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *κινῆσις*, of moving, *<* *κινεῖν*, move.] Pertaining to the motion of fluids.

Hydrokinetic permeability—a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which, when placed in a moving frictionless liquid, it modifies the flow.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Reprint of Papers, § 628.

hydrokinetical (hī'drō-ki-net'ik), *a.* [*<* *hydrokinetic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrokinetic*.

hydrokinetics (hī'drō-ki-net'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrokinetic*: see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the motion of fluids; the kinetics of fluids, in either of the meanings of *kinetics*.

Hydrolea (hī-drō-lē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus) (so called because growing in wet places), *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *L. oleum*, oil (or Gr. *ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil).] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceae*, and the type of the tribe *Hydroleae*. They have a subrotate 5-cleft corolla, sepals distinct in the bud, stamens about the length of the corolla, filaments dilated at the insertion, ovary 2- or 3-celled, and styles 2 or 3. They are herbs or rarely suffrutescent plants with ovate or lanceolate entire leaves, which are numerous on the stem and often with aspidine in the axils, and clustered blue or white flowers. About 14 species are known, widely distributed in warm countries. Four species are found in the southern United States. *H. Zeylanica* of India has bitter leaves, which are beaten into pulp and applied as a poultice to sores, with good effect.

Hydroleaceae (hī-drō-lē-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown), *<* *Hydrolea* + *-aceae*.] Same as *Hydrophyllaceae*.

Hydroleae (hī-drō-lē-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1816), *<* *Hydrolea* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceae*, containing the single genus *Hydrolea*.

hydrolite (hī'drō-lit'), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite*.] The zeolitic mineral gmelinite.

hydrologic (hī-drō-loj'ik), *a.* [*<* *hydrolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hydrology.

We . . . consider the forests . . . as regulators of hydrologic conditions, influencing the waterflow in springs, brooks, and rivers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 226.

hydrological (hī-drō-loj'ik), *a.* [*<* *hydrologic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrologic*.

hydrologist (hī-drol'ō-jist), *n.* [*<* *hydrolog-y* + *-ist*.] One skilled in hydrology.

hydrology (hī-drol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *hydrologie* = Sp. *hidrologia* = Pg. *hidrologia* = It. *idrologia*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

hydrolysis (hī-drol'ī-sis), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *λύσις*, a dissolving, *<* *λύω*, loose, dissolve.] A kind of chemical decomposition by which a compound is broken up and resolved into other compounds by taking up the elements of water. Thus, by hydrolysis cane-sugar takes up a molecule of water and is resolved into one molecule of dextrose and one of levulose.

hydrolytic (hī-drō-lit'ik), *a.* [*<* *hydrolysis* (*-lyt*) + *-ic*.] Producing hydrolysis, or related to the process or results of hydrolysis.

Hydrolytic decompositions, that is to say, such as are connected with the union of the elements of water with the decomposing body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 671.

hydromagnesite (hī-drō-mag'ne-sit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *E. magnesia* + *-ite*.] A white native hydrous carbonate of magnesium, sometimes occurring in crystals, but more frequently amorphous, earthy, and chalk-like.

hydromancy (hī'drō-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. *hidromancia* = It. *idromanzia*, *<* L. *hydromantia*, *<* Gr. as if **ὕδρομαντία* (cf. *ὕδρομαντις*, one who divines from water), *<* *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μαντία*, divination.] Divination by some use or from some phenomenon of water.

hydromania (hī-drō-mā-ni-ā), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, a species of melancholia under the influence of which the sufferer is led to commit suicide by drowning. It sometimes appears in pellagra.

hydromantic (hī-drō-man'tik), *a. and n.* [As *hydromancy* (*-mant*) + *-ic*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to hydromancy.

II. n. The art of producing surprising effects dependent on the principles of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.

hydromechanics (hī'drō-mē-kan'iks), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *E. mechanics*, *q. v.*] The science of the mechanics of fluids, or of their

laws of equilibrium and motion, including the divisions of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics, and also hydraulics.

It is perhaps superfluous to speak of the important place which the subject of *hydromechanics* has occupied in modern mathematical physics since the labors of Helmholtz, Maxwell, and Thomson in reducing the mathematical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of the motion of incompressible fluids. *Science*, III. 78.

hydromedusa (hī'drō-mē-dū'sā), *n.*; pl. *hydromedusae* (-sē). [NL. (cf. Gr. *ὕδρομεδουσα*, the name of a frog in the poem "Batrachomyomachia"), *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *Μέδουσα*, Medusa: see *Medusa*, *medusa*.] *1.* Same as *hydromedusan*.

One *hydromedusa* lays its eggs early in the morning.

Science, IV. 429.

2. [cap.] A genus of reptiles. *Wagler*.

Hydromedusae (hī'drō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hydromedusa*, *q. v.*] A zoological group, variously limited. (*a*) A class of coelenterates corresponding to the class *Hydrozoa*. *C. Vogt*, 1851. (*b*) A subclass of *Hydrozoa*, contrasted with *Scyphomedusae*, containing all those hydrozoans which are related to *Hydra* through the fact of reproducing by means of lateral gemmation, not by strobilation or scyphistoma. This subclass is composed of the gymnoblastic and calyptriblastic hydrozoa, the trachymedusans and narcomedusans, the hydrocorallines, and the siphonophorans. The non-sexual individuals constitute the characteristic hydrozoa, of comparatively narrow and elongate form, often branching or aggregated in colonies. In this sense the group corresponds to the cryptocarpous discophorans of Eschscholtz, the *Craspedota* of Gegenbaur, the *Cyclonema* of Elmer, and the *Hydroidea* or *Hydroidea* of various authors.

Hydromedusan (hī'drō-mē-dū'san), *a. and n.* *1. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hydromedusae*.

II. n. A member of the *Hydromedusae*. Also *hydromedusa*.

Hydromedusinae (hī-drō-mē-dū-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Hydromedusa* + *-inae*.] Same as *Hydromedusae*.

hydromedusoid (hī'drō-mē-dū'soid), *a.* [*<* *Hydromedusa* + *-oid*.] Having the characters of the *Hydromedusae*; resembling the *Hydromedusae*.

hydromel (hī'drō-mel), *n.* [*<* F. *hydromel* = Sp. *hidromel* = Pg. *hidromel* = It. *idromelo*, *<* L. *hydromel*, *hydromeli*, *<* Gr. *ὕδρομελι*, a kind of mead made of water and honey, *<* *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μέλι* = L. *mel*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted with water, fermented or unfermented: in the former case called *vinous hydromel*, and also *mead*.

As touching the mead called *Hydromel*, it consisted in times past of rain water, well purified, and hony.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 6.

Hydromel, or water-hony, in long continuance will become wine. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 566.

In divers parts of Muscovy and some other northern regions, the common drink is *hydromel*, made of water fermented with honey; and indeed, if a due proportion betwixt those two be observed, and the fermentation be skillfully ordered, there may be that way, as experience hath assured us, prepared such a liquor, both for clearness, strength, and wholesomeness, as few that have not tasted such a one would believe.

Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Philos., II. 4.

They [British Gauls] drank beer and *hydromel*, which was carried about in metal beakers or jugs of earthenware.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 122.

hydromeningitis (hī-drō-men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + NL. *meningitis*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, meningitis with serous effusion. See *meningitis*.

hydrometallurgy (hī-drō-met'al-ēr-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *metallurgy*.] The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid reagents.

hydrometamorphism (hī-drō-met-a-mōr'fiz'm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *E. metamorphism*.] A kind of metamorphism of igneous rocks brought about by water, in contradistinction to *pyrometamorphism*, or metamorphism of sedimentary rocks effected by heat.

hydrometeor (hī-drō-mē'tē-ōr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + (NGr.) *μετέωρον*, a meteor: see *meteor*.] A meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapor of water; in the plural, all the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, hail, snow, etc.

hydrometeorological (hī-drō-mē'tē-ōr-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*<* *hydrometeorology* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to hydrometeorology.

hydrometeorology (hī-drō-mē'tē-ōr-ō-loj'ik), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μετεωρολογία*, meteorology: see *meteorology*. Cf. *hydrometeor*.] That branch of meteorology which is concerned with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, clouds, snow, hail, etc.

hydrometer (hī-drom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδρομετρον*, a vessel for measuring hydrostatically, *<* *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] *1.* An instru-

ment for measuring specific gravity, especially that of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions. In Nicholson's hydrometer for solids (see cut) the weight is first determined which, placed in the upper pan, will depress the instrument to the zero-mark (*a*); then the weights are found which are needed to do this when the body experimented upon is placed, first in the upper and then in the lower pan. The difference between these last weights and that first found gives the weight of the body in air and in water respectively, whence the specific gravity is calculated in the usual manner. The common type of hydrometer for liquids consists



Nicholson's Hydrometer.



Common Form of Hydrometer for liquids, in hydrometer-glass.

measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc.

Hydrometra¹ (hī-drom'e-trā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] The typical genus of the family *Hydrometridae*. The European *H. stagnorum* and the American *H. linearis* are examples. The genus as originally established by Fabricius (1796) was divided by Latreille (1807) into *Hydrometra* proper, *Gerris*, and *Velia*.

hydrometra² (hī-drō-mē'trā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] In *pathol.*, catarrhal endometritis.

There sometimes exists a form of catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus, giving rise to a mucous or mucopurulent secretion. . . . If the fluid is watery, this is called *hydrometra*.

R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 180.

hydrometric (hī-drō-met'rik), *a.* [As *hydrometer* + *-ic*.] *1.* Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity, velocity, discharge, etc., of fluids.—*2.* Made by means of a hydrometer: as, *hydrometric* observations.—*Hydrometric pendulum*, an instrument consisting of a hollow ball suspended from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the velocity of the current; a current-gage.

hydrometrid (hī-drom'e-trid), *n.* An insect of the family *Hydrometridae*.

Hydrometridae (hī-drō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Hydrometra*¹ + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects with long legs fitted for walking on the water, typified by the genus *Hydrometra*. The family formerly included the genus *Hydrometra* in a broad sense, but the genera *Velia* and *Gerris* are now removed to other families. Species of the restricted family are frequently observed on the surface of pools and streams, where they walk with the very slender body elevated upon their long legs, but do not swim in the water like the true water-bugs, *Hydrocoriidae*. Also called *Hydrometrides*, *Hydrometrina*, and *Hydrometrites*.

hydrometrograph (hī-drō-met'rō-gráf), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *γράφειν*, write, record.] An instrument for determining and recording the quantity of water discharged from an orifice in a given time.

hydrometry (hī-drom'e-tri), *n.* [As *hydrometer* + *-y*.] The art or operation of determining by means of hydrometers the specific gravity, density, velocity, etc., of fluids.

hydromica (hī-drō-mī'kā), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + NL. *mica*, *q. v.*] A variety of potash-mica which contains more water than ordinary muscovite, and is less elastic. See *mica*.

hydromicaceous (hī'drō-mī-kā'shius), *a.* [*<* *hydromica* + *-aceous*.] Of the nature of hydromica; containing hydromica.

Hydromicaceous and argillaceous schists.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 282.

hydromotor (hī-drō-mō'tor), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *NL. motor*, motor.] A form of motor, designed for the propulsion of vessels, in which the propelling power is that of jets of water ejected from the sides or stern.

The little vessel supplied with the hydromotor met with a fair degree of success. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 47.

hydromphalum (hī-drom'fū-lum), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μφολός*, boss, knob, navel.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of serous liquid in the sac of an umbilical hernia, or simply the extension of the umbilicus by ascites. Also *hydromphalon*.

hydromyd (hī-drō-mid), *n.* An animal of the genus *Hydromys*. *E. Blyth*.

hydromyelia (hī-drō-mī-ē'li-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μυελός*, marrow.] In *pathol.*, the distention of the central canal or ventricular cavity of the spinal cord with a serous liquid. See *hydrorachis*. Also *hydromyelus*.

Hydromyinae (hī-drō-mī-i'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Hydromys* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of rodents of the family *Muridae*, of which the type is the genus *Hydromys*, and in which the teeth are only 12 in number.

Hydromys (hī-drō-mis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] A genus of rodents constituting the subfamily *Hydromyinae*, confined to the Australian region, where the species are known as *water-rats* and *beaver-rats*. *H. chrysogaster* is an example. *Geoffroy*, 1805. See cut under *beaver-rat*.

hydromysta, hydromystes (hī-drō-mis'tā, -tēs), *n.* [*<* LGr. *ὑδρομίστης*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μίστης*, one who initiates: see *mystagogue*.] In the *early church*, a presbyter or cleric who sprinkled with holy water the people entering or leaving a church.

hydronaphthol (hī-drō-naf'thol), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *E. naphthol*.] An antiseptic preparation, probably one of the naphthols, prepared from naphthalene. [Trade-name.]

Hydrometeæ (hī-drō-nē-mā'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Nees von Esenbeck, 1823), *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *μέτερος* (τ), a thread, + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, same as *Algae*.

hydronephelite (hī-drō-nēf'e-lit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *nephelīte*, *q. v.*] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, related to thomsonite in composition, and derived from the alteration of *elaeolite* (*nephelite*).

hydronephrosis (hī-drō-nēf-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a condition produced by obstruction of the outflow of the urine through the ureter, so that the ureter and the renal pelvis become greatly distended.

hydronephrotic (hī-drō-nēf-rot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with hydronephrosis.

hydronette (hī-drō-net), *n.* [*<* F. *hydronette*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *-nette*, a mere insertion, + *-ette*.] 1. A syringe.—2. A portable force-pump for use in gardens and conservatories.

Hydroparastatæ (hī-drō-pa-ras'tā-tē), *n. pl.* [*<* MGr. *ὑδροπαράσταται*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *παράστατης*, one who stands by, an assistant: see *parastatic*.] A sect which separated from the early church in the latter part of the second century: so named from their use of water only, instead of wine and water, in the eucharist. Also called *Aquarians* and *Encratites*.

hydropath (hī-drō-path), *n.* [*<* *hydropath-y*.] Same as *hydropathist*.

hydropathic, hydropathical (hī-drō-path'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*<* *hydropathy* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to hydropathy.

hydropathist (hī-drop'a-thist), *n.* [*<* *hydropathy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in or practises hydropathy.—2. One who believes in the efficacy of hydropathic treatment.

He has tried both hydropathy and homœopathy; . . . has now settled into a confirmed hydropathist.

G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures.

hydropathy (hī-drop'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *hydropathie*; a name formed after the supposed analogy of *homœopathy*, *allopathy*, etc., and intended to signify 'water-cure' or 'water-treatment'; *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *πάθος*, suffering, disease.] The method of treating diseases by the external and internal use of water; hydrotherapeutics, especially in the cruder forms. See *water-cure*.

hydropericardium (hī-drō-per-i-kār'di-um), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in the pericardial cavity. Also called *hydrocardia*.

hydropertoneum (hī-drō-per'i-tō-nē-um), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum.] In *pathol.*, the effusion of lymph into the peritoneal cavity; ascites.

hydrophane (hī-drō-fān), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φανός*, clear, *<* φαίνω, show, shine.] A partly translucent whitish or light-colored variety of opal, which absorbs water upon immersion and then becomes transparent. Also called *oculus mundi*.

hydrophanous (hī-drof'a-nus), *a.* [As *hydrophane* + *-ous*.] Made transparent by immersion in water. See *hydrophane*.

Hydrophasianus (hī-drō-fā-si-ā-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φασιανός*, a pheasant.] A genus of jacanas, of the family *Par-*



Asiatic Water-pheasant (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*).

ridæ or *Jacaniidæ*, established by Wagler in 1832, containing the Asiatic water-pheasant or pheasant-tailed jacana, *H. chirurgus*. See *Jacana*.

hydrophid (hī-drō-fid), *n.* A venomous sea-snake of the family *Hydrophiidæ*.

Hydrophilidæ (hī-drof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Hydrophilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophiidians of the suborder *Proteroglypha*, with permanently erect poison-fangs, and the tail compressed and fin-like, and thus fitted for swimming; the sea-snakes, or marine venomous serpents. These snakes inhabit the Indian ocean and tropical parts of the Pacific, and are extremely poisonous. There are several genera, as *Hydrophis*, *Platurus*, and *Pelamis*.

hydrophile (hī-drō-fil), *n.* [*<* *NL. Hydrophilus*.] A water-beetle of the genus *Hydrophilus*, or one of the *Hydrophilidæ*.

hydrophilid (hī-drof'i-lid), *n.* One of the *Hydrophilidæ*.

Hydrophilidæ (hī-drō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Hydrophilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of elavicorn beetles, with numerous genera and species. The dorsadominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; at least one pair of tarsi are 5-jointed; the palpi are distant at base; and the angles of the large quadrate mentum are not prolonged. The same or a corresponding group of water-loving beetles is called *Hydrophilidæ*, *Hydrophilii*, *Hydrophilii*, *Hydrophilini*, *Hydrophilites*, or *Hydrophilitoidea*. See also cut under *Hydrobius*.

hydrophilite (hī-drof'i-lit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*.] Native calcium chlorid. Also called *chlorocalcite*.

hydrophilous (hī-drof'i-lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *bot.*, pollinated by the agency of water. Compare *anemophilous*, *entomophilous*.

Hydrophilus (hī-drof'i-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Hydrophilidæ*. It contains the largest beetles of the family, such as the giant water-beetle, *H. triangularis*, a common North American species, of a shining black color, 1½ inches long. The corresponding European species is *H. piceus*. Also called *Hydrogonia*.

Hydrophis (hī-drō-fis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φίς*, a snake.] The typical genus of *Hydrophiidæ* or sea-snakes. One of the commonest sea-snakes is the chital, *H. cyanescincta*, which attains a length of 5 or 6 feet, and is of a greenish color

becoming yellowish below, with numerous transverse black blotches.

hydrophite (hī-drō-fit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φίς*, snake, + *-ite*.] A massive mineral of a green color.

It is a hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, allied to deweylite and to serpentine.

hydrophobe (hī-drō-fōb), *n.* [= F. *hydrophobe* = Sp. *hidrofobo* = Pg. *hidrophobo* = It. *idrofobo*, *<* L. *hydrophobus*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φόβος*, fear.] One who is suffering from hydrophobia.

hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [Also *hydrophoby*, formerly *hydrophobic*, *<* F. *hydrophobie* = Sp. *hidrofobia* = Pg. *hidrophobia* = It. *idrofobia*; *<* L. *hydrophobia*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φόβος*, fear, having a horror of water: see *hydrophobia*.] In *pathol.*: (a) A symptom of rabies in man, consisting in a furious aversion to liquids and an inability to swallow them. See *rabies*. Hence — (b) Rabies, especially in human beings.

Athenodorus . . . writeth that not only the . . . leprosie, but also the *hydrophobie*—that is to say, the fear of water occasioned by the biting of a mad dog—were first discovered in the days of Asclepiades.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

(c) Any morbid or unnatural dread of water, such as may exist independently of rabies.

hydrophobic (hī-drō-fō'bik), *a.* [*<* L. *hydrophobicus*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φόβος*, fear, as in *hydrophobia*, *q. v.*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with hydrophobia or rabies; rabid.

There are people who deny the existence of hydrophobic infection. *The American*, VI. 277.

hydrophobophobia (hī-drō-fō-bō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φόβος*, fear, as in *hydrophobia*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition produced by excessive dread of rabies, which may simulate its real or supposed symptoms.

hydrophoby (hī-drō-fō-bi), *n.* [See *hydrophobia*.] Hydrophobia. [Rare.]

They set up the long howl of *hydrophoby* at my principles. *Coleridge*, To Sir George Beaumont.

Hydrophora (hī-drof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φορέω*, carrying water: see *hydrophore*.] One of the three divisions into which Huxley and other authors divide the *Hydrozoa*, the other two being the *Discophora* and the *Siphonophora*. The members are, in all cases except that of *Hydra*, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed. The tentacles are either scattered over the hydranths or arranged in one circle round the mouth, or in two circles, one close to the mouth and one near the aboral end. Very generally—for example, in all *Sertulariidae* and *Tubulariidae*—there is a hard chitinous cuticular skeleton or *cenosarc*, which usually gives rise to hydrothecæ, into which the hydranths can be retracted. The gonophores present every variety, from sacs to free-swimming medusoids. The inner margin of the bell in these medusoids is always produced into a velum, and otoliths and eye-spots are very generally disposed at regular intervals round the circumference of the bell. The great majority of what are sometimes termed the naked-eyed medusæ, *Gymnophthalmata*, are simply the free-swimming gonophores of *Hydrophora*.

hydrophoran (hī-drof'ō-ran), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Hydrophora*; pertaining to the *Hydrophora*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrophora*.

hydrophore (hī-drō-fōr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φορέω*, carrying water: see *hydrophore*.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of water from any desired depth below the surface.

hydrophorous (hī-drof'ō-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrophora*.

hydrophthalmia (hī-drof-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *pathol.*, an increase in the quantity of either the aqueous or the vitreous humor. *Dunglison*.—

Hydrophthalmia anterior. Same as *buphthalmia*.

hydrophthalmus (hī-drof-thal-mi), *n.* Same as *hydrophthalmia*. [Rare.]

Hydrophyceæ (hī-drō-fī'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Fries, 1825), *<* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hōp*), water, + *φυκος*, a seaweed (see *fucus*), + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, same as *Algae*.

Hydrophyllaceæ (hī-drō-fī-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1836), *<* *Hydrophyllum* + *-aceæ*.]



Hydrophis cyanescincta.



Hydrophilus piceus. A, larva; B, pupa; C, imago. (About natural size.)

A natural order of plants, the waterleaf family, consisting mostly of herbs, or rarely shrubs, with a watery insipid juice, alternate or rarely opposite leaves, no stipules, mostly scorpioid inflorescence, regular pentamerous and pentandrous flowers, with the stamens borne on the lower part of the corolla and alternate with its lobes, a dimerous ovary, and 2 distinct styles. There are 16 genera and about 150 species, most of which are North American. Also called *Hydroleaceæ*.

Hydrophyllæ (hî-drô-fîl'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hydrophyllum* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, differing from the other tribes in having the corolla-lobes often contorted.

hydrophyllia, *n.* Plural of *hydrophyllium*.
hydrophyllaceous (hî-drô-fîl-i-â'shi-us), *a.* [*Hydrophyllum* + *-aceous*.] Having the characters of a *hydrophyllium*.

hydrophyllium (hî-drô-fîl'i-um), *n.*; *pl. hydrophyllia* (-i-â). [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf.] The peculiar protective envelop or hydrotheca of the hydranths of some oceanic hydrozoans, as the *Siphonophora*, of laminar or foliaceous character. Also called *bract*.

hydrophylls (hî-drô-fîlz), *n. pl.* [(Lindley, 1846) < *Hydrophyllum*.] Lindley's name for the waterleaf family, the *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

Hydrophyllum (hî-drô-fîl'um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort) (so called because of a cavity in each leaf which holds a small quantity of water), < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, the type of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ* and tribe *Hydrophyllæ*. They are characterized by having the calyx nearly open, with or without a small appendage at each sinus; the corolla campanulate, the tube within bearing a linear longitudinal appendage opposite each lobe, with infolded edges forming a nectariferous groove; filaments and style long-exserted; ample petioled leaves; and the flowers white or pale-blue, and cymose. Only 6 or 8 species are known, all natives of North America. They are all called *waterleaf*.

hydrophysocèle (hî-drô-fî-sô-sêl), *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *φύσα*, a bellows, a bubble, + *κύψα*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia containing both serous fluids and gas.

Hydrophyta (hî-drô-fî-tâ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] 1. A name proposed as a substitute for the word *Algae*. The word has never been much used, and is, moreover, objectionable, since not all submerged plants are algae, and it is not applicable to aerial forms. 2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *hydrophyton*.

hydrophyte (hî-drô-fî-t), *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

hydrophytography (hî-drô-fî-tôg'ra-fi), *n.* [As *hydrophyte* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of water-plants. [Rare.]

hydrophytology (hî-drô-fî-tôl'ô-jî), *n.* [As *hydrophyte* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] That branch of botany which relates to aquatic plants.

hydrophyton (hî-drô-fî-ton), *n.*; *pl. hydrophyta* (-tâ). [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In the hydroid aculephs, the common support by which the several zooids of a colony are connected one with another. The base or proximal end of the hydrophyton is the *hydrorhiza*; the intermediate part between the *hydrorhiza* and the hydranth is the *hydrocaulus*.

hydrophytous (hî-drô-fî-tus), *a.* [As *hydrophyton* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a hydrophyton.

hydropic (hî-drop'ik), *a. and n.* [*ME. ydropik*, < OF. *hydropique*, *idropique*, F. *hydropique* = Sp. *hidrópico* = Pg. *hydropico* = It. *idropico*, < L. *hydropicus*, < Gr. *ὕδρωπικός*, dropsical, < *ὕδρωψ*, dropsy; see *hydropsy*, *dropsy*.] 1. *a.* Containing or produced by water; dropsical.

Drye folk & ydropike, & dede at the laste;
Alle called on that cortayse & claymed his grace.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 1096.

Hydropick humors not discernable at first from a fair and juicy fleshiness of body.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropic* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst. Tillotson.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine that relieves or cures dropsy.—2. A dropsical person.

hydropical (hî-drop'ik-âl), *a.* [*Gr. ὑδρωπικός* + *-al*.] Same as *hydropic*.

Waterish or *hydropical* tumours are the effects of an extravasated serum.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 23.

hydropically (hî-drop'ik-âl-i), *adv.* In a *hydropical* or dropsical manner.

It may I confess by siccity and astriction afford a confirmation unto parts relaxed, and such as be *hydropically* disposed.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 3.

hydropisyt, *n.* An earlier form of *hydropsy*.

hydropulanula (hî-drô-plan'û-lî), *n.*; *pl. hydropulanula* (-lê). [NL., < *Hydra*, a genus of hydrozoans, + *planula*, a stage of the embryo.] The transitional stage of the embryo of a hydrozoan intermediate between the planula and the tentaculated actinula.

hydropneumatic (hî-drô-nû-mat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *πνευματικός*, of or caused by wind or air; see *pneumatic*.] Of or pertaining to, or produced by, the action of water and air; involving the combined action of water and air or gas.—**Hydropneumatic accumulator**. See *accumulator*.

hydropneumonia (hî-drô-nû-mô-nî-â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + NL. *pneumonia*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, dropsy or edema of the lungs.

hydropneumopericardium (hî-drô-nû-mô-per-i-kâr-di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *πνεῦμα*, breath, wind (cf. *πνεῦμα*, lung), + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium.] In *pathol.*, the presence of serous fluid and air in the pericardial cavity.

hydropneumothorax (hî-drô-nû-mô-thô-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + NL. *pneumothorax*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, the presence of air and serous fluid in a pleural cavity.

hydropolyp (hî-drô-pol-ip), *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *πολύπους*, polyp; see *polyp*.] A hydroid polyp; a hydrozoan, as distinguished from a coral polyp or actinozoan.

Hydropolypinae (hî-drô-pol-i-pî-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *πολύπους*, polyp, + *-inae*.] A suborder of *Hydromedusa*, multiplying by budding and by sexual products which do not appear in the shape of medusae. The budding polyps may be disintegrated from the parent and so all remain solitary, or they may remain attached and so form a colony. In both cases sexual multiplication alternates with the process of budding. The sexual products are matured in the wall of the body-cavity, which may form hollow tentacular processes in which the ova and spermatozoa are found.

hydropulsion (hî-drô-prô-pul'shon), *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *Ε. propulsion*.] Propulsion of vessels by a hydromotor.

hydrops (hî-drops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδρωψ*, dropsy, < *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water; see *hydro-*. Cf. *hydropsy*.] Same as *hydropsy*.—**Hydrops of the anterior chamber**. Same as *buphthalmos*.

hydropsy (hî-drop-sî), *n.* [Earlier *hydropisy*, < F. *hydropisie* = Sp. *hidropesia* = Pg. *hydropesia*, *hidropisia* = It. *idropisia*, < L. *hydropisia*, for **hydropiasis*, < Gr. *ὕδρωπιασις*, dropsy, < *ὕδρωπιάν*, have the dropsy, < *ὕδρωψ*, dropsy; see *hydrops*.] Dropsy: the original form, of which *dropsy* is a contraction.

Soft-swollen and pale, here lay the *Hydropsy*:
Unwieldy man; with belly monstrous round.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 75.

Hydropsyche (hî-drop-sî-kê), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *ψυχή*, a butterfly; see *Psyche*.] The typical genus of *Hydropsychidae*.

Hydropsychidae (hî-drop-sîk'î-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Curtis, 1835), < *Hydropsyche* + *-idae*.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Hydropsyche*, having the third joint of the maxillary palpi elongate and filiform, the antennae setaceous, and the feet spurred. The larvae are aquatic and predaceous, and inhabit stationary cases.

Hydropteridae (hî-drop-tê-rîd'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *πτερίς* or *πτέρις* (-îd-), a fern, + *-æ*.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous *Filicinae*, comprising

the families *Marsiliaceæ* and *Salviniaaceæ*, which are characterized by possessing both macrospores and microspores. Also called *Rhizocarpeæ*.

hydroptic (hî-drop'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *hydropsy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with *hydropsy*; dropsical; hence, thirsty. [Rare.]

This I made account that I begun early, when I understood the study of our laws; but was diverted by the worst voluptuousness, which is an *hydroptic* immoderate desire of human learning and languages. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

He, soul-hydroptic with a sacred thirst,
Sucked at the flagon.
Browning, Grammarian's Funeral.

Hydroptila (hî-drop'tî-lî), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1819), < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *πτίλον*, down, feathers.] The typical genus of caddis-flies of the family *Hydroptilidae*, having ocelli, scarcely acuminate wings, and the head with elevated lobes posteriorly.

Hydroptilidae (hî-drop-tîl'î-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Hydroptila* + *-idae*.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Hydroptila*, containing very minute forms which resemble microlepidopterous insects. They are very hairy, with simple palpi and short antennae. The larvae are found in both running and standing water, and build free membranous cases, to which a few grains of sand are sometimes added.

hydropult (hî-drô-pult), *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *E. (cata)pult*.] A portable force-pump; a garden-pump. Also *hydrapult*.

hydropyretic (hî-drô-pî-ret'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *πυρετός*, fever; see *pyretic*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to fever that is accompanied by sweating.

hydroquinone (hî-drô-kwî'nôn), *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *quinone*.] A divalent phenol (C₆H₄(OH)₂) prepared by the oxidation of aniline and treatment of the quinol formed with sulphurous acid. It is a crystalline substance with a sweet taste, and is readily soluble in hot water. It is much used in place of pyrogallol as an agent for the development of photographic plates. Also *hydrochinon* and *ercinone*, and more properly *hydroquinol*.

Hydroquinone belongs to a class of organic bodies that the chemist calls diphenols. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII, 376.

hydrorachis, hydrorrhachis (hî-drôr'â-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *ράχις*, spine.] In *pathol.*, serous effusion in the spinal canal. When this is in cavities within the spinal cord it is called *hydrorachis interna*, or *hydromyelia*; when between the cord and the walls of the canal, *hydrorachis externa*. *Hydrorachis* alone usually denotes *hydrorachis externa*.

hydrorhiza (hî-drô-rî-zî), *n.*; *pl. hydrorhizæ* (-zê). [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *ρίζα*, root.] The corm or rootstock of a fixed hydrozoan; the common base of a colony of hydroids, by which it is attached to some support.

The base begins to divide up and send out processes. These latter grow and ramify in a manner strikingly like that of the roots of a tree, and produce what is technically known as the *hydrorhiza*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I, 78.

hydrorhizal (hî-drô-rî-zal), *a.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *ρίζα*, root.] Having the character of a *hydrorhiza*; pertaining to a *hydrorhiza*.

hydrorhodonite (hî-drô-rô-dô-nî-t), *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-ite*.] A hydrated manganese silicate found at Långban in Sweden.

hydrorrhæa, hydrorrhœa (hî-drô-rê'â), *n.* [NL. *hydrorrhæa*, < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *ῥέειν*, flow, + *αἷμα*, a flowing, < *ῥέω*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a copious watery discharge.

hydrosalpinx (hî-drô-sal'pingks), *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] In *pathol.*, the accumulation of serous liquid in a Fallopian tube.

hydrosarcocèle (hî-drô-sâr'kô-sêl), *n.* [*Gr. ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *sarcocèle*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, sarcocèle attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Hydrosaurus (hî-drô-sâ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ûdôp*), water, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A notable



Water-monitor (*Hydrosaurus sateator*).

genus of monitor-lizards, of the family *Monitoridae* or *Varanidae*: so named from their aquatic habits. *H. salvator*, the water-monitor, is said to attain a length of 8 feet; it inhabits India and the Malay peninsula, and is known there as the *kabara-gaya*. An Australian species, *H. giganteus*, is known as the *lace-lizard*.

hydroscope (hi-drō-skōp), *n.* [= *F. hydroscope* = *Pg. hydroscoipo* = *It. idroscoipo*, < *Gr. ἰδρῶσκόπιον*, a water-clock (cf. *ἰδρῶσκόπος*, seeking or finding water), < *ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A kind of water-clock or instrument formerly used for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical graduated tube, from which water slowly escaped through an aperture in the conical bottom, the subsidence of the water marking the lapse of time.—2. A hygroscopic.

hydroselenate (hi-drō-sel'e-nāt), *n.* [*< hydroselenic* + *-ate*]. In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of hydroselenic acid with a salifiable base. Also called *selenide*.

hydroselenic (hi-drō-sē-len'ik), *a.* [*< hydroselenic* + *-ic*]. Of or pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium.—**Hydroselenic acid**, H_2Se , a colorless gas which resembles sulphuretted hydrogen, but is much more offensive. Also called *selenuretted hydrogen*.

hydrosoma (hi-drō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. Pl. *hydrosomata* (-mā-tā). The entire body of a hydrozoan, usually compounded of several hydranths. Also *hydrosome*.

In an early stage . . . every hydrozoön is represented by a single hydranth, . . . but, in many cases, the buds developed from the primary hydranth remain connected together by a common stem or coenosarc, and thus give rise to a compound body, or *hydrosoma*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 117.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, same as *Hydrophilus*. *Laporte*, 1840.

hydrosomal (hi-drō-sō'māl), *a.* [*< hydrosoma* + *-al*]. Of or pertaining to a hydrosoma: as, a *hydrosomal* expansion; a *hydrosomal* layer. See extract under *Millepora*. Also *hydrosomatous*.

hydrosomata, *n.* Plural of *hydrosoma*, 1.

hydrosomatous (hi-drō-sōm'g-tus), *a.* Same as *hydrosomal*.

hydrosome (hi-drō-sōm), *n.* [*< NL. hydrosoma*]. Same as *hydrosoma*, 1.

hydrosphere (hi-drō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The aqueous envelop of the globe. The term is used in contradistinction to *atmosphere*, to designate the moisture which the atmosphere always contains, and which therefore surrounds the globe, just as the atmosphere itself does. [Rare.]

hydrosphere (hi-drō-sfēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *σφαῖρα*, a coil, a spire.] One of a system of lamellar tubes which lie between and below the ambulacra of some crinoids, supposed to have been connected with the respiratory function.

Pores on the antambulacral surface may be, . . . as in *Pseudocrinus*, *Echinoecrinus* and other genera, slit-like, and arranged to form pectinated rhombs or *hydrospheres*, the two halves of each rhomb being on separate plates.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 638.

Hydrostachydeæ (hi-drō-stā-kid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. de Jussieu), < *Hydrostachys* (-yā-) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Podostemaceæ*, containing the single genus *Hydrostachys*. Also *Hydrostachydeæ*.

Hydrostachys (hi-dros'tā-kis), *n.* [NL. (Duperret Thours), < *Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.] A small genus of aquatic herbs, of the natural order *Podostemaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hydrostachydeæ*. It has dioecious flowers in dense spikes; the flowers naked; the male with 1 stamen, the female with a 1-celled ovary and 2 parietal placenta; stem tubular; and leaves long, dilated at the base, and simply pinnatifid or pinnatisect. About 9 species are known, natives of Madagascar and Africa.

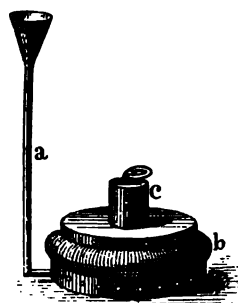
hydrostat (hi-drō-stat), *n.* [*< Gr. ἰδρῶστατης*, a hydrostatic balance: see *hydrostatic*]. 1. An apparatus of any kind for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.—2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water, used as a protection against damage to buildings from overflow or leakage.

The first *hydrostat* I constructed consisted of two sets of conductors running at angles to each other, and separated by a material which would act as an insulator when dry and become a conductor when wet.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 331.

hydrostatic (hi-drō-stat'ik), *a.* [= *F. hydrostatique* = *Sp. hidrostático* = *Pg. hydrostatico* = *It. idrostatico*, < NL. *hydrostaticus* (NGr. *ἰδρῶστατικός*), hydrostatic, < *Gr. ἰδρῶστατης*, a hydrostatic balance, < *ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *στάχυς*, standing, > *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] Pertaining to or in accordance with the prin-

ciples of the equilibrium of fluids; relating to hydrostatics. Also *hydrostatical*.—**Hydrostatic aculepha**. See *Hydrostatica*.—**Hydrostatic arch**, a linear arch suited for sustaining at each point a normal pressure, proportional, like the pressure of a liquid in repose, to the depth below a given horizontal plane.—**Hydrostatic balance**, a balance used for determining accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.—**Hydrostatic bed**. Same as *water-bed*.—**Hydrostatic bellows**, an apparatus contrived to illustrate the law of the distribution of pressure through liquids, viz. that when any part of the surface of a confined liquid is pressed by any force, every part of the surface of the confining vessel equal in area to that part of the liquid is pressed by an equal force. It generally consists of two circular boards connected by leather fastened closely round their edges, as in an ordinary bellows, and having a small upright tube communicating with the interior. If a quantity of water is poured into the bellows, and a weight is placed upon the upper board, the water in the tube will rise above the level of the water in the bellows; but a point will be reached where (on account of the above-mentioned principle) the pressure caused by the weight of the small quantity of water in the tube will balance that of the water in the bellows and of the weight; the higher the water in the tube the greater the weight that will be sustained by it. See *hydraulic press*, under *hydraulic*.—**Hydrostatic joint**, a joint used for large water-mains, and consisting essentially of a ring of sheet-lead, which is driven into the bell of the pipe by pressure applied to a liquid in an annular space within the bell. The liquid commonly used is tar, and it is left in the pipe after the joint is closed.—**Hydrostatic paradox**, the principle that any quantity of a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great. See *hydraulic bellows*, above.—**Hydrostatic press**. Same as *hydraulic press* (which see, under *hydraulic*).—**Hydrostatic weighing-machine**, a machine operating upon the same hydrostatic principle as the hydrostatic bellows, which latter may be considered as such a machine. The weight of a body is indicated by or inferred from the height of a column of distilled water, at a temperature of 4° C., which holds the body to be weighed in equilibrium.



Hydrostatic Bellows.
a, funnel-mouthed tube; b, box with flexible sides; c, weight.

But this scarce evitable imperfection of *hydrostatical* and the like experiments does not hinder, but that by their help we may make good estimates of the weights and bulks of very many bodies. Boyle, *Works*, V. 455.

hydrostatically (hi-drō-stat'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* According to hydrostatics or to hydrostatic principles.

hydrostatician (hi-drō-stā-tish'ian), *n.* [*< hydrostatic* + *-ian*. Cf. *statician*.] One who is versed in hydrostatics.

It is known to *hydrostaticians* that, according to a theorem of Archimedes, the weight of a body belonging to that kind may be gathered from the weight of the water that is equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed in that liquor, when the solid floats freely upon it. Boyle, *Works*, VI. 482.

hydrostatics (hi-drō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrostatic*: see *-ics*.] The mathematical theory of the pressure and equilibrium of incompressible fluids.

hydrostomia (hi-drō-stō'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *pathol.*, excessive secretion of fluids into the mouth. *The Lancet*, No. 3413, p. 161.

hydrosudopathy (hi-drō-sū-dop'ā-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *ἵδωρ*, sweat (sweat, *n.*, sweating), + *Gr. πάθος*, suffering: see *hydropathy*.] The treatment of diseases by cold water and sweating.

hydrosulphid (hi-drō-sul'fid), *n.* [*< hydrosulphid* + *-id*.] Same as *sulphid*.

hydrosulphuret (hi-drō-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [*< hydrosulphid* + *-ure*.] Same as *sulphid* or *sulphuret*.

hydrosulphureted, hydrosulphuretted (hi-drō-sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* [*< hydrosulphuret* + *-ed*.] Combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

hydrosulphurous (hi-drō-sul'fēr-us), *a.* [*< hydrosulphid* + *-ous*.] Compounded of hydrogen and sulphur.—**Hydrosulphurous acid**, hypophosphorous acid, H_2SO_3 .

hydrotachylite (hi-drō-tak'i-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *E. tachylite*.] A variety of tachylite containing as much as 15 per cent. of water.

hydrotalcite (hi-drō-tal'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *E. talcite*.] In *mineral.*, same as *houghtite*.

hydrotellurate (hi-drō-tel'ū-rāt), *n.* [*< hydrotelluric* + *-ate*]. In *chem.*, a salt formed by the combination of an acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium with a salifiable base.

hydrotelluric (hi-drō-tel'ū-rik), *a.* [*< hydrotelluric* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from hydrogen and tellurium.

hydrotheca (hi-drō-thē'kā), *n.*; pl. *hydrothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < *Gr. ἰδρῶθῆκα*, a reservoir of water, < *ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *θήκη*, a case, receptacle: see *theca*.] In *zool.*, a little chitinous cup in which each polypite of the *Sertularida* and *Campanularida* is protected; a calycul. See cut under *Campanularia*.

In many *Hydroses*, the ectoderm gives rise to a hard cuticular coating, and in some of these (*Campanularida*, *Sertularida*), this cuticular investment, on the hydranth, takes the shape of a case or "cell"—the *hydrotheca*—into which the hydranth may be more or less completely retracted. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 117.

hydrothecal (hi-drō-thē'kal), *a.* [*< hydrotheca* + *-al*.] Having the character of hydrotheca; calycular.

hydrotherapeutic (hi-drō-ther'g-pū'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *E. therapeutic*.] Of or pertaining to hydrotherapeutics: as, *hydrotherapeutic* treatment.

hydrotherapeutics (hi-drō-ther'g-pū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *hydrotherapeutic*: see *-ics*.] The use of water in various ways and at various temperatures for therapeutic purposes.

hydrotherapy (hi-drō-ther'g-pi), *n.* [= *F. hydrothérapie* = *Sp. hidroterapia*, < *Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *θεραπεία*, cure, < *θεραπεύω*, cure.] Same as *hydrotherapeutics*.

hydrothermal (hi-drō-thēr'māl), *a.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *θερμός*, hot.] Of or relating to heated water: specifically applied to the action of heated waters in producing geological changes by dissolving mineral substances and redepositing them when cooled.

hydrothorax (hi-drō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *θώραξ*, the chest.] In *pathol.*, the presence of serous fluid in one or both pleural cavities.

hydrotic (hi-drot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. hydrotique*, < *Gr. ἰδρῶτης*, moisture, < *ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water.] I. *a.* Causing a discharge of water.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a hydragogue.

hydrotical (hi-drot'ikāl), *a.* [*< hydrotic* + *-al*.] Same as *hydrotic*.

hydrotimeter (hi-drō-tim'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. ἰδρῶτης*, moisture, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used in the determination of the hardness of water. It consists of a tube so graduated that an alcoholic soap-solution of standard strength contained in 23 divisions of it shall give a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of a solution of calcium chloride of standard strength. Each one of these divisions is called a degree, and in saying that "the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter," it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-solution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

hydrotitanite (hi-drō-ti'tan-it), *n.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *E. titanite*, q. v.] A hydrated alteration product of the perovskite of Magnet Cove in Arkansas.

hydrotrophe (hi-drō-trōf), *n.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *τρέφω*, thicken, congeal, nourish.] An apparatus for raising water by means of condensing steam in chambers. It is similar in principle to the pulsometer, aquometer, etc. E. H. Knight.

hydrotropic (hi-drō-trōp'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *τροπός*, a turn.] Pertaining to or affected by hydrotropism.

hydrotropism (hi-drō-trōp'izm), *n.* [As *hydrotropic* + *-ism*.] A state induced in a growing organ by the influence of moisture, in which under certain conditions it turns toward the moisture, and under other little understood conditions it turns away from the moisture. Organs which curve so as to apply themselves to the moist surfaces are termed *positively hydrotropic*; those which are induced to curve away from the dampness are termed *negatively hydrotropic*.

hydrous (hi'drus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *-ous*.] 1. Containing water; watery.—2. Containing hydrogen.

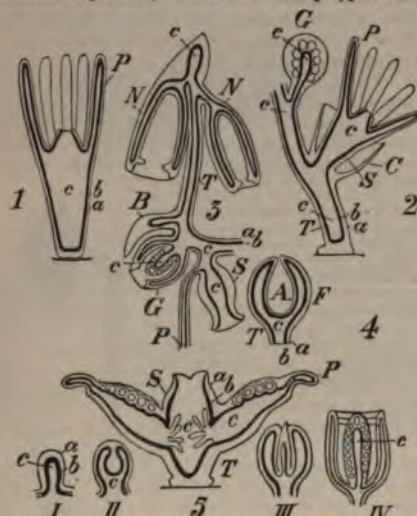
hydroxid, hydroxide (hi-drok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [*< Gr. ἵδωρ* (*idōp*), water, + *E. oxid*.] A metallic or basic radical combined with one or

more hydroxyl groups: as, potassium hydroxid, KOH; ethyl hydroxid, C_2H_5OH . Hydroxids may be regarded as formed from water (HOH), by the substitution for one of its hydrogen atoms of a metal or basic radical. An acid radical combined with hydroxyl is called an acid, the term *hydroxid* being reserved for basic compounds. Also spelled *hydroxyd*, *hydroxyde*.

hydroxyl (hī-drōk'sil), *n.* [*< hydr(ogen) + ox(ygen) + -yl.*] A compound radical (OH) which has never been isolated, but which is a factor in a vast number of chemical compounds. Thus, the oxygen bases are regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electropositive atoms or radicals, as sodium hydroxid, NaOH. The oxygen acids are also regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electronegative atoms or radicals, as sulphuric acid, $SO_2(OH)_2$. Water may be regarded as hydroxyl hydrid, HOH.

hydrozinkite (hī-drō-zing'kit), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑδρ(ōp-), water, + E. zinkite.*] A hydrous zinc carbonate occurring in massive earthy forms of a white or nearly white color.

Hydrozoa (hī-drō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of hydrozoön*, *q. v.*] A class of *Cœlenterata*, one of two prime divisions of that subkingdom, *Actinozoa* being the other. The *Hydrozoa* are aquatic and chiefly marine organisms, single or oftener compound, and nearly always soft and gelatinous (in some cases with a chitinous perisarc). Each individual polypite consists



Diagrams of Principal Forms of the Hydrozoa in their mutual relations.

1, hydra; 2, scypharian; 3, calycophoran; 4, physophoridan; 5, lucernarian. I, II, III, IV, successive stages of a medusiform gonophore, or medusoid. In any figure: a, ectoderm; b, endoderm; c, digestive and somatic cavity; A, air-vesicle; B, hydrophyllium; C, hydrotheca; F, pneumatophore; G, gonophore; N, nectocalyx; P, tentaculum; S, hydranth; T, coenosarc.

essentially of a simple sac composed of an outer (ectodermal) and an inner (endodermal) membrane, with a simple gastrovascular cavity or stomach-sac, not differentiated into an esophageal tube nor separated from the general body-cavity, developed as an outward process of the body-wall, and usually furnished with tentacular processes. The reproductive organs are external to the body. Reproduction is accomplished either by sexual elements (ova and spermatozoa) or by gemmation or fission; the generative zooids are developed as medusoid organisms, which may become detached and free-swimming, or remain permanently attached to the parent stock. The class is of world-wide distribution, and includes the numerous creatures known as *hydroids*, *scyphs*, *medusans*, *jelly-fish*, *sea-blubbers*, etc. Their forms are endlessly varied, and range in complexity from the simple fresh-water hydra to the complicated structure of the oceanic hydroids, as the Portuguese man-of-war. The classification of the *Hydrozoa* varies with different writers, and it is difficult to define most of the larger groups into which they have been divided. They are separated into from three to six groups, as the *Hydraphora*, *Discophora*, and *Siphonophora* of Huxley's arrangement, or the *Hydroida*, *Siphonophora*, *Lucernaria*, *Discophora*, *Graptolittidae*, and *Hydrocorallina* of Nicholson's arrangement. The class is sometimes called *Polypomedusae*. It was named as a class of *Polypa* by Owen in 1843.

hydrozoal (hī-drō-zō'al), *a.* [*< hydrozoön + -al.*] Pertaining to or resembling the *Hydrozoa*; hydrozoan.

The theca of hydrozoal polypes. Huxley.

hydrozoan (hī-drō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< hydrozoön + -an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hydrozoa*; resembling the *Hydrozoa*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Hydrozoa*, as an aculeph, medusan, or jelly-fish.

hydrozoic (hī-drō-zō'ik), *a.* [*< hydrozoön + -ic.*] Of the nature of *Hydrozoa*; hydrozoan.

As a question of development, the formation of the radiate Echinoderm within its vermiform larva seems to me to be analogous to the formation of a radiate Medusa upon a *Hydrozoic* stock. Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 282.

hydrozoön (hī-drō-zō'on), *n.*; *pl. hydrozoa* (-ä). [NL., *< Gr. ὑδρ(ōp-), water, + ζῶν, an animal; see zoön.*] A hydrozoan.

Hydrureæ (hī-drō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menechini, 1838), *< Hydrurus + -æ.*] A division of fresh-water algae, of the order *Cocccophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Hydrurus*. This division is no longer accepted, the genera being now referred to the tribe *Palmellaceæ*.

hydruret (hī-drō-ret), *n.* [*< hydr(ogen) + -uret.*] Same as *hydrid*.

hydruria (hī-drō'ri-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑδρ(ōp-), water, + οὐρον, urine.*] In *pathol.*, an excessive flow of watery urine.

Hydrurus (hī-drō'rūs), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), *< Gr. ὑδρ(ōp-), water, + οὐρά, a tail.*] A genus of fresh-water algae, of the order *Cocccophyceæ*, tribe *Palmellaceæ*. The thallus, which is from 2 to 12 inches long, is adnate, gelatinous, more or less firm, variously divided, and sticky; the cells are at first globose or subglobose, afterward elongated or elliptic, and arranged more or less regularly in longitudinal families; propagation is by means of agile gonidia. In a fresh state some of the species have a very offensive odor. By some algologists the species of *Hydrurus* are referred to the genus *Chlorella*.

Hydrus (hī'drus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑδρ(ōp-), a water-snake; see hydra.*] 1. A southern constellation introduced in the sixteenth century. It lies south of Eridanus, Horologium, and Reticulum, and contains three stars of the third magnitude.—2. A genus of venomous sea-snakes, type of a family *Hydridæ*: now disused, the genus being termed *Hydrophis*, and the family *Hydrophidæ*. Schneider, 1799.—3. [*l. c.*] Some fabulous or undetermined water-snake.

Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elaps drear.

Milton, P. L., x. 525.

hye¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hie*. Chaucer.

hye², *a.* An obsolete form of *high*.

hyemal, *a.* An improper form of *hiemal*.

hyematet, **hyemation**. Obsolete forms of *hiemate*, *hiemation*.

hyent, **hyenet**, *n.* [*< ME. hyene, < OF. hyene, F. hyène, < L. hyæna; see hyena.*] Obsolete forms of *hyena*.

The nedth not the galle of no hyene.

That cureth eyen derked for penaunce.

Chaucer, Fortune, l. 35.

I will laugh like a hyen, and that when thou art inclined to sleep.

Shak., As you Like It, iv. 1.

hyena (hī-ē'nä), *n.* [Formerly *hyen*, *hyene*, *q. v.*; = *F. hyène* = *Pr. hiena*, *yenna*, *iana* = *Sp. hiena* = *Pg. hyena* = *It. jena* = *D. hyena* = *G. hyäne* = *Dan. hyæne* = *Sw. hyena*, *< L. hyæna*, *< Gr. ὕανα*, a hyena, so called from its bristly mane, like a hog's, *< ὕς*, a hog (= *L. sus* = *E. sow*), + *fem. term. -ana*.] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Hyæna* or family *Hyænidæ*. There are several kinds of hyenas. The common striped or laughing hyena, *Canis hyæna* or *Hyæna striata*, known to the ancients as a wild beast of Libya, has long been celebrated for the great size and strength of its neck and jaws, its formidable teeth, its prowling nocturnal habits, its singular voice, and its propensity for robbing graves. It has a wide geographical distribution, including most of Africa and much of Asia, as Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, and India. It is an unsightly animal of ferocious aspect, of the size of a large dog, with shaggy pelage bristling over the shoulders, a short bushy tail, large eyes and ears, thick blunt muzzle, and peculiar carriage, due to the low hind quarters, high shoulders, and long heavy neck. Its feet are digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws. Its color is brownish-gray, more or less distinctly and extensively banded or striped crosswise with black on the back, sides, and limbs. The animal is nocturnal, hiding by day in caves, and hunting by night in packs for its food, which is chiefly carrion, though it often preys upon living animals. It is not less cowardly than ravenous, but is capable of being tamed and even domesticated. The brown hyena, *H. brunnea*, inhabits southern Africa; it belongs to the same restricted genus as the striped hyena, but is mostly of a dark-brown color, banded only on the limbs, and the pelage is remarkably long and shaggy, growing to a length of 8 or 10 inches on the back and sides. The spotted hyena, *H. crocuta* or *Crocuta maculata*.

2. *Hyæna*, a name given to a genus of American cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, based upon the rain-bird of Jamaica, *H. pluvianus*. P. L. Sclater, 1862. Also called *Hyetomantis*. Cabanis, 1862.



Spotted Hyæna (*Hyæna crocuta* or *Crocuta maculata*).

ta, is a more distinct species, generically different from either of the foregoing, inhabiting southern parts of Africa. As its name implies, it is spotted instead of striped; and it is rather smaller than *H. striata*, and has a less shaggy pelage. In this species the length of the neck, size of the head, shortness of the loins, and lowness of the hind quarters are specially notable. The cave-hyena, *H. spelæus*, is an extinct form closely related to the spotted hyena; its remains occur in caverns. There are also other fossils to which the name *hyæna* has been applied, and the hyena-dog is called *painted hyæna*.

And scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyæna, fellest of the fell.

Thomson, Summer, l. 921.

2. The pouched dog, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*: so called from its predaceous and carnivorous habits. See *zebra-wolf*.

Also spelled *hyæna*.

hyæna-dog (hī-ē'nä-dog), *n.* 1. The aardwolf. See *Proteles*. W. Swainson.—2. The hunting-dog, or painted hyæna, *Lycaon pictus*, a large spotted wild dog of Africa, resembling a hyæna in some superficial respects. It is, however, a true dog, of the subfamily *Caninæ*. J. E. Gray.

hyenet, *n.* See *hyen*.

hyenic (hī-ē'nīk), *a.* [*< hyæna + -ic.*] Like a hyæna; having the character of a hyæna. Also spelled *hyænic*.

The Arabs . . . call certain men *hyænic*, and believe that there is an irresistible affinity between them and the hyæna. W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 203.

hyeniform (hī-ē'nī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. hyæni-formis, < L. hyæna, a hyæna, + forma, form.*] Having the character of a hyæna or of the *Hyænidæ*; pertaining to the *Hyæni-formia*. Also spelled *hyæni-form*.

hyenine (hī-ē'nīn), *a.* [*< hyæna + -ine*.] Having the character of a hyæna; pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hyænidæ*; hyeniform. Also spelled *hyænine*.

The hyenine habit of walking or crawling upon wrist and ankle-joints when fighting or defending itself, with the object of defending its feet from injury.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 435.

hyenoid (hī-ē'noid), *a.* [*< Gr. ὕανα, hyæna, + εἶδος, form.*] Hyæna-like; hyeniform; hyenine. Also spelled *hyænoid*.

hyetal (hī-ē'tal), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑετός (= Umbrian savitu), rain, < ὑεω, send rain, ὑεῖ, it rains, = Zend √ hu = Skt. √ su, express juice (see soma).*] Of or relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions; descriptive of the rainfall of different districts; pluvial; rainy.

hyetograph (hī-ē-tō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑετός, rain, + γραφία, write.*] A chart showing the average rainfall of the earth or of any of its divisions.

hyetographic (hī-ē-tō-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< hyetograph + -ic.*] Pertaining to hyetography.

hyetographical (hī-ē-tō-gráf'ī-kal), *a.* [*< hyetographic + -al.*] Same as *hyetographic*.

Such rain-maps are generally called *Hyetographical* or *Hyetological* maps. Huxley, Physiology, p. 46.

hyetography (hī-ē-tō-grá-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑετός, rain, + γραφία, write.*] The art of showing the distribution of rain; that branch of meteorology which ascertains and exhibits in charts, etc., the rainfall of different localities in a given time.

hyetological (hī-ē-tō-loj'ī-kal), *a.* [*< hyetology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to hyetology.

hyetology (hī-ē-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑετός, rain, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.*] That branch of meteorology which treats of the phenomena of rain.

hyetometer (hī-ē-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑετός, rain, + μέτρον, a measure.*] A rain-gage.

hyetometrograph (hī-ē-tō-met'rō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑετός, rain, + μέτρον, a measure, + γραφία, write.*] A rain-gage which automatically registers the amount of rainfall and the time of its occurrence.

In Hermann's *hyetometrograph*, 1789, a fixed funnel conducts the rain into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheel, which is turned by clockwork, so that each glass remains under the funnel for one hour. Eneje. Brit., XX. 257.

Hyetornis (hī-ē-tōr'nīs), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑετός, rain, + ὄρνις, a bird.*] A genus of American cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, based upon the rain-bird of Jamaica, *H. pluvianus*. P. L. Sclater, 1862. Also called *Hyetomantis*. Cabanis, 1862.

Hygeia (hī-jē'ä), *n.* [The usual form given to *L. Hygiea* or *Hygia*, strictly **Hygiea* or, after the Gr. spelling (of the diphthong), **Hygieia*, *< Gr. Ὕγεια*, the goddess of health, a personification of *hygiea*, health, soundness of body, *< ὑγιής*, healthy, sound: cf. Skt. *ugra*, formidable.] 1. In classical myth., the goddess of health, the chief of the daughters of Æsculapius (Asklepios). She is represented as a maiden, fully draped, and usually holding a patera. She frequently has also the long staff or scepter, another attribute of her father, and is commonly accompanied by the Æsculapian serpent, which may be looked upon as an embodiment of the delegated healing power of Apollo.

2. The 10th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1849.

Hygeian (hī-jē'an), *a.* [*< Gr. Ὕγεια, health (see Hygieia), + -an.*] 1. Relating to Hygeia,

the goddess of health.—2. [*l. c.*] Pertaining to health or to its preservation. Also *hygiean*.

hygiolatry (hi-jē-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [*< Gr. hygieia, health, + latreia, worship.*] The worship of health or of hygiene. [Rare.]

His voice, I think, would have been loudest in the denunciation of that *hygiolatry* which threatens to become our only religion. *F. P. Cobbe, Contemporary Rev., L.L. 804.*

hygeist, *n.* See *hygeist*.

hygeology (hi-jē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* Same as *hygiology*.

hyght, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *high*.

hyghet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hie*. *Chaucer.*

hygiean, *a.* See *hygeian*, 2.

hygeist (hi-jē-ist), *n.* [*< Gr. hygieia, health (see Hygieia), + -ist.*] One versed in hygiene or the science of health. Also spelled *hygeist*.

hygienal (hi-jī-en'al), *a.* [Formerly *hygieinal*; *< hygiene + -al.*] Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

Presenting some things relating to the *hygienal* part of physics. *Boyle, Works, II. 103.*

hygiene (hi-jī-ēn), *n.* [*< F. hygiène = Sp. higiene = Pg. hygiene, hygiene = It. igiene = D. G. Sw. hygiene = Dan. hygieine, irreg. < Gr. hygieineiv, be healthy, sound, < hygie, healthy, sound: see Hygieia.*] That department of medical knowledge which concerns the preservation of health; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health; sanitary science.

hygienic (hi-jī-en'ik), *a.* [*< F. hygiénique; as hygiene + -ic.*] Relating to hygiene; pertaining to health or the science of health.

How small a proportion of them die before the age of maturity, in the present state of *hygienic* knowledge. *J. S. Mill.*

Medication without insuring favorable *hygienic* conditions is like amputation without ligatures. *O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 203.*

hygienically (hi-jī-en'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hygienic manner; in accordance with the laws of health.

hygienics (hi-jī-en'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of hygienic: see -ics.*] The art of maintaining health; hygiene; sanitary science.

So many books have been written on the care of the health, and so much attention has been called to *hygienics* within a few years. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 63.*

hygienism (hi-jī-en-izm), *n.* [*< hygiene + -ism.*] Same as *hygienics*. *Imp. Dict.*

hygienist (hi-jī-en-ist), *n.* [*< hygiene + -ist.*] One who is versed in hygiene.

The business of the *hygienist* and of the physician is to know the range of these modifiable conditions (such as are capable of being indefinitely modified by our own actions), and how to influence them toward the maintenance of health and the prolongation of life. *Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 330.*

hygiology (hi-jī-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Prop. "hygiology, < Gr. hygieia, health, + -logia, < logos, speak: see Hygieia and -ology.*] The art of the preservation of health. *Science, VI. 512.* Also spelled *hygeology*.

hygrine (hi'grin), *n.* [*< Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + -ine.*] A liquid and volatile alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves. It forms crystallizable salts with acids.

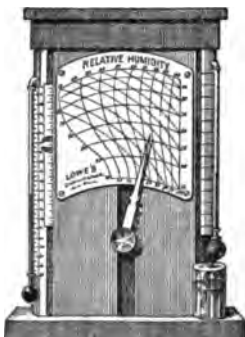
hygro- [*L., etc., hygro-, < Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, running, fluid, akin to L. uvens (for "ugvens), moist, < umere, be moist: see humid, humor, etc.*] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'wet,' 'moist.'

hygroblepharic (hi-grō-blef'a-rik), *a.* [*< Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + βλέφαρον, eyelid.*] Pertaining to the moisture of, or serving to moisten, the eyelids: applied especially to the ducts of the lacrimal gland which discharge tears.

hygrodeik (hi'grō-dik), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + δείκναι, show.*] A form of hygrometer consisting of a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer (see *thermometer* and *psychrometer*) supported one on each side of a frame on which is drawn an appropriate scale.

The humidity is indicated by the extremity of an index whose position is determined by the heights of the two mercury-columns.

Hygrogeophila (hi'grō-jē-ol'ō-jī), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + γη, the earth, + φίλος, loving.*] Same as *Geohydrophila*.



Hygrodeik: the wet-bulb thermometer on the right, the dry-bulb on the left.

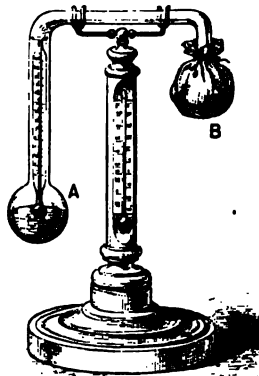
hygograph (hi'grō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + γράφειν, write.*] An instrument which registers automatically the variations in the moisture of the atmosphere.

hygology (hi-grol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] That part of medical science which treats of the humors of the body.

hygroma (hi-grō'mā), *n.*; *pl. hygromata* (-matā). [*NL., < Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + -ωμα.*] In *pathol.*, a swelling with serous contents, such as lymphangioma, bursæ mucosæ distended with lymph, etc.

hygromatous (hi-grom'a-tus), *a.* [*< hygroma(-t) + -ous.*] Of the nature of or affected with hygroma.

hygrometer (hi-grom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of the moisture of the atmosphere, or more accurately for determining the hygrometric state or relative humidity, which is the ratio between the actual amount of water-vapor present in the air and that required in order to saturate it completely. A common form is the Daniell hygrometer, which consists of a bent glass tube terminating in two bulbs, one covered with muslin, the other of black glass and containing ether and a thermometer. Either being dropped on the muslin of the upper bulb, the vapor within is condensed, and the consequent evaporation of the ether from the other bulb cools the air about it, and finally to such a degree that moisture is deposited upon its black surface. The dropping is now suspended, and the temperature is taken from the enclosed thermometer; the mean between this temperature and that observed when the moisture disappears is the dew-point. The hygrometric state is the ratio between the pressure of water-vapor corresponding respectively to the dew-point and to the temperature of the air at the time as given by the thermometer on the stand. This form is called a *dew-point or condensing hygrometer*. Instead of a black glass bulb, a silver vessel is sometimes used, as in Regnault's hygrometer. In the *chemical hygrometer* a known volume of air is passed over some hygroscopic substance, as calcium chloride, contained in a drying-tube. This absorbs the aqueous vapor, and by its increase in weight gives the means of calculating the amount present in the unit of volume. The *wet bulb thermometer*, or *psychrometer* (see *psychrometer*), also gives a simple method of obtaining the hygrometric state, by means of appropriately constructed tables.



Daniell Hygrometer. A, bulb containing ether; B, evaporation bulb covered with muslin.

hygrometric (hi-grō-met'rik), *a.* [*As hygrometer + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to hygrometry; relating to or depending upon the amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

The rate of evaporation is greatly affected by the *hygrometric* state of the air. *Huxley, Physiography, p. 68.*

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture: as, *hygrometric* substances or plants.—**Hygrometric balance**, a popular form of hygroscope designed to afford a rough indication of weather changes.—**Hygrometric state**. See *humidity* and *hygrometer*.

hygrometrical (hi-grō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< hygrometric + -al.*] Same as *hygrometric*.

hygrometry (hi-grom'e-tri), *n.* [*As hygrometer + -y.*] That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, especially of the moisture in the atmosphere, embracing also the theory and use of such instruments as have been invented for this purpose.

To get materials for further advance, astronomy requires the direct aid of an advanced optics, of barology, of thermology, of *hygrometry*. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 186.*

hygrophanous (hi-grōf'a-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + φανής, < φαίνειν, show.*] In *bot.*, transparent, or like water, when moist, and opaque when dry.

Hygrophila (hi-grōf'i-lā), *n.* [*NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), fem. sing., < Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + φίλος, loving.*] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Acanthaceae* and tribe *Ruellieae*, and the type of the subtribe *Hygrophileae*. It is characterized by a calyx of 5 narrow, nearly equal divisions; a bilabiate corolla; 4 perfect didynamous stamens; entire opposite leaves; and axillary sessile or subsessile flowers. The plants are erect or diffuse herbs. A few of them have infra-axillary spines.

Fourteen species are known, from the tropical or sub-tropical parts of the world.

Hygrophila (hi-grōf'i-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Ferus-soc, 1821), neut. pl., < Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + φίλος, loving.*] A suborder of pulmoniferous gastropods, including the basommatophorous fresh-water family *Limnæidae*, etc.

Hygrophileæ (hi-grō-fil'ā-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), < Hygrophila + -æ.*] A subtribe of plants of the natural order *Acanthaceae*, tribe *Ruellieae*, typified by the genus *Hygrophila*, characterized by a 2-lipped corolla, and by having the filaments laterally united in pairs by their bases.

Hygrophorus (hi-grōf'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL. (E. Fries, 1838), < MGr. hygrophoros, carrying water, < Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + φερος, < φέρειν = E. bear¹.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to the agarics, from which they differ in their peculiar habit, and their waxy (not membranaceous) gills and granular intermediate substance. Many of the species are exceedingly brilliant in coloring, which, however, is not a constant character. *H. conicus*, for example, ranging in color from yellow to scarlet.

hygroplasma (hi-grō-plaz'mā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + πλάσμα, anything formed.*] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Naegeli for the fluid part of protoplasm. Compare *stereoplasma*.

hygroscope (hi'grō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument or apparatus in which the hygrosopic property of some substance is employed for indicating approximately the humidity of the air, without attempting its accurate measurement. The most noted hygroscope is that of Saussure (also called the *hair hygrometer*), in which a prepared human hair, which expands or contracts in length according as the air is more or less moist, is made to move an index over a scale graduated from 0 to 100. By an adjusting-screw the index may be set at 100 whenever the air in the case is known to be saturated, and a fiducial point on the scale is thereby maintained.

hygrosopic (hi-grō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*< hygroscope + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to the hygroscope; perceptible or capable of being detected only by the hygroscope. —2. Having the property of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, as *hygrosopic* tissue, or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

However dry the air may appear to be, it always contains more or less . . . moisture. Though not recognized by the senses, its presence is readily revealed by the behaviour of certain substances which greedily absorb moisture, and are consequently said to be *hygrosopic*. *Huxley, Physiography, p. 68.*

3. In *bot.*, sensitive to moisture; caused by moisture; moving when moistened and then dried, as the elaters of *Equisetum* or the peristome of mosses.

We may illustrate what we mean by the *hygrosopic* movements of plants: if the tissues on one side of an organ permit of rapid evaporation, they will dry quickly and contract, causing the part to bend to this side. *Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 430.*

hygrosopical (hi-grō-skōp'i-kal), *a.* [*< hygroscope + -al.*] Same as *hygrosopic*.

hygrosopicity (hi'grō-skō-pis'i-ti), *n.* [*< hygrosopic + -ity.*] In *bot.*, the character of being hygrosopic; the property possessed by vegetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture, and expanding or shrinking accordingly.

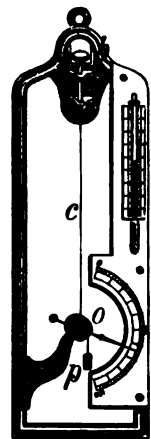
hygrostatics (hi-grō-stat'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. hygrós, moist, + στατικός, causing to stand: see static, statics.*] The science or art of measuring degrees of moisture.

Hygrotrechus (hi-grō-tré'kus), *n.* [*NL. (Stål, 1867), < Gr. hygrós, wet, moist, + τρέχειν, run.*] A genus of water-bugs of the heteropterous family *Hydrobatidae*. *H. remigia* is the most common North American species, of a brown color, frequently seen running over the surface of the water of ponds and streams.

hyke¹, *n.* Same as *huke*.

hyke² (hik), *n.* Same as *hail*².

Hyla (hi'lā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὕλη, a wood, a forest, woodland, copse, wood cut down, firewood, timber, stuff, material, matter (cf. E. matter, ult. < L. materia), prob. orig. *ὑλῆ = L. silva, silva, a wood: see silvan.*] A genus of tree-toads of the family *Hylidae*, instituted by Laurenti in 1768. The species are numerous. *H. versicolor* is so called from the chameleon-like color-changes it undergoes. *H. pickeringi* is a common species



Hair Hygroscope of Saussure. a, the hair supported by the clamp a, adjusted by the screw b, and stretched over the pulley c by the weight p.

of the United States, the shrill piping of which is heard in early spring. *H. arborea* is a European species.

hylactism (hi-lak'tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλακτεῖν, bark (< ὑλᾶν, bark), + -ism.*] A barking or baying. [Rare.]

There are turkeys, too, . . . and two or three dogs, who bark with a sharp *hylactism*. *Shelley, Letters, p. 54.*

Hyladæ (hi'lā-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hylidæ*.

hylaosaurus (hi'lē-ō-sār), *n.* [*< Hylaosaurus, q. v.*] A gigantic fossil lizard, of the genus *Hylaosaurus*.

Hylaosaurus (hi'lē-ō-sā-rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑλαος, of the wood or forest (< ὑλῆ, a wood: see Hyla), + σαῖρος, lizard.*] A genus of gigantic dinosaurs, established upon remains discovered by Mantell in the Wealden formation of Tilgate Forest in England, and characterized by the development of the dermal scutes into prodigious spines along the middle line of the back. One of these great lizards was probably about 25 feet long.

Hylaplesia (hi-lā-plē-si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑλῆ, a wood, + πλῆσιος, near, close to.*] A genus of tropical American frog-like toads, typical of the family *Hylaplesiidae*. The species are very prettily



Hylaplesia tinctoria.

or brightly colored; they are such as *H. tinctoria*, *H. picta*, and *H. speciosa*, the latter living in the Andes of the United States of Colombia at a height of 6,000 feet above the sea. *Boie, 1827.*

Hylaplesiidae (hi'lā-plē-si-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hylaplesia + -idae.*] A family of batrachians, named from the genus *Hylaplesia*, having the sacral apophyses not flattened, the toes all free and dilated at the ends, perfect ears, and no neck-glands. The few species are confined to tropical America. Also *Hylaplesiidae*. Synonymous with *Dendrobatiidae*.

hylde¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *heald*.

hylde², *a.* A Middle English form of *held*, pret-erit of *hold*.

hyleg (hi'leg), *n.* [Of Ar. origin.] In *astrol.*, the planet which rules the particular sign of the zodiac which happens at the instant of a nativity to be in the ascendant, or first twelfth part of the heavens above the eastern horizon; the apheta, prorogator, significator, or giver of life. Also spelled *hileg*.

hylephobia (hi-lē-fō-bi-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter, + φόβια, fear: cf. hydrophobia.*] Morbid fear of materialism; dread of the result of materialistic doctrines. [Rare.]

Hylephobia is now often regarded as a sacred madness, as epilepsy used to be.

G. S. Hall, Amer. Jour. Psychol., Nov., 1887, p. 152.

hylicism (hi'li-sizm), *n.* Same as *hylism*.

hylacist (hi'li-sist), *n.* A materialist; specifically, one of the early Ionic philosophers.

Hylidæ (hi'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *improp. Hyladæ; < Hyla + -idae.*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, named from the genus *Hyla*, having maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, and dilated terminal phalanges. The species are commonly called *tree-toads* or *tree-frogs*. The limits of the family have varied widely with different writers. The very obvious character of the dilated disk-like ends of the toes is by no means peculiar to the *Hylidæ*, and has caused various toads and frogs, some even of a different suborder of batrachians, to be erroneously referred to this family. Elimination of all such greatly restricts the family, conformably to the definition here given.

hylism (hi'lizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter (see Hyla), + -ism.*] In *metaph.*: (a) Materialism; specifically, the doctrines of the early Ionic philosophers. (b) The theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. Also *hylicism*.

hyllt. An obsolete spelling of *hill*.

hylobate (hi'lō-bāt), *n.* [*< Hylobates.*] A member of the genus *Hylobates* or subfamily *Hylobatinae*; a long-armed ape or gibbon.

Hylobates (hi-lōb'ā-tēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑλοβάτης, one who haunts the woods, < ὑλῆ, a wood, forest, + βάτης, one who mounts, < βαίνειν, go.*] 1. A genus of anthropoid apes, the gibbons or long-armed apes, typical of the subfamily *Hylobatinae*. It usually includes all the gibbons, being thus continuous with the subfamily, but the siamang is sometimes separated from the rest under the genus *Siamangia*. There are several true species of *Hylobates*, such as *H. lar*. See *ape* and *gibbon*. *Illiger, 1811.*

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean, 1833.*

Hylobatinae (hi-lōb'ā-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hylobates + -inae.*] A subfamily of anthropoid apes, of the family *Simiidae*, typified by the genus *Hylobates*, containing the gibbons. They are characterized by their very slender form with extremely long limbs (especially the arms), and the presence of ischial callosities.

hylobatine (hi-lōb'ā-tin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Hylobatinae*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* One of the *Hylobatinae*.

Hylobius (hi-lō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Germar), *< Gr. ὑλῆ, wood, + βίος, life.*] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*. The species live in wood. *H. abietis* is destructive to firs and other conifers.

Hylocharis (hi-lōk'ā-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑλῆ, wood, forest, + χαίρειν, rejoice.*] A genus of humming-birds, based by Boie in 1831 upon one of the sapphirs, *Trochilus sapphirinus*. The name was subsequently applied by various authors to several different groups of *Trochilidae*.

Hylocichla (hi-lō-sik'lā), *n.* [NL. (Baird, 1864), *< Gr. ὑλῆ, wood, + κίχλη, a bird like the thrush.*] A genus of *Turdidae*, including the American wood-thrushes. The type is the common wood-thrush, *H. mustelina*; other abundant and well-known species of the United States are Wilson's thrush or veery, the olive-backed thrush, and the hermit-thrush. See *wood-thrush, veery*.

Hyloides¹ (hi-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑλῶδης, woody, wooded (of the wood), < ὑλῆ, wood, + ἰδός, form.*] A genus of Australian birds: now called *Drymodes*. *J. Gould, 1841.*

Hyloides² (hi-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL., *< Hyla + Gr. εἶδος, form.*] A genus of toads, of the family *Cystignathidae*, containing such species as *H. ozyrhynchus* of the West Indies. They resemble tree-toads.

hylogenesis (hi-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter, + γένεσις, generation.*] The origin of matter.

hylogeny (hi-loj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter, + γένεσις, < γένος, producing: see -geny.*] Same as *hylogenesis*.

hyloid (hi'lōid), *a. and n.* [*< Hyla + -oid.*] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Hylidæ*.

2. *n.* One of the *Hylidæ*.

hyloidealism (hi'lō-i-dē'al-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter, + E. idealism.*] The doctrine that reality belongs to the immediate object of belief as such; sensuous subjectivism.

hyloist (hi'lō-ist), *n.* [Prop. **hylist*, *< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter (see Hyla), + -ist.*] One who believes matter to be God. Also *huloist*.

hylogy (hi-lōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The doctrine or theory of matter as unorganized. *Krauth.*

Hylomys (hi'lō-mis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑλῆ, wood, + μῦς = E. mouse.*] A genus of insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily *Gymnurae*, differing from *Gymnura* in the shorter tail and smaller third upper premolar. *H. suillus* is a species formerly wrongly referred to the *Tupaia*. *Müller and Schlegel, 1843.*

hylopathic (hi-lō-path'ik), *a.* [As *hylopath-ism + -ic.*] Pertaining to hylopathism.

hylopathism (hi-lōp'ā-thizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter, + πάθος, feeling, + -ism.*] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

hylopathist (hi-lōp'ā-thist), *n.* [As *hylopath-ism + -ist.*] A believer in hylopathism.

hylophagous (hi-lōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑλοφάγος, eating wood, feeding in the woods, < ὑλῆ, wood, + φαγεῖν, eat.*] Eating wood; xylophagous, as certain beetles.

Hylophilus (hi-lōf'i-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑλῆ, a wood, + φίλος, loving.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of American greenlets, of the family *Trogonidae*. It differs from *Vireo* proper in the stouter feet with larger claws and equal lateral toes, more conical bill with straighter culmen, and other characters. The wings are about as long as the tail, and both are rounded. The genus contains upward of 15 species, all of the warmer parts of continental America; *H. sclateri* is an example. *C. J. Temminck, about 1823.*

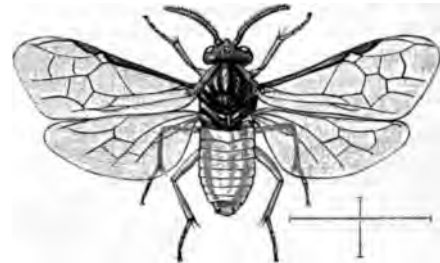


Hylophilus sclateri.

hylotheism (hi'lō-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter, + θεός, God, + -ism.*] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe. Also *hulotheism*.

hylotheist (hi'lō-thē-ist), *n.* [*< hylothe-ism + -ist.*] One who believes that matter is God. Also *hulotheist*.

Hylotoma (hi-lōt'ō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), *fem. to Hylotomus.*] A genus of sawflies, of the family *Tenthredinidae*, or *Hylotomidae*. The second and third submarginal cells of the fore



Rose Saw-fly (Hylotoma rosea). (Cross shows natural size.)

wing each receive a recurrent nervure. There are about 25 European and 15 North American species, of rather small size. *H. rosea* is the rose saw-fly.

Hylotomidae (hi-lō-tōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hylotoma + -idae.*] A family of insects, named from the genus *Hylotoma*: now usually merged in *Tenthredinidae*.

hylotomous (hi-lōt'ō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, wood, + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut.*] Wood-cutting: applied to certain insects which bore into wood.

hylozoic (hi-lō-zō'ik), *a.* [As *hylozo-ism + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of hylozoism.

The numen which the *hylozoic* corporealist pays all his devotions to is a certain blind ahee-god or goddess, called Nature, or the life of matter.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

hylozoical (hi-lō-zō'i-kal), *a.* [*< hylozoic + -al.*] Same as *hylozoic*.

There hath been already mentioned another form of Atheism, called by us *hylozoical*.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 106.

hylozoism (hi-lō-zō'izm), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑλῆ, matter, + ζῶν, animal, + -ism.*] The doctrine that all matter is endowed with life.

Hylozoism makes all body, as such, and therefore every smallest atom of it, to have life essentially belonging to it. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 106.*

When we have attained to this conception of *hylozoism*, of a living material universe, the mystery of Nature is solved. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII 169.*

hylozoist (hi-lō-zō'ist), *n.* [As *hylozo-ism + -ist.*] A believer in hylozoism; one who holds that matter, and every particle of it, has a species of life or animation.

The *hylozoists*, by Cudworth's account of them, ascribed a little more to their atoms, imagining them endowed with a quality which, though not perception, might be stilled the seed or principle whereout by the junction of many of them together perception might be complicated.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. l. 9.

The *hylozoist* can attribute consciousness to the falling stone, while Descartes denied it to even the highest brutes. *McK. Cattell, Mind, XIII 438.*

hylozoistic (hi'lō-zō-is'tik), *a.* [*< hylozoist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to hylozoism or the hylozoists: as, the *hylozoistic* conception of the universe.

A Monism that—though essentially based on *hylozoistic* assumptions—pretends, nevertheless, to explain everything in strict keeping with mechanical principles.

The Open Court, March 17, 1887.

hylozoistically (hi'lō-zō-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of the hylozoists; in accordance with hylozoistic doctrines.

Hymen¹ (hi'men), *n.* [L., *< Gr. ὕμην (hymen-), the god of marriage; origin obscure.*] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Aphrodite (Venus), or of Apollo and one of the Muses, in some legends originally a mortal youth, invoked in hymeneal songs for reasons variously given. Also called *Hymeneus*.

Here's eight that must take hands
To join in *Hymen's* bands.

Shak., As you Like It, v. 4.

They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked.

Milton, P. L., xl 591.

Hence—2. Marriage; the wedded state. [Poetical or archaic.]

We'll have all, sir, that may make your *Hymen* high
and happy.

B. Jonson, Epicene, III. 2.

To whose bounty
Owe we our thanks for gracing thus our *hymen*?

Masinger, Renegado, v. 8.

Hymen

Would this same mock-love, and this
Mock-Hymen, were laid up like winter bala,
Till all men grew to rate us at our worth.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

hymen² (hi'men), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑμην (hymen-), a thin skin, a membrane. Specifically*—(a) *In anat.*, a fold of mucous membrane stretched across and partly closing the external orifice of the vagina. (b) *In conch.*, the ligament between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.

Hymenaea (hi-me-nē'ā), *n.* [NL. (so called in allusion to the fact that the leaf is formed of a pair of leaflets), fem. of *L. Hymenaeus*, relating to the god of marriage: see *Hymen*¹.] A genus of trees of the tribe *Amherstiae*, of the natural order *Leguminosae*. They have leathery leaves, each of 2 leaflets, rather large white flowers in short densely corymbose terminal panicles, and thick oblong or ovate pods. About 8 species are known, all natives of tropical America. *H. Courbaril* grows to an enormous size, and lives to a very great age, some of the extant individuals being supposed to be older than the Christian era. The heartwood is very hard and tough, and is hence much valued for wheel-work, particularly for cogwheels. It is also valuable for posts, rails, and gates. It takes a fine polish, and is so heavy that a cubic foot weighs about 100 pounds. A valuable resin exudes from the trunk. It is known in the West Indies as the *locust-tree* or *varnish-tree*, and in Panama as *algarrroba*. Six extinct species of this genus have been described from the Cretaceous of Bohemia, and one from the Miocene of Croatia.



Hymenaea Courbaril.

Hymenaic (hi-me-nā'ik), *a.* [*< LL. Hymenaicus* (cf. *Gr. ὑμναῖος*), *< Gr. ὕμνην*, Hymen: see *Hymen*¹.] Pertaining to Hymen; used to invoke the god Hymen, as in hymeneal songs or epithalamia.—**Hymenaic meter**, a dactylic dimeter acatalectic (— — — —).

Hymenanthera (hi'men-an-thē'rā), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1818), referring to the scales borne by the anthers, *< Gr. ὑμην*, a membrane, + *NL. anthera*, an anther.] A small genus of rigid shrubs or small trees, of the natural order *Violariaceae* and tribe *Alsodeiceae*. They have small, axillary, frequently polygamous flowers, with the sepals and petals nearly equal, the latter short; anthers almost sessile, united in a tube around the pistil, and bearing on the back an erect scale; placentas of the ovary 2 or rarely 3, each bearing 1 ovule; and the leaves alternate, often clustered. Only 4 species are known, natives of Australia or New Zealand. *H. dentata*, the scrub-boxwood, is a much-branched shrub often many feet in height. *H. Banksii* is a tall spiny shrub, well adapted for close hedges. It bears a profusion of very fragrant flowers.

Hymenantheres (hi'men-an-thē'rēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), *< Hymenanthera* + *-es*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Violariaceae*, containing the single genus *Hymenanthera*. It is referred by later authors to the tribe *Alsodeiceae*.

hymeneal (hi-me-nē'al), *a. and n.* [As *hymenean* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to marriage. Also *hymenial*.

Chorus hymeneal
Or triumphal chaunt,
Matched with thine, would be all
But an empty vaunt.

Shelley, *To a Skylark*, xiv.

It was pleasant to her to be led to the hymeneal altar by a belted earl. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Wives and Daughters*, I. 236. —**Syn.** *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

II. n. A marriage-song.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing.
Pope, *Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 220.

hymenean (hi-me-nē'an), *a. and n.* [*< OF. hymenean*, *< L. Hymenaeus*, *Hymeneius*, *< Gr. ὑμναῖος*, belonging to Hymen or marriage: see *Hymen*¹.] *I. a.* Pertaining to marriage.

II. n. A marriage-song; an epithalamium.
And heavenly quires the hymenean sung.
Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 711.

hymenia, *n.* Plural of *hymenium*.

hymenial¹ (hi-mē'ni-al), *a.* [*< Hymen*¹ + *-ial*; a var. of *hymeneal*.] Same as *hymeneal*.

hymenial² (hi-mē'ni-al), *a.* [*< hymen*², or *hymenium*, + *-ial*.] *1.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the hymen.—*2.* In *bot.*, belonging to the hymenium.—**Hymenial alga** or **gonidium**, in *lichenology*, the algal cells in a sporocarp.—**Hymenial gelatin**, an amyloid substance in the hymenia of some lichens.—**Hymenial layer**. Same as *hymenium*.

hymenic (hi-men'ik), *a.* [*< Hymen*¹ + *-ic*.] Hymeneal.

hymenicolar (hi-me-nik'ō-lār), *a.* [*< NL. hymenicola*, *q. v.*, + *L. colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, inhabiting the hymenium. Cooke.

2944

hymeniferous (hi-me-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. hymenium*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] In *bot.*, provided with a hymenium.

Hymenini (hi-me-nī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), *< hymenium* (which these plants possess) + *-ini*.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi, containing 8 genera, such as *Agaricus*, *Hydnum*, *Polyporus*, etc. They are placed by later authorities in the families *Agaricini*, *Polyporei*, *Hydnei*, etc.

hymeniphore (hi-mē'ni-ō-fōr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑμηνιον*, taken in the sense of *hymenium*, + *-φόρος*, bearing, *< φέρειν* = *E. bear*¹.] In *bot.*, the structure or part which bears the hymenium. Sometimes *hymenophore*, *hymenophorum*.

hymenitis (hi-me-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., *< hymen*² + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hymen.

hymenium (hi-mē'ni-um), *n.*; *pl. hymenia* (-iā). [NL., *< Gr. ὑμηνιον*, dim. of *ὑμην (hymen-)*, a membrane.] In *bot.*, the fructifying surface in fungi, especially when the spores are naked. It is an aggregation of spore mother-cells, with or without sterile cells, in a continuous stratum or layer upon a sporophore. In the common mushroom, *Agaricus*, for example, the hymenium or spore-bearing surface is naked or exposed, and spread over the gills, covering them on all sides with a delicate membrane, upon which the reproductive organs are developed. Also called *hymenial layer*. See *cuts* under *apothecium*, *ascus*, and *Fungi*.

Hymenodictyon (hi'men-ō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1824), so called with ref. to the thin reticulated leaves, *< Gr. ὑμην*, a membrane, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Rubiaceae*, tribe *Inchoneae*, characterized by having the stigma fusiform, the flowers in branching panicle spikes, with foliaceous bracts, and opposite, reticulated, long-petioled leaves. About 5 species are known, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. The bark of *H. excelsum* of India has been used as a substitute for cinchona bark, but it is of little value. The wood is used for making agricultural implements, etc.

Hymenogaster (hi'men-ō-gas'tēr), *n.* [NL. (L. R. Tulasne), with ref. to the membranous structure of the interior, *< Gr. ὑμην*, a membrane, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A genus of fungi, of the subclass *Gasteromycetes*. It is characterized by having the peridium fleshy or thin; the cavities at first empty, radiating or irregular; trama composed of elongated cells; and spores various. These fungi are globose, fleshy or rather soft, and much like the common puffballs, only smaller.

Hymenogastreae (hi'men-ō-gas'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hymenogaster* + *-ae*.] A tribe of fungi, of the subclass *Gasteromycetes*, typified by the genus *Hymenogaster*. They may be regarded as an assemblage of the simplest forms of the *Gasteromycetes*, possessing usually the simple structure of the type, but including also the genera *Gautieria*, which is without a peridium, and *Secotium*, which has a central column crossing the body of the fungus. Also written *Hymenogastrei* and *Hymenogasteri*.

hymenogeny (hi-me-noj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑμην*, a membrane, + *-γενεα*, *< -γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The production of membrane as the effect of contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter.

hymenography (hi-me-nog'rā-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑμην*, a membrane, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] A description of the membranes of animal bodies.

hymenoid (hi'men-oid), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑμνοειδής*, membranous, *< ὑμην (hymen-)*, a membrane (see *hymen*²), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a hymenium in structure; membranous: applied by Léveillé to certain fungi in which the mycelia are united into a sort of membrane.

hymenolichen (hi'men-ō-li'ken), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑμην (hymen-)*, a membrane, + *λεῖχην*, lichen.] A lichen having the character of the *Hymenomycetes*.

hymenological (hi'men-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< hymenology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to hymenology.

hymenology (hi-me-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑμην (hymen-)*, a membrane, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] *1.* The science or study of the membranes of the animal organism.—*2.* A treatise on such membranes.

hymenomycetal (hi'men-ō-mī-sē'tal), *a.* Same as *hymenomycetous*.

hymenomycete (hi'men-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n.* One of the *Hymenomycetes*.

The sporophore would be thought at first sight to belong to a *Peziza* rather than to a *Hymenomycete*.
De Bary, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 302.

Hymenomycetes (hi'men-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1830), *< Gr. ὑμην (hymen-)*, a membrane, + *μύκης*, *pl. μύκηες*, a mushroom.] A subclass or an order of fungi, of the group *Basidiomycetes*, characterized by having a hymenium on the free, exposed surface of the sporo-

Hymenoptera

phore, the compound structure which bears it. It includes the *Agaricini* (which are typified by the common mushroom), *Polyporei*, *Hydnei*, *Telephorei*, *Clavarieti*, and the somewhat anomalous *Tremellini*, which are gelatinous.

hymenomycetoid (hi'men-ō-mī-sē'toid), *a.* Same as *hymenomycetous*.

hymenomycetous (hi'men-ō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hymenomycetes*. Also *hymenomycetal*, *hymenomycetoid*.

Hymenopappus (hi'men-ō-pap'us), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini), *< Hymenopappus* + *-ae*.] A former tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Hymenopappus*: now placed in the tribe *Helonioideae*.

Hymenopappus (hi'men-ō-pap'us), *n.* [NL. (C. L. L'Héritier de Brutelle, 1788), so called from the hyaline pappus, *< Gr. ὑμην (hymen-)*, a membrane, + *NL. pappus*, *q. v.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helonioideae*, the type of the old tribe *Hymenopappeae*. The heads are homogamous and discoid, the bracts of the involucre are free, the style-branches are linear and obtuse, and the pappus palea is short, obtuse, or nearly equal. They are herbs with radical or alternate pinnatisect leaves, and corymbose white or yellow flower-heads. Seven species are known, all natives of North America.

hymenophore (hi'men-ō-fōr), *n.* Same as *hymenophorus*.

Hymenophores (hi'men-ō-fō'rēs), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), as *hymenophorum* + *-es*.] A division of ferns, not now recognized, including the tribes *Aspidiaceae*, *Aspleniaceae*, etc.

hymenophorum (hi-me-nof'ō-rum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑμην*, a membrane, + *-φόρος*, *< φέρειν* = *E. bear*¹.] Same as *hymeniphore*.

Hymenophyllaceae (hi'men-ō-fi-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gaudichaud-Beaupré, 1826), so called in allusion to the filmy nature of the frond, *< Gr. ὑμην (hymen-)*, a membrane, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A family of homosporous ferns. It is characterized by having the sporangia borne on an elongated, often filiform, receptacle, surrounded by a complete transverse ring opening vertically; sori terminal or marginal from the apex of a vein; indusium inferior, usually of the same texture as the frond; fronds delicately membranous and pellucid. There are only 2 genera, *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*, and about 175 species, mostly confined to the tropics.

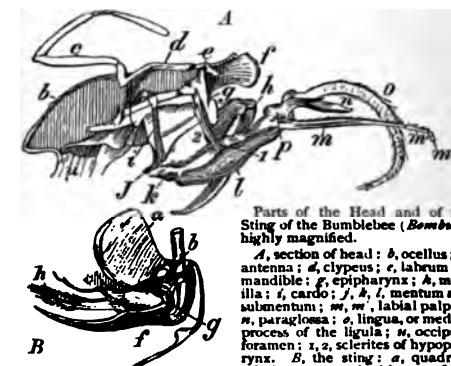
hymenophyllaceous (hi'men-ō-fi-lā'shi-us), *a.* Having the appearance or characters of the *Hymenophyllaceae*.

Hymenophylles (hi'men-ō-fi-lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), *< Hymenophyllum* + *-es*.] A name originally employed to designate a tribe of ferns, but including the same genera as the *Hymenophyllaceae*.

Hymenophyllum (hi'men-ō-fi-lum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑμην (hymen-)*, a membrane, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf.] A genus of usually small and sometimes very minute ferns, including a large number of species with filmy pellucid fronds, found chiefly in hot and damp tropical forests; the filmy ferns or lace-ferns. It is closely allied to the genus *Trichomanes*, from which it differs in having the two valves of the involucre separate and not blended into a cup. None is found in North America. Two extinct species of this genus have been described from the Carboniferous of Europe, one from the Cretaceous of Kansas, and one from the Laramie group of Colorado. *H. Tunbridgeense*, the Tunbridge fern, is a native of England.

hymenopter (hi-me-nop'tēr), *n.* A hymenopterous insect; one of the *Hymenoptera*. Also *hymenopteran*.

Hymenoptera (hi-me-nop'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), neuter plural of *hymenopterum*: see *hymenopterous*.] A large and important order of the class *Insecta*. The order is characterized by the 4 membranous wings, of which the hind pair is almost always smaller than the front pair, and has comparatively few nervures. The mouth bears man-



Parts of the Head and of the Sting of the Bumblebee (*Bombus*), highly magnified.

A, section of head: *a*, antenna; *b*, clypeus; *c*, labrum; *d*, mandible; *e*, epipharynx; *f*, maxilla; *g*, cardo; *h*, *a*, *c*, mentum and submentum; *i*, *m*, labial palpus; *k*, paraglossa; *l*, lingua, or median process of the ligula; *m*, occipital foramen; *n*, *a*, *2*, sclerites of hypopharynx. *B*, the sting: *a*, quadrated sclerite, connected with one of the lances of the sting; *b*, duct of the poison-gland; *c*, grooved median piece in which the lances play; *d*, one of the lateral setose palpitiform sheath-pieces; *e*, genital aperture.

Hymenoptera

dibles, and a lower lip or tongue sheathed by the maxillae. The tarsi are generally 5-jointed, sometimes 4-jointed, rarely 3-jointed, and very seldom heteromerous. The abdomen of the female is provided with a multivalve ovipositor, which may act as a sting, a saw, or a borer. The larvae are vermiform and footless, except in *Phyllophaga* and *Xylophaga*, in which they are caterpillar-like and have feet. The *Hymenoptera* are usually placed at the head of the class of insects, not only on account of their high structural development, but also with regard to their extraordinary instinctive faculties and social qualities. In modern systems the order is divided into 8 series and 86 families. The series are: (1) *Phyllophaga*, the saw-flies; (2) *Xylophaga*, the horntails; (3) *Parasitica*, with six families, the species of which are mainly parasitic; (4) *Tubulifera*, or cuckoo-bees; (5) *Heterogyna*, the four families of ants; (6) *Fossoria*, eleven families of sand- and wood-wasps; (7) *Diptoptera*, with two families of solitary and one of social wasps; and (8) *Anthophila*, with the two families of bees. In number of species this order stands next to *Coleoptera*; it probably includes nearly one fourth of all insects. More than 1,000 genera are represented in Europe alone, and there are over 7,000 described European species. Between 5,000 and 6,000 species have been described for America north of Mexico, and yet the extensive group of *Parasitica* is little known, especially in its smaller forms. — *Fossorial Hymenoptera*. See *fossorial*.

hymenopter (hi-me-nop'te-ral), *a.* [*hymenopter-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *hymenopterous*.

hymenopteran (hi-me-nop'te-ran), *n.* [*Hymenoptera* + *-an*.] Same as *hymenoptera*.

hymenopterist (hi-me-nop'te-ris-t), *n.* [*hymenoptera* + *-ist*.] One who collects or studies the *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopterologist (hi-me-nop'te-rol'ô-jist), *n.* [*hymenopterology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of *Hymenoptera*. *Lubbock*.

hymenopterology (hi-me-nop'te-rol'ô-ji), *n.* [*hymenoptera* + *Gr. -λογία, $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\iota\alpha$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, speak: see -ology.*] That department of entomology which relates to *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopteron (hi-me-nop'te-ron), *n.* [NL.: see *hymenopterous*.] One of the *Hymenoptera*.

hymenopterous (hi-me-nop'te-rus), *a.* [*hymenopterus*, *Gr. $\mu\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\rho}\tau\epsilon\rho\varsigma$, membrane-winged, $\mu\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\rho}\nu$, membrane, + $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$, wing.*] Having membranous wings; specifically, having the characters of the *Hymenoptera*; pertaining to the *Hymenoptera*. Also *hymenopteral*.

Hymenothalameæ (hi'men-ô-tha-lâ'mê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), *Gr. $\mu\eta\mu\acute{\nu}$, a membrane, + $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, a chamber.*] A division of lichens, now referred to the tribe *Lecideacei*.

hymenotomy (hi-me-not'ô-mi), *n.* [*Gr. $\mu\eta\mu\acute{\nu}$, a membrane, + $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$, a cutting, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\iota\nu$, cut.*] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the membranes of the animal body; hymenological anatomy.—2. In *surg.*, incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to blood retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus. *Dunghison*.

hymenulum (hi-men'û-lum), *n.*; *pl. hymenula* (-lâ). [NL., dim. of *Gr. $\mu\eta\mu\acute{\nu}$ ($\mu\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\rho}\nu$), a membrane: see *hymen²*, *hymenium*.] In *bot.*, a shield containing asci. *Cooke*.*

Hymettian (hi-met'i-an), *a.* [*L. Hymettius*, *Gr. $\upsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, Hymettus: see def.*] Of or pertaining to Hymettus, a mountain of Attica in Greece, celebrated for its flowers, honey, and marble; like that of Hymettus. The mountain is covered with heather, the blossoms of which give it, when seen from a distance, a rosy-purple coloring.

A lovely bee . . . absconding himself in *Hymettian* flowers. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 76.

Hymettian marble, a bluish-gray marble from the quarries of Mount Hymettus. It is an excellent building-stone, and was much used in antiquity, as at the present day.

Hymettic (hi-met'ik), *a.* [*Gr. Hymettus* + *-ic*.] Same as *Hymettian*.

The censor L. Crassus was much censured about the year 650 on account of his house with six small columns of *Hymettic* marble. *C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.)*, § 188.

hymn (him), *n.* [*ME. $hympe$, $himpne$, usually $ympe$, $impne$, $AS. hymen$, $ymen$, $pl. ymnas$, in *ME.* mixed with *OF. $ymne$* , later *hymne* = *Pr. $hymne$* , $ymne$ = *Sp. $himno$* = *Pg. $hymno$* = *It. $imno$* = *D. G. Dan. $hymne$* = *Sw. $hymn$* , *LL. $hymnus$* (in *eccl. use*), *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\nu\omicron\varsigma$, a hymn, festive song, or ode in praise of gods or heroes. Origin uncertain; only once in Homer, in the phrase $\uacute{\iota}\mu\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\alpha\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$, which may perhaps mean lit. 'a web of song'; cf. $\iota\phi\eta$, a web, $\iota\phi\text{-}\alpha\iota\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$ = *AS. $wefan$* , *E. $weave$* .] 1. In general, a religious ode, song, or other poem: as, the *Homeric hymns*; the *hymns* of Pindar. In Christian literature the term covers a wide range of poems, including those that embody not only adoration, thanksgiving, confession, and supplication to God, but also instruction and exhortation for men.**

Noghte anely he hase comforthe in this, bot also in psalmes and *ymnes* and antyns of Italy Kyrke. *Hamper, Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2945

Than that toke that haly tre [the cross] . . .
And bare it furth so tham omang,
With *himpnes* and with nobill sang.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian *hymns*, or into rhythm have dash'd
The passion of the prophetess.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—2. A metrical formula of public worship, usually designed to be sung by a company of worshippers. The hymns of the ancient Hebrews are technically called *psalms*. From the early Christian period many traces of hymns remain, as in the Magnificat, Benedictus, etc., in the New Testament, in such references as 1 Cor. xiv. 15, Eph. v. 19, Jas. v. 13, etc., and in the universally recognized Gloria Patri, Gloria in Excelsis, and Te Deum. The long succession of important Greek and Latin hymnists begins with Ephraem Syrus and Hilary of Poitiers (both of the fourth century) respectively, though several productions of known authorship antedate their time. Most of the great medieval Latin hymns were composed as sequences, the most famous being the Dies Ire. The Roman Catholic Church possesses a large number of such hymns, mostly in Latin. The Reformation in Germany was distinguished by a remarkable outburst of hymns of every description. English hymnody began in the sixteenth century, but was principally confined to metrical versions of the Psalms until the first publication of Isaac Watts (in 1707) and the hymns of Charles and John Wesley. Since then the production of hymns has been constant and significant in both England and America. Medieval and modern hymns are nearly always divided into equal and similar sections of from three to twelve lines or strophes each, which are called *stanzas* or *verses*.

And when they had sung an *hymn*, they went out into the mount of Olives. *Mat. xvi. 30.*

Admonishing one another in psalms and *hymns* and spiritual songs. *Col. iii. 16.*

3. In a narrow sense, an extra-Biblical poem of worship: opposed to *psalm*. Specially used in connection with the discussions about the propriety of using any musical formulae in public worship which are not directly derived from the Bible.—*Abecedarian hymns*. See *abecedarian*.—*Angelic hymn*, *cherubic hymn*, *communion hymn*, *Marseillaise hymn*, etc. See the qualifying words.—*Evening hymn*. Same as *even-song*. 1.—*Seven great hymns*, a collective name for the following medieval Latin hymns: Dies Ire; Hora Novissima; Jesu, dulcis memoria; Stabat Mater; Veni, Creator Spiritus; Veni, Sancte Spiritus; and Vexilla Regis.

hymn (him), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. hymned* (himd or him'ned), *ppr. hymning* (him'ing or him'ning). [*Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\acute{\nu}$, $n.$ Cf. *LL. $hymnare$* , sing hymns; from the noun.] 1. To celebrate or worship in song; address hymns to; salute with song.*

As sons of one great Sire,
Hymning the Eternal Father.
Milton, P. L., vi. 96.

The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance;
The mulberry-tree was *hymn'd* with dulcet airs.
Cowper, Task, vi. 697.

There the wild wood-robins
Hymns your solitude.
R. T. Cooke, Trailing Arbutus.

2. To express in a hymn; sing as a hymn: as, "*hymned thanks*," *J. Baillie*.

The perpetual poem *hymned* by wind and surge.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 757.

II. intrans. To sing hymns.
And touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* praised
God and his works. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 258.

Around in festive songs the *hymning* choir
Mix the melodious voice and sounding lyre.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

hymnal (him'nal), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\acute{\nu}$ + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to hymns; of the nature of or suitable for a hymn.*

The grave, majestic, *hymnal* measure swells like the peal of an organ. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 169.

II. n. A hymn-book.

hymnary (him'nâr), *n.* [*ML. $hymnare$* , a hymn-book, *LL. $hymnus$* , a hymn: see *hymn*. Cf. *hymnary*.] A hymn-book.

That our Anglo-Saxon brethren were not slow in adopting these beautiful outpourings of the Christian poet we know from one of *Elfric's* enactments, requiring each clerk to have, along with other volumes, a *hymnary*. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, III. ii. 13.

hymnarium (him-nâr-i-um), *n.* [ML.: see *hymnary*.] A hymn-book.

But the reader will scarcely agree with his indulgent estimate of Ken's epic and *hymnarium*. *The Academy*, Nov. 3, 1898, p. 281.

hymnary (him'nâr-i), *n.*; *pl. hymnaries* (-riz). [*ML. $hymnarius$* (sc. *liber*), also *hymnarium*, a hymn-book, *LL. $hymnus$* , a hymn: see *hymn*.] A hymn-book. [Rare.]

They [the vicars] were required to learn by heart, so as to need no book, their psalter, their *Hymnary*, and their Anthem-book. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 66.

hymn-book (him'bûk), *n.* A book of hymns for use in public worship.

hymnic (him'nik), *a.* [*Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\acute{\nu}$ + *-ic*.] Relating to hymns; of the character of a hymn; lyric.*

Hyoganoidei

Where she (faire ladie), tuning her chaste layes
Of England's empress to her *hymnick* string,
For your affect, to hear that virgin's praise,
Makes choice of your chaste selfe to heare her sing.
Mir. for Mag., p. 778.

hymnist, *adv.* [*hymn* + *-ish*.] In the manner of a hymn.

Sonnets are carolled *hymnist*
By lads and maydens. *Stanislaus, Eneld*, II. 248.

hymnist (him'nist), *n.* [*hymn* + *-ist*.] A composer of hymns; one skilled in the writing of hymns; a hymnologist.

Our familiar *hymnist*, Watts.
H. W. Beecher, N. Y. Christian Union, Dec. 20, 1876.

hymnodist (him'nô-dist), *n.* [*hymnody* + *-ist*.] A hymnist.

hymnody (him'nô-di), *n.* [*ML. $hymnodia$* , *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\delta\iota\alpha$* , the singing of a hymn, *hymning*, *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$* , singing hymns, *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\varsigma$* , a hymn, + *Gr. $\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$* , sing: see *ode*. Cf. *psalmody*.] 1. The act or art of singing hymns or sacred songs; psalmody.—2. Hymns collectively; the body of hymns belonging to a particular period, country, sect, or author.

hymnographer (him-nog'ra-fêr), *n.* [*hymnography* + *-er*.] A hymn-writer.

hymnography (him-nog'ra-fî), *n.* [*Gr. as if $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\iota\alpha$, $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{o}\varsigma$* , writing hymns, *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\varsigma$* , a hymn, + *Gr. $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$* , write.] The art or the act of writing hymns.

hymnologist (him-nol'ô-jist), *n.* [*hymnology* + *-ist*.] 1. A student of hymnology; a connoisseur in the history, classification, criticism, and use of hymns.—2. A hymn-writer.

hymnology (him-nol'ô-ji), *n.* [*LL. as if $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$, *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$* , *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$* , singing hymns (> *LL. $hymnologus$* , a singer of hymns), *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\varsigma$* , a hymn, + *Gr. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\iota\alpha$* , *Gr. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$* , speak: see -ology.] 1. The science of hymns, treating of their history, classification, criticism, and use.—2t. Hymnody.*

That *hymnologic* which the primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wine for the Eucharist. *J. Mede, Dialogues*, p. 66.

hymn-tune (him'tûn), *n.* A musical setting of a hymn, usually adapted for repetition with the successive verses or stanzas. Certain kinds of hymn-tunes are called *chorals*.

hymn-writer (him'ri'têr), *n.* A writer or composer of hymns; a hymnist.

hymnet, *n.* An obsolete form of *hymn*.

hynd¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *hind*¹.

hynd², *a.* Same as *hend*².

hyngt. An obsolete preterit of *hang*. *Chaucer*.
hyobranchial (hi-ô-brang'ki-al), *a.* [*Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\delta\iota\alpha$* + *branchial*.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiæ.

Hyodon (hi'ô-don), *n.* [NL., *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}$* , the letter upsilon, *Y* (in ref. to *hyoid*), + *Gr. $\delta\omicron\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$ ($\delta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\tau\text{-}$) = *E. tooth*.] The typical genus of *Hyodontideæ*, having teeth on the hyoid bone, whence the name. *H. alosoides* is the common mooneye or toothed herring of the United States. *Lesueur*, 1818. See cut under *mooneye*.*

hyodont (hi'ô-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\delta\iota\alpha$* + *Gr. $\delta\omicron\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$* .] 1. *a.* Having teeth on the hyoid bone; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hyodontideæ*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Hyodontideæ*.

Hyodontideæ (hi-ô-don'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\delta\iota\alpha$* + *Gr. $\delta\omicron\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$* .] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hyodon*; the toothed herrings, or mooneyes. The body is covered with large silvery cycloid scales; the head is naked; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the latter being articulated to the ends of the former; the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belongs to the caudal part of the vertebral column; the stomach is horseshoe-shaped, and without a blind sac; the intestine is short, with one pyloric appendage; and the ova fall into the abdominal cavity before exclusion. Three species are found in the Mississippi basin and the great lakes of North America; they have a distant resemblance to a clupeoid fish.

hyo-epiglottic (hi'ô-ep-i-glôt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\delta\iota\alpha$* + *epiglottic*.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis.—**Hyo-epiglottic ligament**, an elastic band connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis.

hyo-epiglottidean (hi'ô-ep-i-glô-tid'ê-an), *a.* Same as *hyo-epiglottic*.

hyoganoidei (hi-ô-gan'oi-dê-i), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hyoganoidei*, or having their characters.

II. n. One of the *Hyoganoidei*.

hyoganoidean (hi'ô-ga-noi'dê-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hyoganoidei*.

Hyoganoidei (hi'ô-ga-noi'dê-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. $\uacute{\iota}\mu\mu\omega\delta\iota\alpha$* + *NL. $Ganoidei$* , q. v.] A superorder of true fishes, including the most teleosteooid of the ganoid fishes, having the hyoid ap-

paratus and branchiostegal rays like those of the teleosts. It includes the orders *Cycloganoidei* and *Rhomboganoidei*, represented in the existing fauna only by the *Amisidae* and *Lepidosteidae*, but in ancient times having numerous and diversified representatives. *Gill*.

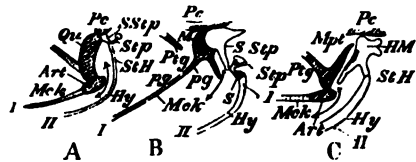
hyoglossal (hi-ō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [*< hyo(id) + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + -al.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the tongue.—**Hyoglossal membrane**, a fibrous sheet connecting the base of the tongue with the hyoid bone.—**Hyoglossal muscle**, the hyoglossus.

II. n. Same as *hyoglossus*.

hyoglossus (hi-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *hyoglossi* (-i). [*NL., < hyo(id) + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.*] A muscle of the hyoid bone and the tongue. In man the hyoglossus is a thin, flat, somewhat square muscle, arising from the whole length of the hyoid bone, on each side of its body, and inserted into the side of the tongue between the styloglossus and linguella. The origin of the muscle from different parts of the hyoid bone, namely, from the body and the lesser and greater cornua, has caused the description of the muscle as three, called *basihyoglossus*, *ceratohyoglossus*, and *chondrohyoglossus*. Also called *basiviscerato-chondrohyoglossus*.

hyoid (hi'oid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. hyoide*, *< NL. hyoides*, *< Gr. υειδής*, shaped like the letter upsilon, *Y*, now commonly printed *Υ*; *δορὸν υειδής*, the hyoid bone (also called *επιλοειδής*, upsilon-shaped, and *λαμβδοειδής*, lambda-shaped [*A*]: see *upsilon*, and *lambda*, *lambdoid*); *< υ*, the letter upsilon, + *ειδής*, form.] *I. a.* Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon, *Υ*. In biology and embryology it is applied to the bony or hard parts developed in the second postoral visceral arch of the embryo, this being called the *hyoid* or *hyoidian arch* or *apparatus*, as distinguished from preceding mandibular or succeeding branchial parts.—**Hyoid bone**. Same as *hyoid*, *n.*

II. n. The tongue-bone or os linguae; the hyoidian bone or collection of bones: so called from its shape in man. In man it is embedded in the muscles of the root of the tongue, lying nearly horizontal with its convexity forward, usually about on a level with the lower border of the under jaw, considerably above the Adam's apple; but it is displaced in every act of swallowing. This horseshoe-shaped arch forms the bony basis of the tongue. (See cut under *mouth*.) No fewer than 10 muscles arise from or are inserted into it; and it is besides suspended from the skull by the stylohyoid ligament, and connected with the larynx by the thyrohyoid membrane and ligament, and with the epiglottis by the hyo-epiglottic ligament. Its comparatively small size and simple structure in man are unusual; in most animals the bone is either relatively larger, or consists of a number of separate bones, indications of which are found in the human species in the several ossific



Diagrams of the mandibular (I, shaded) and hyoidian (II, unshaded) arches of a lizard (A), a mammal (B), and an osseous fish (C). I. *Mk*, Meckel's cartilage; *Art*, articular; *Qn*, quadratum; *Mpt*, metapterygoid; *M*, malleus; *Pc*, processus gracilis; *Pgr*, pterygoid bone. II. *Hy*, hyoidian cornu; *StH*, stylohyal; *S*, stapes; *Sst*, supra-stapedial; *HM*, hyomandibular bone; *Pc*, process. The arrow is in the first visceral cleft.

centers from which the bone originates. Thus, the body of the human hyoid is the basihyal; the lesser cornua or horns are the ceratohyals, and the greater cornua are the thyrohyals. (See cut under *skull*.) In a sauropod, as a bird, the so-called hyoid bone is the whole skeleton of the tongue, consisting of several parts developed in a branchial arch, as well as hyoidian parts properly so called. These parts are the basihyal, glossohyal, and ceratohyal or epihyal of the hyoidian arch proper; with the urohyal or basibranchial, the epibranchial, and the ceratobranchial, these three belonging to a branchial arch, and the last two of them being commonly known as the thyrohyal or greater cornu of the hyoid bone. The elements of the hyoid bone of an osseous fish are the basihyal, glossohyal, urohyal, epihyal, ceratohyal, and stylohyal.

hyoideal (hi-oi'dē-əl), *a.* [*< hyoid + -eal.*] Same as *hyoid*.

This development [of the skull] relates to the protection and support of the still more extraordinarily developed *hyoideal* and laryngeal apparatus [of the howlers]. *Owen, Anat.*, II. 531.

hyoidean (hi-oi'dē-an), *a.* [*< hyoid + -eal.*] Same as *hyoid*.

hyomandibular (hi'ō-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*< hyo(id) + mandibular.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the mandible or lower jaw.

The hyoidean arch becomes segmented into two noteworthy portions, the upper of which is known as the *hyomandibular* portion. *Micart, Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 114.

Hyomandibular bone, in fishes, the bone or element of the suspensorium of the lower jaw next to or articulating with the cranium. Also called *epitympanic* and *temporal*.

II. n. Same as *hyomandibular bone*.

hyomental (hi-ō-men'tal), *a.* [*< hyo(id) + mental*.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the chin.

hyoplastral (hi-ō-plas'tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoplastron.

hyoplastron (hi-ō-plas'tron), *n.* [*< hyo(id) + plastron.*] The second lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: a name given by Huxley to what others call the *hyosternum*. See second cut under *Cheloniu*.

Hyopotamidæ (hi'ō-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hyopotamus + -idæ.*] A family of omnivorous ungulate mammals, represented by the genus *Hyopotamus* and related to the *Suidæ*, or swine. *Kowalevsky*.

Hyopotaminae (hi'ō-pō-ta-mi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hyopotamus + -inae.*] The *Hyopotamidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Anthracotheriidae*, having the four upper premolars resembling the true molars, and with tubercles in transverse series separated by transverse valleys, and the preceding three molars successively more and more differentiated. Besides *Hyopotamus*, the subfamily contains the genus *Bothriodon* (Aymard) or *Aucodus* (Pomel). *T. Gill*, 1872.

Hyopotamus (hi-ō-pōt'a-mus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. υς, a pig, hog (= L. sus = E. sow), + ποταμός, river. Cf. hippopotamus.*] A genus of fossil non-ruminant artiodactyl mammals, supposed to have been of aquatic habits and related to swine, whence the name, given by Owen in 1848. The remains occur in the Tertiary strata, Eocene and Miocene, of England and the continent of Europe. The genus has been referred to the *Suidæ* and to the *Anthracotheriidae*, and also made the type of a family *Hyopotamidae*.

hyoscapular (hi-ō-skap'ū-lār), *a.* [*< hyo(id) + scapular, q. v.*] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the scapula; omohyoid.

hyoscine (hi'ō-sin), *n.* [*< Hyoscyamus + -ine*.] A non-crystallizable alkaloid obtainable only as a syrup from *Hyoscyamus niger*. It is known in commerce as *amorphous hyoscyamine*, and its salts are used in medicine to some extent.

Hyoscyamæ (hi'ō-si-ū'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < Hyoscyamus + -æ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hyoscyamus*, having the lobes of the corolla plicate or imbricate, the stamens all perfect, and the fruit a capsule.

hyoscyamine (hi-ō-si'ā-min), *n.* [*< Hyoscyamus + -ine*.] *Cf. L. hyoscyaminus*, *< Gr. ὁσκάμινος*, of henbane. A crystalline alkaloid (C₁₇H₂₃NO₃) obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger*, or henbane. When moist it has a strong alkaline reaction, and a penetrating, narcotic, and stupefying odor like that of nicotine. It neutralizes acids, forming salts, some of which, particularly the sulphate, are used in medicine. The alkaloid is extremely poisonous.—**Amorphous hyoscyamine**. Same as *hyoscine*.

Hyoscyamus (hi-ō-si'ā-mus), *n.* [*L., < Gr. ὁσκάμινος, henbane, lit. hog's bean, < υς, gen. of υς, a hog, + κάμινος, a bean.*] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, type of the tribe *Hyoscyamæ*. They have a tubular-campanulate calyx, an infundibuliform corolla with an oblique limb and imbricated unequal lobes, and a capsule opening by a median transverse circumscission, the top falling off like a lid. They are herbs with the leaves sinuate dentate or incised, and yellowish flowers in usually 1-sided leafy spikes. About 10 species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Asia. *H. niger* is the henbane or black henbane. See cut under *henbane*.

Hyoseridæ (hi'ō-se-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hyoseris (-id-) + -æ.*] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Hyoseris*. They are herbs, having the pappus more or less chaffy, small, with alternate bristles, and the apex of the achenia truncate.

Hyoseris (hi-ōs'ē-ris), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. υς, a hog, + σέρις, succory.*] A small genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, the type of the subtribe *Hyoseridæ*, having the habit and foliage of *Taraxacum*. The flower-scape is thickened upward and bears a single yellow flower-head. From their near allies they differ in that the achenia are of two kinds in each head, the outer corky and cylindrical, the inner compressed or two-winged. The pappus is biserial, and consists of narrow and unequal scales. Four species are known from the Mediterranean region, one extending into southern Germany. *H. minima* is the hog-succory. Two fossil species very closely related to this genus have been described, from the Miocene of Carniola and Bohemia, under the name *Hyoserites*.

hyosternal (hi-ō-stēr'nal), *a.* [*< hyo(id) + sternal.*] *I.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the breast-bone; sternohyoid.—*II.* In *herpet.*, of or pertaining to the hyoplastron: as, a *hyosternal* scute.

hyosternum (hi-ō-stēr'num), *n.* [*< hyo(id) + sternum.*] The second lateral piece of the so-called sternum—that is, of the plastron—of a chelonian; the hyoplastron of Huxley. See second cut under *Cheloniu*.

hyostylic (hi-ō-sti'lik), *a.* [*< hyo(id) + Gr. στυλος, pillar, style.*] Having the lower jaw sus-

pended from the skull by a special suspensorium: the opposite of *autostylic*.

Most modern researches have also tended to emphasize the distinction between fishes with autostylic and those with hyostylic skulls.

A. S. Woodward, Cat. Fossil Fishes, B. M., I. p. vii. (1889).

hyp, *n.* and *v.* See *hip*.

hyp. See *hypo*.

hypacusis (hip-a-kū'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ακουσις, hearing, < ακοιέν, hear: see acoustical.*] In *pathol.*, diminished power of hearing.

hypæsthesia (hip-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + αἰσθησις, perception: see esthetic, etc.*] In *pathol.*, diminished capacity for sensation; a dulled but not obliterated sensitiveness.

hypæsthetic (hip-es-thē'sik), *a.* [*< hypæsthesia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hypæsthesia.

hypæthra, *n.* Plural of *hypæthron*.

hypæthral, *a.* See *hypæthral*.

When processions of men and maidens bearing urns and laurel-branches, crowned with ivy or with myrtle, paced along those sandstone roads, chanting psalms and proo-dial hymns, toward the glistening porches and *hypæthral* cells. *J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece*, p. 191.

hypæthron (hi-pē'thrōn), *n.*; pl. *hypæthra* (-thra). [*L. hypæthrum, < Gr. ὑπαίθρον, the uncovered part of a temple, < ὑπό, under, + αἶθρῃ, the sky: see ether*.] In *arch.*, an open court or inclosure; a place or part of a building that is hypæthral, or roofless. See *hypæthral*.

The light seems to have been introduced into what may be considered a court, or *hypæthron*, in front of the cell, which was lighted through its inner wall.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 265.

hypalgesia (hip-al-jē'si-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀλγος, sense of pain, < ἀλγειν, be in pain, < ἀλγος, pain.*] In *pathol.*, diminished susceptibility to painful impressions; incipient analgesia.

hypalgia (hi-pal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀλγος, pain.*] Same as *hypalgesia*.

hypallage (hi-pal'ā-jē), *n.* [*L., < Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, an interchange, exchange, a figure of speech by which the parts of a proposition seem to be interchanged (metonymy, epidiorthosis, enallage, hypallage), < ὑπαλλάσσειν, exchange, < ὑπό, under, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, > ἀλλᾶγή, change, exchange: see allagite. Cf. enallage.*] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure which consists in inversion of syntactical relation between two words, each assuming the construction which in accordance with ordinary usage would have been assigned to the other. Thus, in Virgil (*Æneid*, III. 61), "dare clasibus austru" (to give the winds to the fleets) is substituted for the usual construction "dare classes austru" (to give the fleets to the winds); the dative and accusative—that is, the indirect and direct objects—having been interchanged. Hypallage is a bold departure from the customary mode of expression, and is almost entirely confined to poetry.—**Hypallage of the adjective**, the transfer of the attribute from that one of two interdependent substantives with which it would usually agree to the other, especially from a substantive in the genitive to that governing it. See *enallage*.

hypanisognathism (hi-pan-i-sog'nā-thizm), *n.* [*As hypanisognathous + -ism.*] In *zool.*, that inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the lower are narrower than the upper; one of two types of anisognathism, the other being epanisognathism. *Cope*.

hypanisognathous (hi-pan-i-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀνισος, unequal, uneven, + γνάθος, the jaw.*] In *zool.*, having the lower teeth narrower than the upper. *Cope*.

Hypante (hi-pan'tē), *n.* See *Hypapante*.

hypanthia, *n.* Plural of *hypanthium*.

hypanthial (hi-pan'thi-al), *a.* [*< hypanthium + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a hypanthium: as, a *hypanthial* receptacle.

hypanthium (hi-pan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *hypanthia* (-ia). [*NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἄνθος, a flower.*] In *bot.*, an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx. *Gray*. This term has been widely, but incorrectly, applied to the fruit of the fig and allied forms, which properly come under *syconium* or *hypanthodium*.

hypanthodium (hi-pan-thō'di-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + NL. anthodium, q. v.*] In *bot.*, same as *syconium*.

hypantrum (hi-pan'trum), *n.*; pl. *hypantra* (-tra). [*NL., < Gr. ὑπαντρος, cavernous, with caverns underneath, < ὑπό, under, + ἄντρον, a cavern: see antre.*] In *anat.*, the recess in the neural arch of a vertebra with which the hyposphene articulates. See *hyposphene*, and compare *zygantrum*.

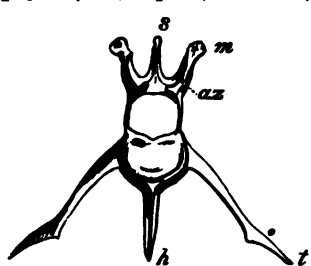
Hypapante (hip-a-pan'tē), *n.* [*LGr. ὑπαπαντή, a later form of ὑπαντή, equiv. to Gr. ὑπάντησις, a coming to meet, < ὑπαντάν, go to meet, < ὑπό, under, + ἀντάν, come opposite to, < ἀντα, over*

against, face to face: see *ante*, *anti*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival in memory of the meeting of the infant Christ and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple: same as the Western *Purification* or *Candlemas*. Also *Hypante*.

hypapophyses, *n.* Plural of *hypapophysis*.

hypapophysial (hip-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [*< hypapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hypapophysis: as, the hypapophysial arch.

hypapophysis (hip-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., *< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a sprout or process: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a median process or apophysis from the under or ventralside of the centrum of a vertebra: opposed to *epapophysis*.



Lumbar Vertebra of Hare.

A, hypapophysis; s, very long transverse process; s, spinous process; m, metapophysis; az, prespinous process.

by those who hold that its body ankyloses with the axis as the odontoid process of the latter.

hypargyrite (hip-ār'ji-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *ἀργύρος*, silver, + *-ite*.] A massive variety of miargyrite obtained from Clausthal in the Harz.

hyparterial (hip-ār-tē-ri-al), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery.] Lying below the artery, as a bronchial tube.

hypaspist (hi-pas'pist), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπασπιστής*, a shield-bearer, armor-bearer, *< ὑπασπίς*, serve as shield-bearer, *< ὑπό*, under, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a shield-bearer or an armor-bearer; an esquire; in the Macedonian army, one of a royal guard of light-armed foot-soldiers, so called from their shields.

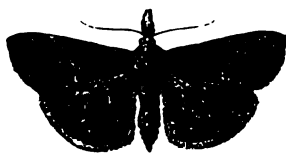
hypate (hip'ā-tē), *n.* [*< L. hypate*, *< Gr. ὑπάτη* (sc. *χορδή*), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch, fem. of *ὑπάτος*, highest, lowest, extreme, superl. equiv. to *ὑπεράτος*, superl. of *ὑπέρ*, over: see *hyper*.] In *anc. music*, the first or lowest tone in the lowest and in the next to the lowest tetrachords of the recognized system of tones, corresponding loosely to the modern B and E.

hypaton (hip'ā-ton), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπάτον*, neut. of *ὑπάτος*, highest: see *hypate*.] See *tetrachord*.

hypaxial (hi-pak'si-al), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *L. axis*.] In *anat.*, beneath the vertebral axis of the body; situated on the ventral side of or below the bodies of the vertebrae: opposed to *epaxial*.—**Hypaxial muscles**, those muscles lying beneath the spinal column, on the ventral aspect of the vertebral centra.

hypemia, *n.* An erroneous form of *hypemia*.

Hypena (hi-pē-nā), *n.* [NL. (Schränk, 1802), *< Gr. ὑπὴν*, the hair on the upper lip, mustache, appar. *< ὑπό*, under, + *-ην*, perhaps = Skt. *āna*, the part under the nose.] A genus of pyralid moths, characterized by the small, rather prominent head, naked globose eyes, simple antennae, very long laterally compressed palpi, a projecting scaly tuft on the front, and unarmed legs. It is a large and wide-spread genus, with over 100 species, largely Asiatic and South American. *H. proboscidea* is known as the snout-moth, from the prominent palpi. *H. humilis* is a hop-feeder in the United States. *H. scabrata* is a common North American species whose larva feeds on grass and clover.



Hypena scabrata, natural size.

Hypenidae (hi-pen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hypena* + *-idae*.] A family of moths, typified by the genus *Hypena*, of the group *Pyralidina*. They have broad wings, the anterior ones often bearing tufts of elevated scales, the anterior legs not tufted, palpi long and ascending, and antennae in the male generally ciliate or pubescent. It is an extensive group, of about 16 genera.

hyper¹ (hi'pēr), *n.* [Abbr. of *hypercritic*.] A hypercritic. [Humorous and rare.]

Criticks I read on other Men,
And hyper upon them again.
Prior, Ep. to F. Shepherd, May 14, 1689.

hyper² (hi'pēr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To move about actively; bustle. [Local, U. S.]

Hyper: to bustle. "I must hyper about an' git tea."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

hyper-. [= F. *hyper* = Sp. *hyper* = Pg. *hyper* = It. *iper*-, *< L. hyper*-, *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, prep., over, above, beyond, across, for, in behalf of, instead of, about, concerning; prefix *ὑπέρ*, over, above (in all relations); = L. *super*, above, = AS. *ofer*, E. *over*: see *super*, *over*, *over-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'over,' and usually implying transcendence or excess. It is freely used as an English formative, often with only secondary reference to the Greek. Specifically—(a) In *chem.*, the same as *super*, indicating the highest of a series of compounds: thus, *hyperchloric acid* signifies the highest of the series of chlorine acids, containing more oxygen than chloric acid. The prefix *per* is now generally used for *hyper*, as *perchloric*, *permanganic*, etc. (b) In *ancient and medieval music*: (1) Of intervals, measured upward; ascending: as, *hyperdiapente*. (2) Of modes or scales, beginning at a higher point, usually a perfect fourth above: opposed to *hypo*. See *hypo*. (c) In names of ecclesiastical modes, a mere mark of distinction from those with the prefix *hypo*: thus, *hyperdorian* and *Dorian* denoted the same mode.

hyperabelian (hi'pēr-ā-bel'i-an), *a.* [*< hyper* + *Abelian*.] In *math.*, similar to an Abelian integral, function, or group, but more complicated.—**Hyperabelian function**, a function of two variables connected with a discontinuous group of substitutions of one of the following forms:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} ax + b \\ cx + d \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} ax + b \\ cy + d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} ax + b \\ cy + d \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} ax + b \\ cy + d \end{pmatrix}$$

hyperacanthosis (hi'pēr-ak-an-thō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *-osis*.] Hypertrophy of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis.

hyperacidity (hi'pēr-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *E. acidity*, q. v.] Excessive acidity.

hyperactivity (hi'pēr-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *E. activity*, q. v.] Over-activity; excessive energy.

Organs which are in a state of hyperactivity easily become diseased. *Medical News*, LIII, 608.

hyperacuity (hi'pēr-a-kū'i-ti), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *E. acuity*, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

A case of alleged hypnotic hyperacuity of vision. *Mind*, XII, 154.

hyperacusis (hi'pēr-a-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀκουσις*, hearing, *< ἀκούω*, hear: see *acoustic*.] In *pathol.*, excessive acuteness of the sense of hearing.

hyperacuteness (hi'pēr-a-kū'tnes), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *E. acuteness*, q. v.] Excessive acuteness.

Subtlety and hyperacuteness were the bane of Scholasticism, and, by disgusting all serious minds, greatly contributed towards its overthrow. *F. Winterton*, *Mind*, XIII, 389.

hyperadenosis (hi'pēr-ad-e-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀδέν* (adēn), a gland, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the enlargement of lymphatic glands, as in Hodgkin's disease.

hyperæmia, **hyperæmic**. See *hyperemia*, etc.

hyperæolian, **hyperæolic** (hi'pēr-ē-ō-li-an, -ō-li'k). See *under mode*.

hyperæsthesia (hi'pēr-es-thē-si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *αἰσθησις*, the faculty of sensation: see *æsthesia*.] In *pathol.*, excessive sensibility; exalted sensation. Also *hyperæsthesia*, *hyperæsthesia*, *hyperæsthesia*.

To such a degree has this hyperæsthesia been observed that patients have been known to scream violently when the skin has been only touched. *F. B. Winslow*, *Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, xx.

hyperæsthetic, *a.* See *hyperæsthetic*.

hyperalgæsia (hi'pēr-al-jē-si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀλγος*, sense of pain, *< ἀλγέω*, feel pain.] In *pathol.*, an abnormally great sensitiveness to pain.

hyperalgæsic (hi'pēr-al-jē-sik), *a.* [*< hyperalgæsia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperalgæsia.

hyperalgia (hi'pēr-al'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Hyperalgæsia.

hyperaphic (hi'pēr-af'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀφή*, touch, *< ἀπτέω*, touch.] In *pathol.*, having excessive sensitiveness to touch. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

hyperapophyses, *n.* Plural of *hyperapophysis*.

hyperapophysial (hi'pēr-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [*< hyperapophysis* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or having the character of a hyperapophysis.

hyperapophysis (hi'pēr-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hyperapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a process: see *apophysis*.] A backwardly projecting process of the neural spine of a vertebra.

It is possible, however, for a neural spine to send back a pair of processes (*hyperapophyses*), as in Galago, etc., embracing the neural spine next below. *Mitwart*, *Elem. Anat.*, p. 45.

hyperaspist (hi'pēr-as'pist), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπερασπιστής*, one who holds a shield over, a protector, *< ὑπερασπίσθαι*, cover with a shield, *< ὑπέρ*, over, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield. Cf. *hypaspist*.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, one who protected another engaged in fighting by holding a shield over him; hence, a protector or defender.

I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field.

Chillingworth, *Works* (ed. 1704), p. 26.

Such an opinion, if it should meet with peevish opposites on the one side, and confident *hyperaspists* on the other, might possibly make a sect.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II, 328.

hyperbata, *n.* Plural of *hyperbaton*.

hyperbatic (hi'pēr-bat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπερβατικός*, delighting in hyperbata, *< ὑπερβατον*, hyperbaton: see *hyperbaton*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the figure hyperbaton; transposed; inverted.

hyperbatically (hi'pēr-bat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By the figure hyperbaton; by transposition or inversion.

hyperbaton (hi'pēr-bā-ton), *n.*; pl. *hyperbata* (-tā). [L., *< Gr. ὑπερβατόν*, transposed, verbal adj. of *ὑπερβαίνειν*, step over, *< ὑπέρ*, over, + *βαίνειν*, go.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*: (a) A figure consisting in departure from the customary order by placing a word or phrase in an unusual position in a sentence; transposition or inversion, especially of a bold or violent sort.

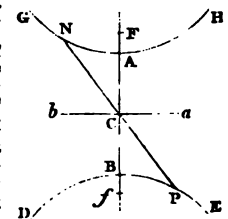
Hyperbaton is principally used for emphasis: as, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" (Acts xix, 28), for "Diana of the Ephesians is great." It also frequently serves to facilitate clearness of connection between clauses. In ancient Greek and Latin literature it was in constant use to produce a rhythmical effect in sentences by arranging words on metrical rather than syntactical principles. It is most frequently used in poetry, being one of the principal means of differentiating poetic diction from that of prose; but it is by no means rare in oratory in passages of an especially earnest or passionate character, and it is very common in excited or vehement conversation. Also called *trajection*. See *synchysis*. (b) An instance or example of such transposition.

hyperbola (hi'pēr'bō-lā), *n.* [= F. *hyperbole* = Sp. *hipérbola* = Pg. *hyperbole* = It. *iperbola*, *< NL. hyperbola*, *< Gr. ὑπερβολή*, the conic section hyperbola (so called by Apollonius because the side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate overlaps the latus rectum) (see *ellipse*), lit. excess (see *hyperbole*), *< ὑπερβάλλειν*, throw over, exceed, *< ὑπέρ*, over, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] 1. A curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a double cone—that is, with two similar cones placed vertex to vertex, so that one is the continuation of the other. If the plane cuts only one of the cones, the section is a circle, an ellipse, or a parabola; but if both cones are cut, the section is a hyperbola. A hyperbola may be formed by throwing upon a table the shadow of a ball the top of which is higher than the source of light. It has two asymptotes. If through any point of the curve lines be drawn parallel to the asymptotes, the parallelogram so formed will be of constant area for any given hyperbola. The point of intersection of the asymptotes is the center of the hyperbola, and is equidistant from the two intersections of any line through it with the hyperbola. The two lines through the center bisecting the angles of the asymptotes are the lines of the axes of the hyperbola, and the curve is symmetrical with respect to each of these. One of these lines cuts the curve, and the points of intersection are called the vertices of the hyperbola. The line between the vertices is the major or transverse axis of the hyperbola. If from the vertices lines be drawn parallel to the two asymptotes, the two points at which these lines will meet will be the extremities of the minor or conjugate axis. Although the axes bear these names, the minor may be longer than the major axis. The equation of the hyperbola, referred to its center and axes, is

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

The foci of the hyperbola are two points on the line of the transverse axis distant from the center as far as the vertices are from the extremities of the conjugate axis. If from any point of the curve lines be drawn to the two foci, the difference of the lengths of these lines is constant for any given hyperbola, and the angle between them is bisected by the tangent at that point. The eccentricity of the hyperbola is the secant of half the angle between the asymptotes. The parameter or latus rectum of a hyperbola is a chord through the focus perpendicular to the transverse axis.

2. An algebraic curve having asymptotes greater in number by one than its order. This meaning was introduced by Newton.—**Acute hyperbola**, a hyperbola which lies in the acute angle between its asymptotes.—**Ambigonal anguineal**, etc., **hyperbola**. See the adjectives.—**Circumscribed hyperbola**, a hyperbola that crosses both asymptotes.—**Common** or



Hyperbola. DRE, GHI, are opposite branches of a hyperbola; F, foci; C, center; AB, transverse axis; A'B', conjugate axis; NCP, a diameter.

cising. [*< hyper- + criticize, criticize.*] To criticize with excessive severity; criticize capriciously.

hypercycle (hī'pēr-sī-kl), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + κύκλος, circle.*] A plane curve of the sixth order and fourth class having the line at infinity as a double tangent, which possesses the property that two pairs of tangents to it may be so taken that, whatever fifth tangent be considered, the two circles inscribed or escribed in the two triangles formed each with one of the pairs of fixed tangents and the variable tangent have their points of contact with the latter at a constant distance. It is necessary that these circles and tangents be described in definite directions, in order to choose properly between the inscribed and escribed circles.

hyperdeterminant (hī'pēr-dē-tēr'mi-nant), *a. and n.* [*< hyper- + determinant.*] *I. a.* In math., invariant.

II. n. In math., an invariant. This word, originally used by Cayley from 1845 to 1852, is now replaced by *invariant*.

hyperdiapason (hī'pēr-dī-ā-pā'son), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + διαπασών, diapason: see diapason.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of the octave when measured upward; a superoctave.

hyperdiapente (hī'pēr-dī-ā-pen'tē), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + διάπεντε, diapente: see diapente.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a perfect fifth when measured upward.

hyperdiatessaron (hī'pēr-dī-ā-tes'sa-ron), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + διατεσσαράν, diatessaron: see diatessaron.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a perfect fourth when measured upward.

hyperdiazexis (hī'pēr-dī-ā-zūk'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + διάζευξις, diazeuxis: see diazeuxis.*] In *anc. music*, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of an octave, as between the hypaton and the hyperbolon. See *tetrachord*.

hyperdistributive (hī'pēr-dis-trib'ū-tiv), *a. and n.* [*< hyper- + distributive.*] *I. a.* Having the distributive property as extended to several variables simultaneously. Thus, if

$$F(x, y) + F(x, z) = F(x, y + z),$$

the function, operation, or symbol, *F*, is said to be hyperdistributive.

II. n. A hyperdistributive function.

hyperditonos (hī'pēr-dit'ō-nos), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + δίτονος, the major third: see ditone.*] In *anc. music*, the interval of a major third when measured upward.

hyperdorian (hī'pēr-dō-ri-an), *a.* [*< hyper- + Dorian.*] See under *mode*.

hyperdoric (hī'pēr-dor'ik), *a.* [*< hyper- + Doric.*] See under *mode*.

hyperdulia (hī'pēr-dū-li-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ, beyond, + δούλια, service: see dulia.*] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary: so called because it is higher than that given to other saints, which is known as *dulia*, while the worship due to God alone is called *latría*. See *dulia*. Also *hyperduly*.

hyperdulical (hī'pēr-dū-li-kal), *a.* [*< hyperdulia + -ical.*] Of the nature of hyperdulia.

hyperduly (hī'pēr-dū-li), *n.* [*< F. hyperdulia, < NL. hyperdulia, q. v.*] Same as *hyperdulia*.

hyperdynamic (hī'pēr-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπερδυναμικός, of higher power, < ὑπέρ, over, + δύναμις, power: see dynamic.*] In *pathol.*, characterized by excessive violence or excitement, as the vital powers in some kinds or states of disease.

hyperelliptic (hī'pēr-e-lip'tik), *a.* [*< hyper- + elliptic, q. v.*] Transcending what is elliptic.—**Hyperelliptic curve**, a curve whose Cartesian coordinates are expressible rationally by a parameter, λ , and the square root of an entire function, $Q(\lambda)$, of degree $2p + 2$, where p is the class of the curve.—**Hyperelliptic function**, a function arising from the conversion of hyperelliptic integrals in the same manner in which elliptic functions arise from the conversion of elliptic integrals.—**Hyperelliptic integral**, the integral of the square root of an integral function higher than the fourth degree.

hyperemesis (hī'pēr-em'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἐμεσις, vomiting: see emesis.*] In *pathol.*, excessive vomiting.

hyperemetic (hī'pēr-ē-met'ik), *a.* [*< hyperemesis, after emetic, q. v.*] Pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis.

hyperemia, hyperæmia (hī'pēr-ē-mi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπεραιμία, cf. ὑπεραιμωτός, have overmuch blood, < ὑπέρ, over, + αἷμα, blood.*] In *pathol.*, an excessive accumulation of blood in any part of the body.—**Active or arterial hyperemia**, excess of blood due to dilatation of the arterioles, the velocity of the current being increased.

—**Passive or venous hyperemia**, excess of blood due to obstruction of the outflow through the veins, the velocity of the current being diminished.

hyperemic, hyperæmic (hī'pēr-ē-mik), *a.* [*< hyperemia, hyperæmia, + -ic.*] In *pathol.*, affected with hyperemia.

hyperesthesia, n. See *hyperæsthesia*.

hyperæsthesia (hī'pēr-es-thē'sik), *a.* [*< hyperæsthesia + -ic.*] Same as *hyperæsthetic*.

Hyperæsthetic states. Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 339.

hyperæsthesia (hī'pēr-es-thē'sis), *n.* Same as *hyperæsthesia*.

hyperæsthetic, hyperæsthetic (hī'pēr-es-thet'ik), *a.* [*< hyperæsthesia, after æsthetic, q. v.*] Morbidly sensitive; affected with hyperæsthesia. Also *hyperæsthetic*.

The disorder (neuralgic dysmenorrhea) . . . is generally associated with a highly susceptible nervous temperament, which may be defined as the *hyperæsthetic temperament*. R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 196.

A sleepy, phlegmatic creature will get up from bed in half the time it takes your *hyperæsthetic* patient to find himself among all the confusion of worries he has drawn around him, and to shake himself free from them. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 923.

hyperfuchsian (hī'pēr-fōk'si-an), *a.* [*< hyper- + Fuchsian.*] In math., resulting from an extension of the properties of the Fuchsian group or function.—**Hyperfuchsian function**, a function of two variables with a four-dimensional fundamental sphere as its natural limit, and connected with the discontinuous group of substitutions

$$\begin{pmatrix} x, y; & ax + by + c & a'x + b'y + c' \\ & Ax + By + C & A'x + B'y + C' \end{pmatrix}$$

Hyperfuchsian group. See *group*.

hypergenesis (hī'pēr-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + γένεσις, generation.*] Excessive production.

hypergenetic (hī'pēr-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< hypergenesis, after genetic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hypergenesis.

hypergeometric (hī'pēr-jē-met'rik), *a.* [*< hyper- + geometric.*] Resulting from an extension of the properties of the geometric series.—**Hypergeometric function**, the function expressed by a hypergeometric series, or by the equation

$$\begin{aligned} \phi x - dxy/dx + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{n-k} \left\{ \frac{(k-1)(k-2)\dots(k-n)}{(k-1)(k-2)\dots(k-n)} \right\} dx^k/dx^k + \\ (k-1)(k-2)\dots(k-n-1) \phi x - 1 \cdot dx^k/dx^k = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where ϕx and ψx are integral functions of the n th and $(n-1)$ th degrees respectively, and λ is a constant.—**Hypergeometric series.** Same as *Gaussian series* (which see, under *Gaussian*).

hypergeusia (hī'pēr-gū'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + γούσις, the sense of taste, < γούσσω, taste.*] Hyperæsthesia of the sense of taste.

hyperhexapod (hī'pēr-hek'sa-pod), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἑξάπους, six-footed.*] *I. a.* Having more than six legs, as an arthropod; pertaining to the *Hyperhexapoda*, or having their characters.

II. n. One of the *Hyperhexapoda*.

Hyperhexapoda (hī'pēr-hek-sap'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hyperhexapod*.] Arthropods with more than three pairs of legs; the crustaceans, arachnids, and myriapods.

hyperhidrosis, hyperidrosis (hī'pēr-hi-drō'sis, -i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἰδρωσις, perspiration: see hidrosis.*] In *pathol.*, excessive sweating.

Hyperia (hī'pē-ri-ā), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Hyperidae*.

Hypericæ (hī'pēr-is'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hypericum + -æ.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Hypericaceæ*, containing the genera *Hypericum* and *Ascyrum*. They are characterized by having the capsule septicidal, seeds not winged, and smooth petals.

Hypericineæ (hī'pēr-i-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), *< Hypericum + -in- + -æ.*] A natural order of plants, of which the genus *Hypericum* is the type. It contains 8 genera and 210 species. They are herbs, shrubs, or (rarely) trees, with simple, opposite (rarely whorled) leaves, which are often dotted with resinous glands. They have terminal or axillary, solitary, cymose or paniculate flowers, usually yellow or white, with 5 sepals and usually 5 petals, and the numerous stamens usually united into 3 or 5 bundles at their base. Also called *Hypericaceæ*, *Hypericæ*, *Hypericina*.

Hypericum (hī'pē-ri-kum, usually hī'pēr'ikum), *n.* [L., also *hypericon*, *< Gr. ὑπέρικον* (also *ὑπέρικον*), neut., *ὑπέρικος*, fem., St.-John's-wort, *< ὑπό, under, + ἑρική, also ἑρική, L. erice, heath, heather: see Erica.*] 1. A large genus of plants, the type of the natural order *Hypericaceæ*, containing about 160 species, very generally distributed over the earth, characterized by having pentamerous flowers with the stamens commonly clustered into 3 to 5 parcels.

They are herbs or shrubs with cymose yellow flowers. *H. perforatum*, or St.-John's-wort, is a small species, which derives its specific



Branch of *Hypericum aureum*, with flower and young fruit. *a*, cluster of stamens; *b*, fruit.

name from the fact that the pellucid dots common to the leaves of most of the species are in it peculiarly conspicuous, so as to give the leaf the appearance of being perforated. It is a native of Europe, now extensively naturalized in the United States. *H. Ascyron*, the great St.-John's-wort of the eastern United States, is a tall shrubby plant with pods an inch or more long. *H. Kalmianum*, Kalm's St.-John's-wort, is a bushy shrub 1 to 6 feet high, growing along the northern lakes. *H. nudicaule* is the orange-grass or pinweed, common in sandy fields. *H. mutuum*, the dwarf St.-John's-wort, only 3 to 9 inches high, is common in low grounds everywhere in the eastern United States. *H. Androsarum*, the tutsan or tutsan hypericum, is a somewhat woody species of southern Europe and central Asia. *H. quadrangulum* of Europe is the St.-Peter's-wort or hard-hay. *H. boscatum* is the South American gamboge; *H. Guianense*, the Brazilian gamboge; and *H. conatum*, a Brazilian species used in throat troubles. *H. aureum* is a handsome species of the southern United States. 2. [*c.*] A plant of this genus.

Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods. That scarce a leaf appears. Cooper, Task, vi. 165.

hyperideation (hī'pēr-i-dē-ā'shon), *n.* [*< hyper- + ideation.*] Excessive mental activity; restlessness of mind.

hyperidrosis, n. See *hyperhidrosis*.

Hyperidae (hī'pē-ri-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hyperia + -idae.*] A family of amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Hyperia*. They have a large subglobular head, large lateral eyes, straight antennae, palps to mandibles, the last five pairs of pereopods ambulatorial, and the seventh pair not transformed. Representatives occur in almost all seas. Also *Hyperina*.

Hyperidea (hī'pēr-i-dē-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Hyperia + -idea.*] A tribe or superfamily of amphipod crustaceans, having a free head, large lateral eyes, maxillipeds coalesced into a kind of operculum, uropods natatorial, and telson undivided. It contains 16 families, of which the most important is the *Hyperidae*.

hyperinosis (hī'pēr-i-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἰς (in-), strength, fiber, + -osis.*] In *pathol.*, a condition of the blood in which it forms on clotting an unusual amount of fibrin: opposed to *hypinosis*.

hyperinotic (hī'pēr-i-not'ik), *a.* [*< NL. hyperinosis (-ot-) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by hyperinosis.

hyperionian (hī'pēr-i-ō-ni-an), *a.* [*< hyper- + Ionian.*] See under *mode*.

hyperionie (hī'pēr-i-on'ik), *a.* [*< hyper- + Ionic.*] Same as *hyperionian*.

hyperite (hī'pē-rit), *n.* [Short for *hypersthenite*.] A name given at various times and by various writers to rocks of very uncertain and indeterminate character. Some of the rocks designated as hyperite belong with diabase, and others with diorite. Some writers have used *hyperite* as the equivalent of *hypersthenite*. The latest use of it, and that adopted by Rosenbusch, is by Törnbohm, who designates under the name of *hyperite* a rock intermediate in character between normal gabbro and olivin gabbro. Also called *hypersthenite gabbro*.

hyperjacobian (hī'pēr-ja-kō'bi-an), *a.* [*< hyper- + Jacobian.*] In math., derived from a complication of the idea of a Jacobian surface or curve. If $U = 0$ is a surface of degree n , and $\phi = 0$, $\psi = 0$, etc., are surfaces of the same degree m , generally different from n , if $D_x U = u$, $D_y U = v$, $D_z U = w$, $D_t U = k$, $D_x \phi = a$, $D_y \phi = b$, $D_z \phi = c$, $D_t \phi = d$, $D_x \psi = a'$, $D_y \psi = b'$, etc., and if Δ , Δ' , etc., be symbols of any higher derivatives, let the following matrix be formed:

$$\begin{vmatrix} u & v & w & k & \Delta U & \Delta' U & \dots \\ a & b & c & d & \Delta \phi & \Delta' \phi & \dots \\ a' & b' & c' & d' & \Delta \psi & \Delta' \psi & \dots \end{vmatrix}$$

This matrix must have one more column than it has rows. From this two independent determinants may be formed; and these being equated to zero give the equations to the *hyperjacobian surfaces* of the system, while their intersection is the *hyperjacobian curve*.

hyperkinesis, hypercinesis (hī'pēr-ki-nē'sis, -si-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + κίνησις, movement, < κινέω, move.*] In *pathol.*, abnormal amount of muscular action; spasmodic action; spasm. Also *hyperkinesia*, *hypercinesia*.

hyperkinetic, hypercnetic (hī'pēr-ki-net'ik, -si-net'ik), *a.* [*< hyperkinesis, after kinetic.*] Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

hyperlydian (hī-pēr-lid'i-an), *a.* [*< hyper- + Lydian.*] See under *mode*.

hypermedication (hī-pēr-med-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< hyper- + medication.*] In *med.*, the excessive use of drugs.

hypermetamorphic (hī-pēr-met-a-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< hyper- + metamorphic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting hypermetamorphism; undergoing repeated transformations.

hypermetamorphism (hī-pēr-met-a-mōr'fizm), *n.* [*< hyper- + metamorphism.*] In *entom.*, the character of being subject to hypermetamorphosis; the process of undergoing complete transformation. Hypermetamorphism is a type of development found in beetles of the families *Meloidae*, *Rhipiphoridae*, and *Stylopidae*, in which an active larva-stage is followed by one or two inactive stages (the last called the pseudo-pupa) before the true pupa-state is attained. All the insects characterized by hypermetamorphism are parasitic in the bodies of *Hymenoptera* during at least a part of their lives. Some insects pass through no fewer than six recognizable stages after hatching from the egg and before reaching maturity. In the case of the blister-beetles or meloids these stages have been severally named, from the resemblance the larvæ bear to those of certain other insects, as, 1st, triungulin; 2d, caraboid; 3d and 4th, scarabeoid; 5th, coarctate; 6th, scolytoid.

Hypermetamorphism is a term applied to certain conditions in which the larva at one period of its life assumes a very different form and habit from those of another period. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 147.

hypermetamorphosis (hī-pēr-met-a-mōr'fō-sis), *n.* [NL., *< hyper- + metamorphosis.*] In *entom.*, complete metamorphosis; radical transformation; change from one form to a very different one. See *hypermetamorphism*.

Certain beetles . . . undergo what has been called a *hyper-metamorphosis*—that is, they pass through an early stage wholly different from the ordinary grub-like larva. *Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 363.

hypermetamorphic (hī-pēr-met-a-mōr'fō-ik), *a.* [*< hypermetamorphosis (-ōi-) + -ic.*] Same as *hypermetamorphic*. [Rare.]

The extraordinary genus *Sitaris* (equally *hypermetamorphic*), a parasite in bees' nests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 149.

hypermetaphorical (hī-pēr-met-a-for'i-kal), *a.* [*< hyper- + metaphorical.*] Excessively metaphorical.

Entangled, *hypermetaphorical* style.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 203.

hypermeter (hī-pēr-me-tēr), *n.* [*< LL. hypermeter* (Diomedes, Marius Victorinus), *< Gr. ὑπέρμετρος*, going beyond the meter, beyond measure, *< ὑπέρ*, beyond, + *μέτρον*, meter, measure.] 1. In *pros.*: (a) A verse or period having one more syllable at the end than properly belongs to the meter which it represents; especially, a heroic hexameter with an additional syllable in the last foot, usually intended to be elided by synapsis before a vowel beginning the next line; a dolichurus. (b) A period consisting of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. (c) A line or meter with one syllable beyond the last complete foot or measure. The word is not infrequently found in this sense in books on English versification; but it is a departure from the original nomenclature of prosody. 2. Anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure. [Rare.]

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison*, *The Tall Club*.

hypermetra, *n.* Plural of *hypermetron*.

hypermetric (hī-pēr-met'rik), *a.* [As *hypermeter + -ic.*] In *pros.*: (a) Exceeding the correct measure; having a syllable at the end in excess of the meter represented; especially, dolichuric: as, a *hypermetric* verse or line. (b) Of more than usual length; more than dactylic or trochaic: as, a *hypermetric* period. See *hypermeter*, *hypermetron*.

hypermetrical (hī-pēr-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*< hypermetric + -al.*] Same as *hypermetric*.

hypermetron (hī-pēr-me-tron), *n.*; pl. *hypermetra* (-trā). [*< Gr. ὑπέρμετρον*, neut. of *ὑπέρμετρος*, beyond the meter: see *hypermeter*.] In *anc. pros.*, a period exceeding the usual extent of a meter; a period longer than the ordinary line or verse.

hypermetrope (hī-pēr-met'rōp), *n.* [*< hypermetropia*, without the suffix.] A person affected with hypermetropia.

When the *hypermetrope* wishes to examine anything close to him, an undue amount of convergence will direct the axis of vision to a point nearer than the object looked at. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 719.

hypermetropia (hī-pēr-me-trō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὥπ* (ὥπ-), eye.] A natural or acquired condition of the eyes in which the focus (that is, of parallel rays

when the accommodation is completely relaxed) falls behind the retina; long-sightedness: the opposite of *myopia*. Also *hyperopia*, *hypermetropia*, and *hyperpresbyopia*.—**Absolute hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays cannot be brought to a focus on the retina by an exertion of the eye.—**Facultative hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina without converging the visual lines.—**Latent hypermetropia**, that hypermetropia which is not detected by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus parallel rays on the retina, but which, being due to involuntary accommodation, may reveal itself after the use of convex glasses for a while, or the instillation of atropin.—**Manifest hypermetropia**, that hypermetropia which is determined by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus parallel rays on the retina.—**Relative hypermetropia**, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina only by converging the visual lines.

hypermetropic (hī-pēr-me-trop'ik), *a.* [*< hypermetropia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia; far-sighted.

When . . . the *hypermetropic* eye loses its power of adjustment with age, then even distant objects can not be seen distinctly. Such persons, therefore, while young, should habitually wear slightly convex glasses, which make their eyes normal. *Le Conte*, *Sight*, p. 52.

hypermetropy (hī-pēr-met'rō-pi), *n.* [*< NL. hypermetropia.*] Same as *hypermetropia*.

hypermixolydian (hī-pēr-mik-sō-lid'i-an), *a.* [*< hyper- + mixolydian.*] See under *mode*.

hypermnnesia (hī-pēr-mnē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *μνήσις*, remembrance.] Unusual power of recollection.

The phenomena, whether of amnesia or *hypermnnesia*, which mesmerists allege, reach no such marvellous pitch as this. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 283.

hypermyriorama (hī-pēr-mir'ā-i-ō-rā'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *μυρία*, countless, myriad, + *ράμα*, a view, *< ὅρα*, see. Cf. *panorama*.] An exhibition consisting of innumerable views. *Imp. Dict.*

hypernic (hī-pēr-nik), *n.* [A trade-name, *< hyper- + Nic* (aragua wood), or *nic* (ric), itself *< Nic* (aragua wood).] Among American dyers, Nicaragua wood, or any other red wood or redwood extract of the same class. *J. W. Slater*.

hyperoa, *n.* Plural of *hyperoön*.

Hyperoartia (hī-pēr-ō-ār'ti-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, being above, upper (see *hyperoön*), + *ἄρτιος*, complete, perfect, *< ἄρτι*, just, exactly.] A primary subdivision of myzonts, marsipobranchiates, or *Cyclostomata*, including forms with the roof of the mouth or palate entire or imperforate, the single nasal duct not penetrating it. Various values have been assigned to it. By J. Müller it was regarded as an order; by Günther it was ranked as a suborder; and by E. R. Lankester it was raised to the rank of a class of vertebrates. Its only living representatives belong to the family of *Petromyzontidae* or lampreys.

hyperoartian (hī-pēr-ō-ār'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hyperoartia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperoartia*.

Hyperoödon (hī-pēr-ō-don), *n.* Same as *Hyperoödon*.

Hyperoödon (hī-pēr-ō-don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, being above, upper, + *ὄδον* (ὄδον-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of whales of the family *Physeteridae* and subfamily *Ziphiinae*; the typical bottle-nosed whales. They have a globular head, rising abruptly from a small distinct snout, whence the name *bottlenose*. The vertebræ number 45; the cervical vertebrae are ankylosed; and there is a small concealed tooth at the end of each mandibular ramus. The details of cranial structure are characteristic, in relation with the peculiar shape of the head. *H. rostratus* and *H. latifrons* inhabit the northern Atlantic, attaining a length of from 20 to 30 feet; the former is the common bottlenose. The genus was founded by Lacépède in 1803. *Anarctus* is a synonym.

Hyperoödontidae (hī-pēr-ō-don'ti-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Hyperoödon (-i-) + -idae*.] A family of toothed whales, named from the genus *Hyperoödon*: same as the subfamily *Ziphiinae*.

hyperoön (hī-pēr-ō-on), *n.*; pl. *hyperoa* (-ā). [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, being above, upper, + *ὄν*, neut. of *ὑπέρ*, being above, upper, *< ὑπέρ*, above: see *hyper-*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an upper story in a building; particularly, a gallery over a side aisle in a temple.

hyperopia (hī-pēr-ō'pi-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὥπ* (ὥπ-), eye.] Same as *hypermetropia*.

hyperopic (hī-pēr-op'ik), *a.* [*< hyperopia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting hypermetropia.

The glass, however, which will correct the simple hypermetropia or myopia will not answer for the *hyperopic* or myopic astigmatism. *New York Med. Jour.*, XL. 720.

hyperopsia (hī-pēr-op'si-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὥπ*, view: see *optic*.] Extremely acute vision.

hyperorexia (hī-pēr-ō-rek'si-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὄρεξις*, a longing: see *orexis*.] In *pathol.*, excessive desire for food; inordinate appetite; bulimia.

hyperorthodox (hī-pēr-ōr'thō-doks), *a.* [*< hyper- + orthodox.*] Extremely orthodox.

hyperorthodoxy (hī-pēr-ōr'thō-dok-si), *n.* [*< hyper- + orthodoxy.*] Extreme orthodoxy.

hyperorthognathic (hī-pēr-ōr-thog-nath'ik), *a.* [*< hyperorthognathy + -ic.*] Exceedingly orthognathic; exhibiting hyperorthognathy.

hyperorthognathy (hī-pēr-ōr-thog-nā-thi), *n.* [*< hyper- + orthognathy.*] In *craniom.*, excessive orthognathy, as when the cranial index is 91 or over.

hyperosmia (hī-pēr-os'mi-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀσμή*, ὀσμή, a smell, odor: see *osmium*.] In *pathol.*, excessive sensitiveness to odors.

hyperostosis (hī-pēr-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *ὀστίον*, bone, + *-osis*.] 1. A morbid outgrowth of bone from a bone.—2. An overgrowth of bone; a normal (not morbid) exostosis or increase of bony tissue.

These bones are rough with a *hyperostosis* of their surfaces. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 319.

Hyperotreta (hī-pēr-ō-trē'tā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, being above, upper (see *hyperoön*), + *τρητός*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τρηταίνω*, perforate.] A primary subdivision of myzonts, embracing forms with the roof of the mouth perforated by the single nasal canal. It has been variously ranked as an order by J. Müller, as a suborder by Günther, and as a class of vertebrates by E. R. Lankester. Its few living representatives have been combined in one family, *Myziniidae*, by some ichthyologists, and by others have been segregated into two, *Myziniidae* and *Baleloleptidae* or *Heptaleptidae*. Also called *Hyperotreti*.

hyperotretan (hī-pēr-ō-trē'tan), *a.* and *n.* [*< Hyperotreta + -an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hyperotreta*. Also *hyperotrete*, *hyperotretous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hyperotreta*.

hyperotrete (hī-pēr-ō-trē't), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hyperotretan*.

hyperotretous (hī-pēr-ō-trē'tus), *a.* [*< Hyperotreta + -ous.*] Same as *hyperotretan*.

hyperoxidation (hī-pēr-ok-si-dā'shon), *n.* [*< hyper- + oxidation.*] Excessive oxidation.

hyperoxygenated (hī-pēr-ok'si-jen-ā-ted), *a.* [*< hyper- + oxygenated.*] Supersaturated with oxygen.

hyperoxygenation (hī-pēr-ok'si-jen-ā'shon), *n.* [*< hyper- + oxygenation.*] The state of being hyperoxygenated.

hyperoxygenized (hī-pēr-ok'si-jen-īzd), *a.* [*< hyper- + oxygenized.*] Same as *hyperoxygenated*.

hyperparasite (hī-pēr-par'a-sit), *n.* [*< hyper- + parasite.*] A hyperparasitic insect, or one which exhibits hyperparasitism.

hyperparasitic (hī-pēr-par'a-sit'ik), *a.* [*< hyper- + parasitic.*] Parasitic upon a parasite; characterized by or exhibiting hyperparasitism, as many insects.

Various parasitic and *hyper-parasitic* groups [of ants].

Nature, XXXIV. 16.

hyperparasitism (hī-pēr-par'a-sit-izm), *n.* [*< hyper- + parasitism.*] In *entom.*, the parasitism of certain *Ichneumonidae*, *Chalcididae*, etc., which in the larval state live in the bodies of other insect parasites.

hyperpharyngeal (hī-pēr-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx): see *pharynx*, *pharyngeal*.] Situated over or above the pharynx.

The *hyperpharyngeal* groove of *Amphioxus*.

Microsc. Science, XXVII. 350.

hyperphasia (hī-pēr-fā'zi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *φάσις*, speaking, *< φάω*, say, speak.] In *pathol.*, lack of control of the organs of speech.

hyperphasic (hī-pēr-fā'zik), *a.* [*< hyperphasia + -ic.*] Affected with hyperphasia.

hyperphenomenal (hī-pēr-fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ*, over, + *φαινόμενα*, phenomena: see *phenomenal*.] Superior to the phenomenal; noumenal.

About the *hyperphenomenal* reality of our own existence, the existence of God, and the existence of matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 761.

hyperphrygian (hī-pēr-frij'i-an), *a.* [*< hyper- + Phrygian.*] See under *mode*.

hyperphysical (hī-pēr-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [*< hyper- + physical.*] Superior to matter; higher than the physical; immaterial.

Vital powers cannot be merely physical, and we must believe in something *hyper-physical*, something of the nature of a soul. *Whewell*.

hyperphysics (hī-pēr-fiz'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + φυσικά, physics: see physics. Cf. metaphysics.*] The science of that which transcends physics.

Medicine, physics, metaphysics, and hyperphysics. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 15.*

hyperplasia (hī-pēr-plā'si-ā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + πλάσις, a forming, < πλάσσειν, form, mold.*] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of a part due to multiplication of its cells; excessive cell-reproduction. Compare *hypertrophy*, 1.

Interstitial hyperplasia of the connective tissue. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 659.*

hyperplastic (hī-pēr-plas'tik), *a.* [*< hyperplasia + -ic.*] Same as *hyperplastic*.

hyperplastic (hī-pēr-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + πλαστός, formed, < πλάσσειν, form. Cf. hyperplasia.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperplasia: as, a *hyperplastic tonsil*.

The cervix was composed of dense, hard, hyperplastic tissue, almost cartilaginous in character. *Medical News, XLIX. 383.*

hyperpnea (hī-pēr-nē's), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + πνοή, breathing, < πνέω, breathe.*] In *pathol.*, energetic or labored respiration.

hyperpyrexia (hī-pēr-pi-rek'si-ā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + πυρετός, be feverish, < πυρρός, a fever: see pyretic.*] In *pathol.*, a high degree of pyrexia or fever.

hyperpyrexial (hī-pēr-pi-rek'si-āl), *a.* [*< hyperpyrexia + -al.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperpyrexia.

hyper-resonance (hī-pēr-rez'ō-nans), *n.* [*< hyper- + resonance.*] Exaggerated resonance.

hypersarcoma (hī-pēr-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; pl. *hypersarcomata* (-mā-tā). [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπερσάρκωμα, overgrown flesh, < ὑπερσάρκωσις, have or get an excess of flesh, < ὑπέρ, over, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh. Cf. sarcoma.*] In *pathol.*, proud or fungous flesh.

hypersarcosis (hī-pēr-sār-kō'sis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπερσάρκωσις, an overgrowth of flesh, < ὑπερσάρκωσις, have an excess of flesh: see hypersarcoma.*] Same as *hypersarcoma*.

hypersecretion (hī-pēr-sē-kre'shon), *n.* [*< hyper- + secretion.*] Excessive secretion.

Catarrh is essentially a hypersecretion of the epithelium. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 378.*

hypersensitive (hī-pēr-sen'si-tiv), *a.* [*< hyper- + sensitive.*] Excessively sensitive.

There have descended to us numerous persons whose nerves are naturally hypersensitive. *Nineteenth Century, XXII. 630.*

hypersensitiveness (hī-pēr-sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* [*< hypersensitive + -ness.*] The state or character of being over-sensitive.

My pictures are likely to remain as private as the utmost hypersensitiveness could desire. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.*

hypersensual (hī-pēr-sen'sū-āl), *a.* [*< hyper- + sensual.*] Same as *supersensual*.

hyperspace (hī-pēr-spās), *n.* [*< hyper- + space.*] A space of more than three dimensions.

The notion of the quasi-geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in hyperspace is employed by Salmon. *Cauley, On Curves which Satisfy Given Conditions (1867).*

hyperspherical (hī-pēr-sfer'i-kāl), *a.* [*< hyper- + spherical.*] Originating from an extension of the conception of spherical harmonics.—**Hyperspherical function of the first kind**, the function $P_n(l, x)$ when $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(l, x)$ is the development by powers of x of $1/(a^2 - 2ax + 1)$.—**Hyperspherical function of the second kind**, a function, $Q_n(l, x)$, related to the hyperspherical function of the first kind as Q is related to P in ordinary spherical functions.

hypersthene (hī-pēr-stēn), *n.* An erroneous form of *hypersthene*.

hypersthene (hī-pēr-stēn), *n.* [So named from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded; *< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + σθένος, strength.*] A mineral related to pyroxene, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It is a silicate of iron and magnesium. It was early called *Labrador hornblende*. Its color is between grayish and greenish black, but often with a peculiar copper-red luster or shimmer on the cleavage-surface, due to the presence of minute inclusions. It is usually found foliated and massive.—**Hypersthene andesite**. See *andesite*.—**Hypersthene gabbro**. Same as *hyperite*.—**Hypersthene rock**. Same as *hypersthene*.

hypersthenea (hī-pēr-stēnē-ā), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + σθένος, strength.*] In *pathol.*, a condition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena.

hypersthenic (hī-pēr-stēn'ik), *a.* [*< hypersthenea + -ic.*] In *pathol.*, relating to, characterized by, or producing over-excitement; stimulating; stimulated.

hypersthenic (hī-pēr-stēn'ik), *a.* [*< hypersthene + -ic.*] Containing hypersthene; resembling hypersthene.

hypersthene (hī-pēr-stēn'it), *n.* [*< hypersthene + -ite.*] The name given by Naumann to a crystalline aggregate of labradorite and hypersthene, for which the name *norite* is now preferred. It is a rock closely allied to gabbro. Also called *hypersthene rock*.

hyperthesis (hī-pēr'the-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρθεσις, a passing over, a transposition (also excess, the superlative degree), < ὑπερθεῖναι, put over, set over, put off (in mid. exceed), < ὑπέρ, over, + θέσις, set, put, > θέσις, a putting down: see thesis.*] 1. In *anc. pros.*, interchange of quantity in two successive places of a logædic series, so that in one of two lines metrically corresponding, as in strophe and antistrophe, a long is apparently transferred to a position before a short, which it would normally succeed, or a short transferred so as to exchange places with a preceding long. See *polyschismatic*.—2. In *philol.*, a transfer or "attraction" of a letter from the syllable to which it originally belonged to another syllable immediately preceding or following it; orthographic transposition, or metathesis: thus, in Greek, μέλαινα is used for *μελάνια.—3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a fast in addition to those regularly observed.

hyperthetic (hī-pēr-thet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπερθετικός, superlative (cf. hyperthesis), < ὑπερθεῖναι, set over: see hyperthesis, and cf. superlative.*] Pertaining to, affected by, or exemplifying hyperthesis: as, the *hyperthetic* form of a foot or meter; a *hyperthetic* license.

hyperthetical (hī-pēr-thet'i-kāl), *a.* [As *hyperthetic* + *-al*.] Superlative.

But herein this case is ruled against such men, that they affirm these hyperthetical or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations are too bold, and bombasted. *Chapman, Iliad, xv., Comment.*

hypertrichosis (hī-pēr-tri-kō'sis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + τριχίς (τριχ-), hair, + -osis.*] An abnormally large development of hair either locally or generally over the body.

hypertridimensional (hī-pēr-tri-di-men'shon-āl), *a.* [*< hyper- + tridimensional.*] In *math.*, having more than three dimensions.

hypertrophic (hī-pēr-trof'ik), *a.* [*< hypertrophy + -ic.*] Pertaining to hypertrophy; producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

hypertrophical (hī-pēr-trof'i-kāl), *a.* [*< hypertrophy + -ic-al.*] Of the nature of hypertrophy; hypertrophic.

hypertrophous (hī-pēr-trō-fus), *a.* [*< hypertrophy + -ous.*] Characterized by hypertrophy: as, *hypertrophous cirrhosis*.

hypertrophy (hī-pēr'trō-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + τροφή, nutrition, < τρέφω, nourish.*] 1. In *pathol.*, an enlargement of a part of the body from excessive growth or multiplication of its elements; specifically, an enlargement due to growth of the individual elements, as distinguished from *hyperplasia*, where there is a multiplication of the cellular elements. Hence—2. Figuratively, excessive growth or accumulation of any kind.

Nights of financial hypertrophy. *The Century, XXVI. 419.*

Language is not swift enough to give expression to his [the hashcheh-cater's] rapid thoughts. There is, as it were, an *hypertrophy* of ideas. What in the normal state would cause very trifling discomfort, now (from the effects of hashcheh) becomes an unbearable evil, and the patient cries and begs for commiseration. *Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1878, p. 483.*

3. In *bot.*, a general term for all cases of excessive growth and increased size in the organs of plants, whether the increase is general or in a single direction. It includes enlargements, or swollen and thickened conditions, which usually result from a disproportionate formation of the cellular tissue as contrasted with the woody framework of the plant, as in the rootstocks of the cultivated carrots, turnips, etc.; elongations, as of roots searching for water; and enations, or excessive development, consisting in the formation of supplementary lobes or excrescences from various organs.—**Concentric hypertrophy**, thickening of the heart-wall with diminished cavity. Also called *hypertrophy with dilatation*.—**Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart**, increase in size of a heart-cavity, accompanied by hypertrophy of the substance of its wall.—**Simple hypertrophy**, thickening of the heart-wall with unchanged cavity.

hypertrophy (hī-pēr'trō-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypertrophied*, ppr. *hypertrophying*. [*< hypertrophy, n.*] To become hypertrophous or enlarged from excessive nutrition.

When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to over-growth, it is said to *hypertrophy*. *Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 72.*

hypertypic (hī-pēr-tip'ik), *a.* [*< hyper- + typic.*] Surpassing the type; atypic to an extreme degree. Compare *hypotypic*.

hypertypical (hī-pēr-tip'i-kāl), *a.* [*< hypertypic + -al.*] Same as *hypertypic*.

They [Oceanic negroes] are represented, in what may be called a *hypertypical* form, by the extremely dolichocephalic Kal Colos, or mountaineers of the interior of the Feejee Islands. *W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 318.*

hypethral, **hypethral** (hī-pé'thral), *a.* [*< L. hypæthrus, < Gr. ὑπαῖθος, under the sky, < ὑπό (= L. sub), under, + αἶθρ, the sky: see ether.*] Open to the sky; roofless; not covered in; in the open air, as a court, inclosure, or place.

From time immemorial, in hot and rainy lands, a *hypæthral* court surrounded by a covered portico, either circular or square, was used for the double purpose of church and mart. *R. F. Burton, El-Mednäh, p. 74.*

To this day the Mohammedan mosque retains the outer *hypæthral* court. *Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 209.*

It is noticeable, too, in passing, what a *hypæthral* story it ["Don Quixote"] is, how much of it passes in the open air, how the sun shines, the birds sing, the brooks dance, and the leaves murmur in it. *Lovell, Don Quixote.*

In architecture *hypæthral* is specifically applied to a supposed ancient type of building lighted by the omission of a large section of the roof. This notion is based upon interpretations of Vitruvius and the negative evidence afforded until now by the lack of remains explaining methods of lighting among the ruins of Greek temples. It is certain, however, that no Greek temple with its contained art treasures was ever intentionally exposed in this way to the weather. The temples called *hypæthral* by Greek writers were roofless either from accident or from being unfinished. In the smaller Greek temples it is probable that daylight was admitted only by the door, and that it was supplemented by artificial light. In large temples, such as the Parthenon at Athens, of which the cella interior was 100 feet long, it is improbable that the lighting was wholly artificial; but no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of its management. It has been conjectured that such interiors were lighted by a system of narrow open channels in the roof, over the side aisles, or by series of apertures in the roof serving as windows, and capable of being closed. There was no break in the ridge-line of the roof, and no superstructure or clearestory rising above the roof. See cut under *temple*.

hypha (hī'fā), *n.*; pl. *hyphæ* (-fē). [*< NL., < Gr. ὑφή, a weaving, a web, < ὑφάω, weave, = AS. wēfan, E. weave: see web, weave.*] The element of a thallus in *Fungi*; a cylindric thread-like branched body consisting of a membrane inclosing protoplasm, developing by apical growth, and usually becoming transversely septate as it develops. Göbel. It is the filament or thread of a fungus. The vegetative or growing hyphæ taken in quantity are called the *mycelium*. The *ascogenous hyphæ* are the hyphæ or cells from which the asci are derived, as in the sporocarps of some *Ascomycetes*. See *fungus*.

hyphemia, *n.* See *hyphemia*.

Hyphæne (hī-fē'nē), *n.* [*< NL. (Gärtner, 1801), < Gr. ὑφάινω, weave: see hypha.*] A genus of palms of the tribe *Borasseæ*, with branching trunks, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves, from among which the branching catkin-like spikes of flowers are produced. The different sexes are in separate trees. The fruit has a thick fibrous rind with a smooth polished skin, inclosing a single hollow seed. Nine species are known, natives of tropical Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar. II. *Thebaica* is the gingerbread-tree or doom-palm.

hyphæresis, *n.* See *hyphæresis*.

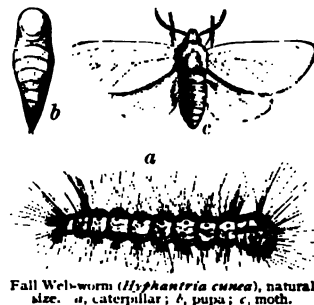
hyphal (hī'fal), *a.* [*< hypha + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hypha: as, *hyphal* tissue.

In lichens the thallus consists of a *hyphal* element of anastomosing and interlacing filaments. *Encyc. Brit., IV. 107.*

Hyphantes (hī-fan'tēz), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑφάντης, a weaver, < ὑφάινω, weave: see hypha.*] 1. A genus of American orioles, of a family *Icteridae*, established by Vieillot in 1816, in the form *Yphantes*, for such species as the Baltimore oriole and the orchard-oriole. See *Icterus*, 3.—2. A genus of arachnids. *Billberg, 1820.*

Hyphantornis (hī-fan-tōr'nis), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑφάντης, a weaver, + ὄρνις, a bird.*] A leading genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidae*, covering a large number of species usually classed under *Ploceus* or *Troglodytes*, such as *H. cucullata*. G. R. Gray, 1840.

Hyphantria (hī-fan'tri-ā), *n.* [*< NL.,*



Fall Web-worm (*Hyphantria cunea*), natural size. a, caterpillar; b, pupa; c, moth.

< Gr. *ὑφάντριά*, fem. of *ὑφάντης*, a weaver: see *Hyphantes*.] A genus of bombycid moths, having wings like those of *Spilosoma*, from which it differs in the labial palpi, of which the second joint is very short, and the terminal joint almost rudimentary. *H. cunea* is a common species, which forms a web on forest- and shade-trees, in which the larvae live gregariously; they are known as *fall web-worms*. *Harris*, 1841.

hyphasma (hi-faz'mă), *n.*; pl. *hyphasmata* (-mă-tă). [NL., < Gr. *ὑψασμα*, a thing woven, a web, robe, < *ὑφαίνω*, weave: see *hypha*.] 1. In bot., a name formerly applied to certain non-fructifying mycelial growths common in damp, dark places. They probably represent the sterile mycelia of some of the higher fungi.—2. In the Gr. Ch., one of four small pieces of cloth, embroidered with the names or symbols of the evangelists, placed on the angles of the mensa or top of the altar, before it is vested with the catasarcia and ependysis.

hyphemia, hyphæmia (hi-fē'mi-ă), *n.* [NL. *hyphæmia*, < Gr. *ὑψαίμα*, suffused with blood, bloodshot, < *ὑπό*, under, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In pathol.: (a) Deficiency of blood. (b) Extravasation of blood.

hyphen (hi'fen), *n.* [*LL. hyphen*, *n.* and *adv.*, < Gr. *ὑφέν*, a sign (—) for joining two syllables or words, also used in music, prob. to indicate that two notes were to be blended together; prop. an *adv.*, *ὑφέν*, or rather a phrase, *ὑφ' ἐν*, under one, into one, together, as one word: *ὑφ'*, aspirated form before the rough breathing of *ἐν*, the form before a vowel of *ὑπό*, under; *ἐν*, neut. acc. of *εἰς*, one.] 1. In paleography, a curve placed below the line so as to unite the parts of a compound word, and to indicate that they are not to be separated or read as distinct words: as, *δισκοῦροι*—that is, *διδάσκουροι*, not

Διὸς κούροι; *περικλέους*—that is, *περικλέους*, not *περὶ κλέους*; *αντερολάν*—that is, *αντερολάν*, not

ante volans, etc. In its use the hyphen is the exact opposite of the diastole or hypodistole.

2. In writing and printing, a short line (—) used to connect two words or elements: namely, (a) to connect two words which are so used as properly to form a compound word; (b) to join syllables which are for any purpose arbitrarily separated, as in regular syllabication (as in *el-e-men-tal*), at the end of a line to connect the syllables of a divided word (as in the third line of this paragraph), to indicate the pronunciation (as in the respellings for the pronunciations in this dictionary), and to indicate or separate the etymological parts of a word, stem, affixes, etc., often without regard to the syllables (as in *element-al*, *intro-duct-ion*, *su-spic-i-ous*). At the end of such an etymological element it indicates a prefix, as *a-*, *in-*, *pre-*, etc.; before an element it indicates a suffix, as *-a*, *-in*, *-ous*, etc.

Hyphen is, as it were, a band uniting whole words joined in composition; as, a hand-maid.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

hyphen (hi'fen), *v. t.* [*hyphen*, *n.*] To join by a hyphen, as two words, so as to form a compound word. Also *hyphenize*, *hyphenate*.

hyphenate (hi'fen-ăt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hyphenated*, ppr. *hyphenating*. [*hyphen* + *-ate*.] Same as *hyphen*.

hyphenation (hi-fe-nă'shən), *n.* [*hyphenate* + *-ion*.] The act of joining with a hyphen, or the state of being so joined; use of hyphens.

The folio does not differ in the way of italicizing, *hyphenation*, etc., from scores of books at that time.

The Academy, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

hyphenic (hi-fen'ik), *a.* [*hyphen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hyphen.

The following I should call a *hyphenic error*.
N. and Q., 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenization (hi'fen-i-ză'shən), *n.* [*hyphen* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of hyphenating, or the condition of being hyphenated.

A neglect of mental hyphenization often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning, particularly in this age of morbid implication.
N. and Q., 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenize (hi'fen-iz), *v. t.* Same as *hyphen*.

hyphæresis, hyphæresis (hi-fer'e-sis), *n.* [NL. *hyphæresis*, < Gr. *ὑφαίρεσις*, a taking away, in the omission of a letter, < *ὑφαίρειν*, take away from under, < *ὑπό*, under, + *αἰρῖν*, take.] In philol., the act of taking away or shortening: as, syllabic *hyphæresis*.

hyphodrome (hi'fō-drōm), *a.* [*Gr. ὑφή*, a weaving, + *δρόμος*, a running.] In bot., having all the veins except the midrib more or less deeply buried in the thick mesophyll, and very

indistinctly visible or wholly concealed: a term introduced into the nomenclature of leaf-nervation by Ettingshausen in 1854. See *nerivation*.

Hyphomycetes (hi'fō-mi-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1824), < Gr. *ὑφή*, a web (see *hypha*), + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom, fungus.] One of the six principal groups into which all fungi have been divided, characterized by having the spores naked, on conspicuous threads. It includes *Peronosporæ*, *Penicillium*, etc. In modern systems of classification the *Hyphomycetes* are referred to what are called *fungi imperfecti*, or imperfectly known forms, many of which are known or suspected to be asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The groups include all fungi composed simply of branched or unbranched hyphæ. Also called *filamentous fungi*.

hyphomycetous (hi'fō-mi-sē'tus), *a.* [*Hyphomycetes*.] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, the *Hyphomycetes*; contained in the group *Hyphomycetes*: as, *hyphomycetous fungi*.

The Entylomæ, on the other hand, are simple *hyphomycetous* forms, and other species, those especially which live in leaves (species of *Tilletia* and *Urocystis*), are intermediate between the two extremes.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 172.

hyphostroma (hi-fō-strō'mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑφή*, a web, + *στρώμα*, a bed: see *stroma*.] In bot., the mycelium or spawn of fungals. *Lindley*.

hyphidiomorphic (hip-id'i-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [*hyph-*, + *idiomorphic*.] Partially or incompletely idiomorphic.

The order being first plagioclase in more or less idiomorphic lath-shaped individuals lying in all positions, then augite generally allotriomorphic, sometimes *hyphidiomorphic*.
Amer. Geologist, I. 204.

hyphidiomorphically (hip-id'i-ō-môr'fi-kal-i), *adv.* In a hyphidiomorphic manner; not entirely idiomorphically.

The rock is *hyphidiomorphically granular*.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 209.

hypnosis (hip-i-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνόσις*, under, + *ἰς* (in-), strength, fiber, + *-osis*.] In pathol., that condition of the blood in which an unusually small amount of fibrin is formed on clotting: opposed to *hyperinosis*.

hypnotic (hip-i-not'ik), *a.* [*hypnosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*.] Characterized by deficiency of fibrin.

hypisomerous (hip-i-som'e-rus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπό*, under, + *ἰσομερής*, isomerous: see *isomerous*.] In *odontolog.*, noting molars in which the transverse ridges increase in number by one on successive teeth: opposed to *isomerous*: correlated with *anisomerous*.

Hypnæi (hip-nē'i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypnum*, *q. v.*] A natural order of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, including the single genus *Hypnum*. Also called *Hypnoideæ* and *Hypnæe*.

hypnagogic (hip-na-goj'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ὑπνός*, sleep, + *ἀγώγος*, leading, < *ἀγείν*, lead.] Leading to sleep; inducing sleep; hypnotic.

It has been noted by H. Meyer of "hypnagogic illusions," and by Grailthuisen of hallucinations which consist in the surviving of dream-images into waking moments, that they can give rise to after-images.
E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 180, note.

Hypnæa (hip-nē-ă), *n.* [NL., < *Hypnum*, *q. v.*] A genus of red or purple algae, belonging to the order *Florideæ* and the type of the sub-order *Hypnæa*. They have filiform fronds, virgately branched, with subulate branchlets, composed of an internal layer of large roundish-angular cells, which become smaller outward, and a cortex of small, colored, polygonal cells. The tetraspores are zonate, and the cystocarps are external and borne on the branchlets. The genus contains 25 or 30 species, mostly tropical and ill-defined. *H. musciformis* is found on the southern coast of New England.

Hypnæacæ (hip-nē-ă'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < *Hypnæa* + *-acæ*.] An order of red algae, of the class *Florideæ*, including, according to Agardh, the tribes *Endocladieæ* and *Hypnææ* and 7 genera.

Hypnææ (hip-nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < *Hypnæa* + *-ææ*.] In bot.: (a) A tribe, or according to some authorities a suborder, of algae, typified by the genus *Hypnæa*. The fronds are filiform or compressed, and branching; the tetraspores are zonate; and the cystocarps are external or partly immersed, and filled with a spongy cellular mass, in which the spores are borne in small tufts on a branching filamentous placenta. (b) Same as *Hypnæi*.

hypnobate (hip-nō-băt), *n.* [*Gr. ὑπνός*, sleep, + *βάτος*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, = *L. renire* = *E. come*.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist. [Rare.]

hypnobia (hip-nō-bă'ti-ă), *n.* [NL., < *hypnobia*, *q. v.*] Somnambulism; a condition of the brain which occasions the individual to execute during sleep some of those actions that take place in the waking state.

hypnocyst (hip'nō-sist), *n.* [*Gr. ὑπνός*, sleep, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] A sleeping cyst; a quiescent encysted protozoan which does not sporulate.

The sclerotia are similar to the *hypnocysts* and other Protozoa.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 841.

Some of the Ciliata (notably the common *Vorticellæ*) have been observed to enclose themselves in cysts; but it does not appear that these are anything more than "*hypnocysts*," from which the animal emerges unchanged after a period of drought or deficiency of food.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 864.

Hypnodes (hip-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνώδης*, of a sleepy nature, drowsy, < *ὑπνός*, sleep, + *ειδός*, form.] A genus of crested gallinules, the only species of which is *H. cristata*, of India, Ceylon, and Java. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

hypnogenesis (hip-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνός*, sleep, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The production of hypnotism; induction of the trance. Also *hypnogeny*.

hypnogenetic (hip'nō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*hypnogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Same as *hypnogenous*.

Physical methods [of hypnotization], especially *hypnogenetic* zones, do not exist except as the results of suggestion.
Science, XII. 222.

hypnogenetically (hip'nō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* By hypnogenesis; as regards hypnogenesis.

hypnogenic (hip-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [*hypnogeny* + *-ic*.] Same as *hypnogenous*.

Polarizing action is in general *hypnogenic*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 502.

hypnogenous (hip-noj'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr. ὑπνός*, sleep, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing hypnotism; inducing the hypnotic condition; pertaining to hypnogeny. Also *hypnogenetic*, *hypnogenic*.

No attempt . . . has been made to correlate this *hypnogenous* force or suggestion at a distance with *hypnogenous* agencies employed in the subject's actual presence.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 127].

hypnogeny (hip-noj'e-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ὑπνός*, sleep, + *-γένεσις*: see *-geny*.] Same as *hypnogenesis*.

Certain recent events, however, have given special importance to this topic of trance-induction or *hypnogeny*.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 214.

Hypnoideæ (hip-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypnum* + *-oides*.] Same as *Hypnæi*.

hypnological (hip-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to hypnology.

hypnologist (hip-nōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*hypnology* + *-ist*.] One versed in hypnology.

hypnology (hip-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ὑπνός*, = *L. somnus*, sleep, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning sleep.

hypnone (hip'nōn), *n.* [*Gr. ὑπνός*, = *L. somnus*, sleep, + *-one*.] A crystalline substance (C₈H₈O) fusing at 15° C., boiling at 98° C., used in medicine as a hypnotic.

Various other hypnotics have been more recently proposed, such as . . . *hypnone* and methylal.
Medical News, LII. 547.

hypnophobia (hip-nō-fō'bi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνός*, sleep, + *φόβος*, fear.] A morbid dread of falling asleep.

hypnoscope (hip'nō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. ὑπνός*, sleep, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] See the extract.

The *hypnoscope*, which is simply a small hollow magnet to be held on the finger, and, when thus giving rise to peculiar sensations, is claimed to show that the holder is a good hypnotic subject.
Science, X. 188.

hypnosis (hip-nō'sis), *n.* [*Gr. ὑπνός*, sleep, + *-osis*.] 1. The production of sleep. *Dunghison*.—2. The hypnotic state; hypnotism.

In *hypnosis*, spontaneous or induced, there is often an exaltation of memory. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 514.

hypnosperm (hip'nō-spēr-m), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνός*, sleep, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In bot., a resting spore; in algae, an oöspore or zygospore, as the case may be, which after the act of fertilization has taken place sinks to the bottom of the water, where it passes through a period of rest before germinating. Also *hypnosporæ*.

It (the zygospore) then remains dormant through the winter as a resting cell or *hypnosperm*, germinating in the spring.
Bennett and Murray, Crypt. Bot., p. 266.

hypnosporange (hip-nō-spō-ranj'), *n.* [*hypnosporangium*.] Same as *hypnosporangium*.

hypnosporangium (hip'nō-spō-ranj'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνός*, sleep, + *σπορά*, spore, + *αἰγίον*, a cup.] In bot., a sporangium containing or inclosing hypnosporæ.

hypnosporæ (hip'nō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὑπνός*, sleep, + *σπορά*, a spore.] A resting spore; a spore that reposes some time before germinating. Compare *hypnosperm*.

Hypochœris (hî-pô-kê'ris), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑποχρῖς, a plant of the succory kind, appar. (†) < ὑπό, under, + χρῖς, a pig.*] A genus of yellow-flowered herbs, of the natural order *Compositæ*, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, and type of the subtribe *Hypochærideræ*. About 30 species are known, distributed over temperate portions of the world. *H. radicata* of Europe, also sparingly introduced into the United States, is the cat's-car.

hypochondr (hîp'ô-kon), *n.* An abbreviation of *hypochondria*¹. *Davies*. [Rare.]

You have droop'd within a few years into such a dispirited condition that 'tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the *hypocoon* for a few minutes. *Tom Brown, Works*, II. 233.

hypochondr (hî-pô-kon'dér), *n.* [*< hypochondrium, q. v.*] Same as *hypochondrium*.

hypochondria¹ (hî-pô- or hîp'ô-kon'dri-ä), *n.* [= *F. hypochondrie* = *Sp. hipocondria* = *Pg. hipocondria* = *It. ipocondria* = *G. hypochondrie* = *Dan. Sw. hypokondri*, *< ML. hypochondria*, fem. sing., the morbid condition so called, supposed to have its seat in the upper part of the abdomen, *< NL. hypochondrium*.] A morbid condition characterized by exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety as to one's health, and also by extreme general depression; low spirits: in this sense often abbreviated *hypo*, or formerly *hyp*, *hip*. See *hypo*¹, *hip*⁴. *Hypochondria*, real or affected, was formerly also called *spelen*, *vapors*, and other vague names. Also *hypochondriacism*, *hypochondriasis*, *hypochondriasm*.

hypochondria², *n.* Plural of *hypochondrium*.

hypochondriac (hî-pô- or hîp'ô-kon'dri-ä), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. hypochondriaque* = *Sp. hipocondriaco* = *Pg. hipocondriaco* = *It. ipocondriaco* (cf. *D. G. hypochondriach* = *Dan. Sw. hypokondrisk*) (see *hypochondria*¹), *< NL. hypochondriacus*, *< Gr. ὑποχονδριακός*, affected in the hypochondrium, *< ὑποχόνδριον*: see *hypochondrium*.] *I. a. 1.* In *anat.*: (a) Situated below the cartilages of the ribs—that is, under the "short ribs": specifically applied in human anatomy to the region of either hypochondrium. See third cut under *abdominal*. (b) Same as *hypochondrial*.—*2.* In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the hypochondria, or basal ventral plates of the abdomen: as, the *hypochondriac* segment.—*3.* In *pathol.*, suffering from hypochondria; morbidly anxious about one's health, and affected with general depression of spirits; also, characteristic of or produced by hypochondria.

Democritus, that thought to laugh the times into goodness, seems to me as deeply *hypochondriac* as Heracitus that bewailed them. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, II. 4.

Seized with an *hypochondriac* alarm at every new sensation. *Macaulay, Miltord's Hist. Greece*.

There was a pleasurable illumination in your eye occasionally, a soft excitement in your aspect, which told of no bitter, billous, *hypochondriac* brooding. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xxvii.

II. n. A person affected with hypochondria; one who is morbidly anxious about his health, and generally depressed.

Terrour has frequently excited languid *hypochondriacs* to exertions they had deemed impossible. *T. Cogan, On the Passions*, I. II. 3.

These *hypochondriacs* are the torments of their physicians, and think they are insulted if their complaints are called imaginary. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture*, p. 97.

hypochondriacal (hî-pô- or hîp'ô-kon'dri-ä-käl), *a.* [*< hypochondriac + -al.*] Same as *hypochondriac*, 3.

hypochondriacally (hî-pô- or hîp'ô-kon'dri-ä-käl-i), *adv.* In a hypochondriac or melancholy manner.

hypochondriacism (hî-pô- or hîp'ô-kon'dri-ä-sizm), *n.* [*< hypochondriac + -ism.*] Same as *hypochondria*¹.

hypochondrial (hî-pô-kon'dri-äl), *a.* [*< hypochondrium + -al.*] Situated upon the flanks: as, *hypochondrial* feathers. Also *hypochondriac*. *Macgillivray*.

hypochondriasis (hî-pô- or hîp'ô-kon'dri-ä-sis), *n.* [*< NL., a more correct term for hypochondria*¹; *< hypochondrium + -iasis.*] Same as *hypochondria*¹.

hypochondriasm (hî-pô- or hîp'ô-kon'dri-äzm), *n.* [*< hypochondria*¹ + *-asm.*] Same as *hypochondria*¹.

hypochondriast (hî-pô- or hîp'ô-kon'dri-äst), *n.* [*< hypochondria*¹ + *-ast.*] One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondriac.

hypochondriest (hî-pô-kon'dri), *n.* Same as *hypochondry*.

hypochondrium (hî-pô-kon'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *hypochondria* (-ä). [*< NL. (formerly Englished hypochondry, pl. hypochondries, and hypochonder, < F. hypochondrie), < L. hypochondrium (in pl.), < Gr. ὑποχόνδριον, pl. ὑποχόνδρια, the soft part*

of the body below the cartilage and above the navel, *< ὑπό, under, + χόνδρος, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage, esp. of the breast-bone: see chondrus*. Hence *hypochondria*¹, q. v.] *1.* In *anat.*: (a) In *human anat.*, a superior and lateral part of the abdomen, beneath the lower ribs; one of the specific regions of the abdomen, situated on either side of the epigastrium, above the lumbar regions. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*. (b) Some abdominal region corresponding to the above, as the flank or side of the rump of a bird; an iliac region.—*2. pl.* In *entom.*, two lateral pieces at the base of the abdomen beneath, behind the metasternum and posterior coxæ: so called by Kirby. They are found in many *Coleoptera*, etc., and are really parts of the first ventral segment, which is hidden in the middle.

hypochondry (hî-pô-kon'dri), *n.* Same as *hypochondrium*.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right hypochondrie. If from the spleen, hardness and grief in the left hypochondrie, a rumbling, much appetite, and small digestion. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 200.

hypocist (hî-pô-sist), *n.* [*< NL. hypocistis, < L. hypocistis, < Gr. ὑποκίστις, improp. ὑποκιστός, a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the cistus, < ὑπό, under, below, + κίστος, cistus.*] An inspissated juice obtained from a plant, the *Cytinus hypocistis*, natural order *Cytinaceæ*. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit, evaporated to the consistency of an extract, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages.

hypoclidia, *n.* Plural of *hypoclidium*.

hypoclidian (hî-pô-kli'di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoclidium: as, a *hypoclidian* process. Also *hypocleidian*.

hypoclidium (hî-pô-kli'di-um), *n.*; pl. *hypoclidia* (-ä). [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + κλεις (κλειδ-), a key, the clavicle.*] In *ornith.*, the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird; an intermedian process of the united clavicles. It is well shown in the common fowl, where the hypoclidium is the thin flat rounded bit of bone at the junction of the legs of the merrythought or wishbone. See cut under *furcula*. Also *hypocleidium*.

hypocoracoid (hî-pô-kor'ä-koid), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπό, under, + E. coracoid.*] In *ichth.*, the lower one of two bones which bear the actinosts or base of the pectoral fin in most fishes. It was considered to be homologous with the cubital by Cuvier, with the radius by Owen, and with the coracoid by later ichthyologists.

hypocoristic (hî-pô-kô-ris'tik), *a.* and *n.* In *Gr. and Lat. gram.*, same as *diminutive*.

hypocotyl (hî-pô-kot-il), *n.* [Short for *hypocotyledonous stem*.] In *bot.*, that part of the axis which is below the cotyledons. Also called the *caulicle*, and erroneously the *radicle*.

With seedlings the stem which supports the cotyledons (i. e. the organs which represent the first leaves) has been called by many botanists the "hypocotyledonous stem," but for brevity's sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*. *Darwin, Movement in Plants*, Int., p. 5.

hypocotyledonary (hî-pô-kot-i-lê'don-ä-ri), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπό, under, + κοτυλῶν, cotyledon, + -ary.*] Pertaining to or resembling the hypocotyl or hypocotyledonous stem.

Water-plants; seed with little or no endosperm, but a strongly developed *hypocotyledonary* axis to the embryo. *Sachs, Botany (trans.)*, p. 553.

hypocotyledonous (hî-pô-kot-i-lê'don-us), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπό, under, + κοτυλῶν, cotyledon, + -ous.*] In *bot.*, situated under or supporting the cotyledons. *Darwin*. See *hypocotyl*.

hypocotylous (hî-pô-kot'i-lus), *a.* [*< hypocotyl + -ous.*] Of or pertaining to the hypocotyl. *Nature*.

hypocras, *n.* A former spelling of *hippocras*. **hypocrater** (hî-pô-krä'tér), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑποκρατήριον, the stand of a crater, < ὑπό, under, + κρατήρ, a mixing-vessel: see crater.*] In *archæol.*, a stand or foot designed to support a crater or a vase of similar form, particularly an apodal vase. See cut under *dinos*.

hypocrateriform (hî-pô-krä'tér-i-fôrm), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑποκρατήριον, the stand of a crater (see hypocrater), + L. forma, shape.*] In *bot.*, salver-shaped: an epithet applied to a corolla consisting of a straight tube surmounted by a flat and spreading limb, as in the cowslip and flax.

hypocraterimorphous (hî-pô-krä'tér-i-môr'f-us), *a.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑποκρατήριον, the stand of a crater, + μορφή, form.*] Same as *hypocrateriform*.

hypocrisy (hî-pok'ri-si), *n.*; pl. *hypocrisies* (-siz). [*< ME. hypocrisie, ypocrisie, etc., < OF. ypocrisie, hypocrisie = Pr. ypocrisia = Sp. hipocresia = Pg. ypocrisia = It. ipocrisia, < LL. hypocrisis, hypocrisy, also an imitation of a*

person's speech and gestures, *< Gr. ὑπόκρισις, a reply, an orator's delivery, hypocrisy, < ὑποκρίσθαι, answer, play a part, < ὑπό, under, + κρίσθαι, contend, dispute: see crisis, critic.*] Dissimulation of one's real character or belief; especially, a false assumption of piety or virtue; a feigning to be better than one is; the action or character of a hypocrite.

In fraytoure thel faren best of all the foure orders, And [vsen] ypocrisie in all that they werchen. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), I. 284.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy*. *Luke xii. 1.*

Next stood *Hypocrisy*, with holy leer, Soft smiling and demurely looking down, But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*, II. 564.

This then is *hypocrisy*—not simply for a man to deceive others, knowing all the while that he is deceiving them, but to deceive himself and others at the same time. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons*, I. 127.

=*Syn.* Pretense, cant, formalism, sanctimoniousness, Pharisaism. See *dissemble, dissembler, and deceit*.

hypocrite (hîp'ô-krit), *n.* [*< ME. hypocrite, ypocrite, < OF. ypocrîte, F. hypocrite = Pr. ypocrîta = Sp. hipócrîta = Pg. ypocrîta = It. ipocrîta, ipocrîto, < LL. hypocrita, a hypocrite; L., a mimic who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures; < Gr. ὑποκρίτης, one who answers, a player, also a pretender, hypocrite, < ὑποκρίσθαι, answer, play a part: see hypocrisy.*] One who assumes a false appearance; one who feigns to be what he is not, or to feel or believe what he does not actually feel or believe; especially, a false pretender to virtue or piety.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites!* for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. *Mat. xxiii. 27.*

The fawning, sneaking, and flattering *hypocrite*, that will do or be any thing for his own advantage, is despised by those he courts, hated by good men, and at last tormented by his own conscience. *Stillinger, Sermons*, II. I.

=*Syn.* *Dissembler, Hypocrite* (see *dissembler*); *Pharisee, formalist, cheat*.

hypocritely (hîp'ô-krit-li), *adv.* Hypocritically.

He is re-hardened: like a stubborn Boy That plies his Lesson, *Hypocritely* coy. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Laws.

hypocritic (hîp'ô-krit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑποκριτικός, acting a part, < ὑποκρίτης: see hypocrite.*] Hypocritical. [Rare.]

hypocritical (hîp'ô-krit'i-käl), *a.* [*< hypocritic + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; dissembling; feigned.

Indeed it is an easy matter for any to make a slight formal profession, to run in a round of *hypocritical* duties, and live a moral civil life. *Hopkins, Works*, p. 733.

Make thy choice whether still to be subtle, worldly, selfish, iron-hearted, and *hypocritical*, or to tear these sins out of thy nature, though they bring the life-blood with them! *Hawthorne, Seven Gables*, xviii.

=*Syn.* *Dissembling, insincere, hollow, sham; sanctimonious, canting, pharisaical.*

hypocritically (hîp'ô-krit'i-käl-i), *adv.* In a hypocritical manner; with hypocrisy; without sincerity.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*. *Government of the Tongue*.

hypocritish (hîp'ô-krit-ish), *a.* [*< hypocrite + -ish.*] Hypocritical.

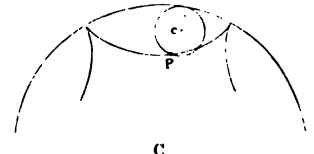
The Lord . . . hath gathered him a flock, to whom he hath given ears to hear that the *hypocritish* wolves cannot hear. *Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850)*, p. 49.

hypocycloid (hî-pô-si'kloid), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑπό, under, + E. cycloid.*] In *geom.*, a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the inside of another circle.

hypodactylum (hî-pô-dak'ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *hypodactyla* (-lä). [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.*] In *ornith.*, the under side of the toe of a bird: opposed to *acrodactylum*. [Rare.]

hypoderm (hî-pô-dêrm), *n.* [*< NL. hypoderma.*] *1.* In *bot.*, same as *hypoderma*, 1.—*2.* In *arthropods*, an epithelial integumentary layer below the cuticular or chitinous crust.

hypoderma (hî-pô-dêr'mä), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + δερμα(-), skin.*] *1.* In *bot.*, the layer of colorless cells just beneath the epidermis of a leaf; also extended to the external cortex under the epidermis of a stem: introduced in the



Hypocycloid.—C is the center of the fixed, P of the moving, circle: P is the point of the latter whose path is traced.

first sense by Kraus (1865). It is most commonly collenchyma. Also *hypoderm*.—2. [cap.] A genus of hypodermic dipterous insects, or botflies, of the family *Estridae*, species of which live under the skin of various ruminant and other hoofed quadrupeds. *H. bovis* is the bot-fly of the ox. A related species, *H. linearis*, is known in Texas as the *heel-fly*, from attacking the heels of cattle. Clark, 1815.—3. [cap.] A genus of chiropterous mammals, or bats. Geoffroy, 1829.

hypodermal (hī-pō-dēr'mal), *a.* and *n.* [As *hypodermic* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Same as *hypodermic*. [Rare.]

II. n. In sponges, a hypodermale.

hypodermale (hī-pō-dēr-mā'lē), *n.*; pl. *hypodermalia* (-lī-ā). [NL.; see *hypodermal*.] A pentact sponge-spicule of the outer surface, with immersed radial ray only. F. E. Schulze.

hypodermatic (hī-pō-dēr-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [As *hypodermic* + *-atic*.] *I. a.* Same as *hypodermic*. [Rare.]

I should resort to hypodermatic injections. *Duck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 11.

II. n. A hypodermic injection.

I again administered the hypodermic of morphia. *Medical News*, LII. 293.

hypodermatically (hī-pō-dēr-mat'ik-ā-lē), *adv.* Hypodermically.

It is, moreover, impossible to use the bichloride hypodermically about the legs without producing abscesses. *Medical News*, LII. 273.

Hypodermis (hī-pō-dēr'mi-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *hypō*, under, + *derma*, the skin.] A division of fungi, propagated, so far as known, only by asexual spores, and growing under and through the epidermis of living plants. By Fries it was called an order, including the *Ustilaginae* and *Uredineae* as suborders. De Bary (1861) made it one of the four groups into which he divided the fungi, without altering its application. In Cohn's system of classification (1872) it was made a section of the order *Basidiomycetes*, still including, however, the *Ustilaginae* and *Uredineae*. The studies of De Bary and others have thrown much additional light upon the life-history of these forms, with the result of showing that the two groups are not very closely related. Consequently, by later systematists the *Uredineae* have been raised to the rank of a class coordinate with the *Basidiomycetes*, and the *Ustilaginae* included as an order in the class *Zygomycetes*, the division *Hypodermis* being abandoned.

hypodermic (hī-pō-dēr'mik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *derma*, the skin (cf. *hypoderm*), + *-ic*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin; subcutaneous; employed in introducing foreign substances under the skin; specifically applied to a mode of administering medicines by introducing them under the skin: as, a *hypodermic* syringe.

The galvanic excitation of the lower limb, or the hypodermic injection of strychnine into it. *Prize Essays*, Conn. Med. Soc., 1868.

2. Burrowing in or under the skin; infesting the integuments: as, a *hypodermic* insect.—3. Of or pertaining to the hypoderm in arthropods: as, a *hypodermic* layer; *hypodermic* cells.

II. n. 1. In med., a remedy introduced under the skin, as morphia or other narcotic agent.—2. A hypodermic injection or syringe.

hypodermical (hī-pō-dēr'mi-kal), *a.* Same as *hypodermic*.

hypodermically (hī-pō-dēr'mi-kal-ē), *adv.* In a hypodermic manner; under the skin.

hypodermis (hī-pō-dēr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hypodermis*, lit. underskin, < *hypō*, under, + *derma*, skin.] 1. In annelids, as the earthworm, a thick layer, below the cuticle, of reticulated or nucleated tissue, in the meshes of which is a copious transparent gelatinous substance. It is considered by some as probably representing both the dermis and the epidermis of other animals.—2. In entom., a soft cellular substance or tissue lining the abdominal wall of an insect, within the chitinous investment. The more superficial parts of it represent an ectoderm or epidermis, the deeper portion being a parietal layer of the mesoderm.

hypodermoclysis (hī-pō-dēr-mok'li-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hypō*, under, + *derma*, skin, + *κλυσίς*, a drenching by a clyster.] The injection of large quantities of a liquid, as water, under the skin, with a view to replenishing the blood.

hypodiapason (hī-pō-di-ā-pā'son), *n.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *διαπασών*, diapason: see *diapason*.] In early music, the interval of an octave when measured downward; a suboctave.

hypodiapente (hī-pō-di-ā-pen'tē), *n.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *διάπεντε*, diapente: see *diapente*.] In early music, the interval of a perfect fifth when measured downward.

hypodiastole (hī-pō-di-as'tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *υποδιαστολή*, a slight stop, a mark to divide the

syllables of a word, < *hypō*, under, + *διαστολή*, a separation: see *diastole*.] In Gr. gram., same as *diastole*, 3.

hypodiatessaron (hī-pō-di-ā-tes'a-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *διατεσσαρόν*, diatessaron: see *diatessaron*.] In early music, the interval of a perfect fourth when measured downward.

hypodiazeuxis (hī-pō-di-ā-zūk'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *διαζεύξις*, diazeuxis: see *diazeuxis*.] In early music, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of a fifth, as between the meson and the diezeugmenon. See *tetrachord*.

hypodidascal (hī-pō-di-das'kal), *n.* [< L. *hypodidascalus*, < Gr. *υποδιδάσκαλος*, an under-teacher, < *hypō*, under, + *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher: see *didascalie*.] An under-teacher. [Rare.]

There is the star of eloquence, under whom I am an hypodidascal—in English, his usher. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, III. 5.

hypoditone (hī-pō-di-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *δίτονος*, the major third: see *ditone*.] In early music, the interval of a major third when measured downward.

hypodorian (hī-pō-dō-ri-an), *a.* [< *hypo* + *Dorian*.] See under *mode*.

hypodorianic (hī-pō-dō-ri-an'ik), *a.* [< *hypodorian* + *-ic*.] See under *mode*.

hypogæal, **hypogæan**, etc. See *hypogæal*, etc. **Hypogæi** (hī-pō-jē'i), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of L.L. *hypogæus*, *hypogæa*, underground: see *hypogæal*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, resembling the truffles in their habit of underground growth.

hypogastria, *n.* Plural of *hypogastrium*.

hypogastic (hī-pō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *hypogastrium* + *-ic*.] In anat., situated below the stomach; specifically, of or pertaining to the hypogastrium.—**Hypogastic artery**, the principal branch of the internal iliac artery of the fetus, passing out of the body at the navel, and along the umbilical cord to the placenta, whence also called *umbilical artery*. There are a pair of these arteries, right and left. After birth the portion of each which is outside the body is cast off, and that portion within the body which becomes an imperious cord takes part in the formation of the urachus, while a small portion which remains pervious becomes known as the *superior vesical artery*. See cut under *embryo*.—**Hypogastic lobe** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, one of the posterolateral subdivisions of the carapace. See cut under *Brachyura*.—**Hypogastic plexuses**, plexuses of sympathetic nerves derived from the aortic plexus.—**Hypogastic region**, the hypogastrium. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.

hypogastrium (hī-pō-gas'tri-um), *n.*; pl. *hypogastria* (-i-ā). [NL., < Gr. *υπογάστρον*, the lower belly, neut. of *υπογάστρος*, pertaining to the lower part of the belly, abdominal, < *hypō*, under, below, + *γάστρον*, belly.] In human anat., the lower part of the belly; an abdominal region below the umbilical region and between the right and left iliac or inguinal regions. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.

hypogastrocele (hī-pō-gas'trō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *υπογαστρον*, the lower belly, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In surg., a hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

hypogæa, *n.* Plural of *hypogæum*.

hypogæal, **hypogæan** (hī-pō-jē'al), *a.* [< L.L. *hypogæus*, *hypogæus*, < Gr. *υπόγειος*, later Attic *υπόγειος*, under the earth, underground, subterranean, < *hypō*, under, + *γῆ*, *gaia*, the earth, the ground.] Subterranean; underground; in bot., growing beneath the surface of the earth, as parts of plants, or in a few instances entire plants, as the truffle and the tuckahoe. Also *hypogæous*, *hypogæous*, *hypogæan*, *hypogæan*.

This Roman site . . . is certain to reveal a rich hypogæal harvest if it be systematically approached. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 182.

hypogean, **hypogæan** (hī-pō-jē'an), *a.* [As *hypogæal* + *-an*.] Same as *hypogæal*.

In any hypogean insect which continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of those organs is apparent. *Science*, V. 519.

hypogee (hī-pō-jē), *n.* [< L. *hypogæum*: see *hypogæum*.] Same as *hypogæum*.

The earlier accounts of the painted hypogæes of Etruria. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 177.

hypogeiodyt (hī-pō-jī'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *υπόγειος*, underground (see *hypogæal*), + *δύω*, way.] The art of laying out mines and tunnels and of mapping caves; subterranean surveying. *Dee*, Pref. to *Euclid* (1570).

hypogene (hī-pō-jēn), *a.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *γενής*, -produced: see *gen*.] Produced or formed under or below (the earth's surface); nether-formed; specifically, in geol., said of rocks which have assumed their present form and structure beneath the surface; Plutonic: a term applied more especially to the granitic rocks: opposed to *epigene*.

I proposed in the Principles of Geology the term "*hypogene*," . . . a word implying the theory that granite, gneiss, and the other crystalline formations are alike nether-formed rocks, or rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure on the surface. *Lyell*, *Elem. of Geology* (ed. 1845), p. 9.

Hypogene or Plutonic action. The changes within the earth caused by original internal heat and by chemical action. *A. Geikie*, *Geology* (2d ed.), p. 178.

hypogenous (hī-pō-jē'nus), *a.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *γενής*, -produced (cf. *hypogene*), + *-ous*.] 1. Produced below or upon the under surface: applied to fungi growing upon the under side of leaves: distinguished from *epigenous* and *epiphyllous*. Also *hypophyllous*.—2. Growing beneath the surface, as the cephalodia of some lichens. Also *hypomenous*.

hypogeous, **hypogæous** (hī-pō-jē'us), *a.* [< L.L. *hypogæus*, underground: see *hypogæal*.] Same as *hypogæal*.

hypogæum, **hypogæum** (hī-pō-jē'um), *n.*; pl. *hypogæa*, *hypogæa* (-i-ā). [L., < Gr. *υπόγειον*, *υπόγειον*, an underground chamber, neut. of *υπόγειος*, *υπόγειος*, underground: see *hypogæal*.] In arch.,



Hypogæum.—Tomb of Khnoumhotpou, at Beni-Hassan, Egypt, showing the so-called proto-Doric columns.

that part of a building which is below the level of the ground, including cellars, vaults, etc.; also, any underground construction, chamber, etc., as the syringes of ancient Egypt, or the tombs of the Etruscans. Also *hypogæe*.

The tombs of Beni Hassan . . . are situated on the eastern side of the Nile, and are almost the only hypogæa that are so placed in Egypt. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 110.

A series of hypogæa or caves sunk in the solid rock. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 335.

hypogæusia (hī-pō-jē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *hypō*, under, + *γεῖσος*, the sense of taste, < *γεῖναι*, give to taste: see *gust*.] Diminution of the sense of taste.

hypoglossal (hī-pō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, + *-al*. Cf. *hypoglossis*.] *I. a.* Situated under the tongue, wholly or in part: specifically applied to a pair of nerves.—**Hypoglossal nerve**, either of the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves of most vertebrates. It is the motor nerve of the tongue and associated parts. In man the hypoglossal arises from the medulla oblongata by several filaments, in a line with the anterior roots of the spinal nerves, leaves the cranial cavity by the anterior condyloid foramen, descends the neck deeply to a point opposite the angle of the lower jaw, winds around the origin of the occipital artery, crosses the carotid, and enters the substance of the tongue between the mylohyoid muscle and the hyoglossal. See second cut under *brain*.

II. n. A hypoglossal nerve. Also *hypoglossus*.

hypoglossi, *n.* Plural of *hypoglossus*.

hypoglossis, **hypoglossis** (hī-pō-glos'is, -glot'-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *υπογλωσσίς*, *υπογλωστίς*, a swelling on the under side of the tongue, the under surface of the tongue, < *hypō*, under, + *γλῶσσα*, *glōtta*, the tongue.] 1. In anat., the under part of the tongue.—2. Anything under the tongue. (a) In pathol., a sublingual tumor. See *ranula*. (b) A lozenge or pill to be kept under the tongue till dissolved. 3. In entom., an outer division of the mentum, generally concealed or aborted, but visible in certain *Coleoptera*.

hypoglossus (hī-pō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *hypoglossi* (-i-ā). [NL., < Gr. *hypō*, under, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. In ichth., (a) A nerve of some fishes, as sharks, formed by the coalescence of the ventral or anterior roots of the last three cranial nerves, and extending to certain muscles of the shoulder-girdle. (b) [cap.] A genus of fishes, containing the halibut: same as *Hippoglossus*. *Smith*, 1833.—2. In anat., same as *hypoglossal*.

hypoglossis, *n.* See *hypoglossis*.

hypognathism (hī-pōg'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *hypognathous* + *-ism*.] The quality or condition of being hypognathous. *Coues*, 1864.

hypognathous (hī-pōg'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *hypō*, under, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In ornith., having the

under mandible longer than the upper, as the black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*: applied either to the bird or to its beak. *Coues*. See cut under *Rhynchops*.

hypogonation (hī'pō-gō-nat'i-on), *n.* [*<* MGr. *υπογονάτιον*, a kneeling-cushion, *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *γόνυ* = *E. knee*.] Same as *epigonation*.

hypogyn (hī'pō-jin), *n.* [*As hypogyn-ous*.] A hypogynous plant.

Hypogynæ (hī-pōj'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sachs): see *hypogynous*.] A division of gamopetalous plants in which the corolla is hypogynous. It includes the *Tubulifloræ* with 5 orders, the *Labiata* with 11 orders, the *Dianthæ* with 2 orders, and the *Convolvaceæ* with 5 orders.

hypogynic (hī-pō-jin'ik), *a.* [*As hypogyn-ous* + *-ic*.] Inserted in a hypogynous manner: said of parts of a flower.

hypogynous (hī-pōj'i-nus), *a.* [*<* NL. **hypogynus*, *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *γυνή*, female (mod. bot. pistil, ovary).] In bot., situated beneath the pistil: applied to parts which, as in the *Ranunculaceæ*, are inserted or borne on the receptacle of the flower, which has the sepals, petals, numerous stamens, and many or few pistils, all distinct and unconnected and inserted upon the torus or axis, with the pistils at the summit. — **Hypogynous insertion.** See *insertion*.

hypogyny (hī-pōj'i-ni), *n.* [*As hypogyn-ous* + *-y*.] In bot., the condition or state of being hypogynous.

Hypophippus (hī-pō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., prop. **hyphippus*, *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of extinct perissodactyl ungulate mammals, of the family *Anchitheriidae*. *J. Leidy*, 1858.

hypopiastian, hypopiastianic (hī'pō-i-as'ti-an, -an'ik), *a.* [*<* *hypo* + *lastian*.] See under *mode*.

hypopionian, hypopionianic (hī'pō-i-ō'ni-an, -an'ik), *a.* [*<* *hypo* + *ionian*.] See under *mode*.

hypojacobian (hī-pō-ja-kō'bi-an), *a.* [*<* *hypo* + *Jacobian*.] In math., Jacobian: so called in contradistinction to *hyperjacobian*.

hypokinetic (hī-pō-ki-net'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *κινητικός*, moving: see *kinetic*.] Exhibiting less than the normal amount of action.

hypolais (hī-pō-lā'is), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *υπολαΐς*, some small bird.] 1. In ornith., an old (Aristotelian) name of some small European bird, perhaps a warbler, sylvia, or beccafico, made by Aldrovandi the same as *curruca*. Hence—(a) In the form *hypolais*, the Linnean specific name of the luteous warbler, *Motacilla hypolais*, the *Sylvia hypolais* of other writers. (b) [*cap.*] A genus of small sylvine warblers of Europe, etc., of which the luteous warbler, *Hypolais icterina*, is the type: synonymous with *Asilus*, *Curruca*, *Ficedula*, etc. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829; *Cabanis*, 1850. Also written *Hippolais*. *C. L. Brehm*, 1828.

2. [*cap.*] In entom., a genus of pyralid moths. *Guenée*, 1854.

Hypolepidae (hī-pol-e-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fée), *<* *Hypolepis* (-id-) + *-æ*.] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus *Hypolepis*, now referred to the tribe *Pterideæ*.

Hypolepis (hī-pol'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi), *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *λεπίς*, a scale, husk.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the tribe *Pterideæ*, the type of the old tribe *Hypolepidae*. The sort are marginal, placed usually in the sinuses of the frond, small, subglobose, uniform, and distinct. The fronds are from twice to four times pinnate, with free veins. About a dozen species are known, widely distributed in tropical countries.

hypolydian (hī-pō-lid'i-an), *a.* [*<* *hypo* + *Lydian*.] See under *mode*.

Hypolytræ (hī-pō-lit'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees, 1834), *<* *Hypolytrum* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Cyperaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hypolytrum*.

Hypolytrum (hī-pol'i-trum), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1805), *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *λίτρον*, a plant, loose-strife.] A genus of monocotyledonous rush-like plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Hypolytrææ*. The inflorescence is in fasciated or corymbose roundish panicles, which are many-flowered: there are 2 hypogynous, keeled, and compressed scales, the exterior one being the largest: there is no calyx; and the stamens are 2 or 3 in number. About 25 species are known, widely dispersed in tropical and subtropical countries.

hypomanikion (hī'pō-ma-nik'i-on), *n.* [*<* MGr. *υπομανίκιον*, also *υπομάνικιον*, *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *μανίκιον*, sleeve: see *epimanikion*.] Same as *epimanikion*.

hypomanikon (hī-pō-man'i-kon), *n.* Same as *epimanikion*.

hypomenous (hī-pom'e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. *<* Gr. *υπομένειν*, stay behind, remain, *<* *υπό*, under, + *μένειν*, remain: see *remain*.] Same as *hypogenous*, 2. *Lindley*.

hypomeral (hī-pom'e-ral), *a.* [*<* *hypomere* + *-al*.] Inferior or lower, as a part of a sponge; of or pertaining to a hypomere.

hypomere (hī'pō-mēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *μέρος*, a part.] That lower part of some sponges which has all three fundamental layers, ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm, but develops no flagellated chambers or choanosome: distinguished from *spongomere*.

The lower half (of a Rhagon), which consists of all three fundamental layers, may be called the *hypomere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

hypomixolydian (hī-pō-mik-sō-lid'i-an), *a.* [*<* *hypo* + *mixolydian*.] See under *mode*.

hyponastic (hī-pō-nas'tik), *a.* [*As hyponasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by hypnasty. *Darwin*.

When the upper surface of the organ (a leaf) is growing the more rapidly the growth is said to be epinastic, when the lower, *hyponastic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 58.

hyponasty (hī'pō-nas-ti), *n.* [*<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *ναστός*, close-pressed, solid, *<* *νάσσειν*, press close.] In bot., increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part of a plant, causing the part to bend upward. Compare *epinasty*.

hyponeuria (hī-pō-nū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In pathol., morbidly diminished nervous energy. *Dunlop*.

hyponitrite (hī-pō-nī'trit), *n.* [*<* *hyponitrous* + *-ite*.] A salt of hyponitrous acid.

hypenitrous (hī-pō-nī'trus), *a.* [*<* *hypo* + *nitrous*.] Used only in the following name:—**Hypenitrous acid**, an unstable acid (HNO) which cannot be isolated, but is obtained in combination as a potassium salt by the reduction of potassium nitrite.

hyponoia (hī-pō-noi'ā), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὑπόνοια*, hidden thought, deeper meaning, *<* *ὑπονοέω*, think secretly, suspect, *<* *υπό*, under, + *νοέω*, think, *<* *νόος*, mind.] In theol., a supposed hidden meaning or double sense underlying the language of the Bible.

hyponome (hī'pō-nōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ὑπονομή*, an underground passage, *<* *ὑπόνομος*, going underground, *<* *υπό*, under, + *νέμειν*, dwell in, inhabit.] The ambulatory pipe or so-called fleshy funnel of a cephalopod. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 123.

hypopharyngeal (hī'pō-fa-rin'jē-āl), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] 1. *a.* 1. Situated beneath the pharynx.—2. Situated at the lower part of the pharynx.—3. In entom., pertaining to the hypopharynx.—4. In ichth., specifically applied to the lower pharyngeal bones: opposed to *epipharyngeal*. See the extract.

There are [in osseous fishes] usually five pair of branchial arches connected by median ventral ossifications. The posterior pair are single bones, which underlie the floor of the pharynx, bear no branchial filaments, but commonly support teeth, and are called *hypopharyngeal* bones. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 186.

Hypopharyngeal band, in ascidians, a ciliated tract continued backward from the peripharyngeal band along the middle of the neural surface of the pharynx to or toward the esophageal opening. See cut under *Salpa*.—**Hypopharyngeal fold**, either of a pair of longitudinal lamellæ on the middle line of the branchial sac or pharyngeal cavity of an ascidian.

II. *n.* One of the lower pharyngeal bones: generally used in the plural.

hypopharynx (hī-pō-far'ingks), *n.; pl. hypopharynges (-fa-rin'jēz). [*<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] In entom., a fleshy organ, generally strengthened with chitinous sclerites, projecting from the floor of the mouth at the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It sometimes has a tongue-like prolongation called the *lingua*, or that name may be given to the whole hypopharynx. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.*

The anterior surface of the lingua and *hypopharynx* is beset with fine hairs. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 368.

hypophet (hī'pō-fet), *n.* [*<* Gr. *υποφήτης*, a suggester, interpreter, *<* *υπό*, under, + *φάμαι*, speak. Cf. *prophet*.] An expounder or interpreter. *Bunsen*. [Rare.]

hypophlæodal (hī-pō-flē'ō-dāl), *a.* Same as *hypophlæodic*.

hypophlæodic (hī'pō-flē-ōd'ik), *a.* [*As hypophlæous* + *-ode* + *-ic*.] In lichenol., living in the peridium of a plant; situated beneath the outer layers of the bark. Compare *epiphlæodic*.

hypophlæous (hī-pō-flē'us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *φλοιός*, bark.] Same as *hypophlæodic*.

hypophora (hī-pōf'ō-rā), *n.* [LL., *<* Gr. *υποφορά*, a putting under, subjoining, hypophora, *<* *υποφέρω*, carry away under, put under, subjoin, *<* *υπό*, under, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] In rhet., the statement of an opponent's objection or of an argument which might be urged against the speaker's or writer's position. The hypophora is followed by the answer or counter-argument, called the

antihypophora. Hypophora and antihypophora frequently take the form of a series of questions and answers. The word *hypophora* has accordingly been used sometimes as equivalent to *epitrothesis*.

hypophosphate (hī-pō-fos'fāt), *n.* [*<* *hypophosph(orous)* + *-ate*.] Same as *hypophosphite*.

hypophosphite (hī-pō-fos'fit), *n.* [*<* *hypophosph(orous)* + *-ite*.] In chem., a salt obtained by the union of hypophosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

hypophosphoric (hī'pō-fos-for'ik), *a.* Same as *hypophosphorous*.

hypophosphorous (hī-pō-fos'fō-rus), *a.* [*<* *hypo* + *phosphorous*.] In chem., containing less oxygen than phosphorous acid contains.—**Hypophosphorous acid**, H₃PO₂, an acid formed by decomposing phosphides with water. It may be obtained as a syrupy acid liquid or a white crystalline solid. Its salts are used to some extent as medicine.

hypophrygian (hī-pō-frij'i-an), *a.* [*<* Gr. *υποφρύγιος*, *<* *υπό*, under, + *φρύγιος*, Phrygian.] See under *mode*.

Hypophthalmæ (hī-pōf-thal'mæ), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] 1. *pl.* In Latreille's system of classification (1831), the ninth tribe of crabs of the division *Heterochelæ*, having the hind pair of legs very small and either dorsal or abortive.—2. *sing.* A genus of arachnids. *Taczanowsky*, 1873.

hypophyge (hī-pōf'i-jē), *n.* [*<* Gr. *υποφυγή*, a refuge (a recess), *<* *υποφύγειν*, flee from under, retire a little, *<* *υπό*, under, + *φύγειν*, flee.] In arch., a depression of curved profile beneath some feature, as the hollow molding beneath some archaic Doric capitals, as at Pæstum and Selinus; an apophyge; a scotia. See cut under *column*.

hypophyllium (hī-pō-fl'i-um), *n.; pl. hypophyllia* (-i-ā). [NL., *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf.] In bot., a petiole that has the form of a small sheath, is destitute of laminae, and surrounds the base of certain small branches, having the appearance of leaves, as in asparagus.

hypophyllous (hī-pō-fl'us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] In bot., same as *hypogenous*, 1.

hypophyses, *n.* Plural of *hypophysis*.

hypophysial (hī-pō-fiz'i-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypophysis. See *conario-hypophysial*.

hypophysical (hī-pō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *φυσικός*, physical.] Inferior to the physical; beneath or below the physical.

All kinds of knowledge were entirely familiar to him [Jesus]: as the narrative expresses it, the physical and the metaphysical, the hyperphysical and [the] *hypophysical*. *Stowe*, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 229.

hypophysis (hī-pōf'i-sis), *n.; pl. hypophyses* (-sēz). [NL., *<* Gr. *υπόφυσις*, an undergrowth, a process, *<* *υποφύειν*, make to grow from below, pass. grow from below, grow up, *<* *υπό*, under, + *φύειν*, make to grow, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow. Cf. *epiphysis*.] 1. The pituitary body of the brain, which is lodged in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, and attached to the tuber cinereum of the brain by the infundibulum. It occurs in all vertebrates except *Amphioxus*. It does not appear to be of true nervous tissue, and its function, if any, is unknown. The name is correlated with *epiphysis* as a name of the conarium. More fully called *hypophysis cerebri*. See second cut under *brain*.

2. In bot.: (a) In angiosperms, the layer of cells in the embryo resulting from the successive fission of the penultimate cell of the suspensor, which gives rise to the primary root and root-cap. (b) In mosses, an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule. Also called, less correctly, *apophysis*. See cut under *Andreaea*.

hypopial (hī-pō'pi-āl), *a.* [*<* *hypopus* + *-ial*.] Relating to the hypopus stage of certain acaroids. See *hypopus*, 2.

The *hypopial* period takes the place of that between two ecdyses in the ordinary life-history. *Michael*, Jour. Linn. Soc. (1884), XVII. 389.

hypoplastral (hī-pō-plas'tral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypoplastron of a turtle.

hypoplastron (hī-pō-plas'tron), *n.; pl. hypoplastra* (-trā). [*<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The third lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: applied by Huxley ("Anat. Vert.," p. 174) to what others call *hyposternum*. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

hypopodium (hī-pō-pō'di-um), *n.; pl. hypopodia* (-i-ā). [NL. (cf. LL. *hypopodium*, *<* Gr. *υποπόδιον*, a foot-stove), *<* Gr. *υπό*, under, + *πούς* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*.] In bot., the stalk or foot of the carpels. *Lindley*. [Rare.]

The personal or *hypostatic* union of the two natures in Christ. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 80.*

hypostatical (hī-pō-stat'i-kal), *a.* [*< hypostat-ic + -al.*] Same as *hypostatic*.

But the word *hypostatical* is understood only by those . . . that are learned in the Greek tongue, and is properly used . . . of the union of the two natures of Christ in one person. *Hobbes, Ans. to Bp. Bramhall, p. 434.*

hypostatically (hī-pō-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypostatic manner; personally; in actual substance.

The only true and eternal God *hypostatically* joined with his holy humanity.

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 20.

hypostatization (hī-pōs'tā-ti-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< hypostatize + -ation.*] The act of hypostatizing, or the state of being hypostatized. Also *hypostasization*.

Cousin is correct in pointing out, from the Realistic point of view, that it is one thing to deny the *hypostatization* of an accident like colour or wisdom, and another thing to deny the foundation in reality of those "true and legitimate universals" which we understand by the terms genera and species. *Encyc. Brit., XXI. 421.*

hypostatize (hī-pōs'tā-tīz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. hypostatized, ppr. hypostatizing.* [*< hypostat-ic + -ize.*] To attribute substantial existence to; make into or regard as a distinct individual substance or reality. A hypostatized attribute is one which is itself regarded as the subject of attributes or characters; and a hypostatized relation is one treated as having relations to other relations. Also *hypostatise, hypostasise, hypostasize*.

We then *hypostatize* the zero; we baptize it with the name of the absolute. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

If we can *hypostatize* the community, and treat it as an individual with magnified but human wants and satisfactions, then, for this Leviathan, the ethical end will correspond to what is called Utilitarianism or Universalistic Hedonism. *W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 43.*

hyposterna, *n.* Plural of *hyposternum*.

hyposternal (hī-pō-stēr'nal), *a.* 1. Situated or occurring below the sternum; substernal: as, *hyposternal* pain. — 2. Of or pertaining to the hyposternum or hypoplastron: as, the *hyposternal* scute of a tortoise. See *plastron*.

hyposternum (hī-pō-stēr'num), *n.; pl. hyposterna (-nā).* [NL., *< Gr. ὑποστέρνων*, neut. of ὑπό-στέρνω, under the breast, *< ὑπό*, under, + *στέρνω*, the breast.] The third lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle: called the *hypoplastron* by Huxley. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

hypostigma (hī-pō-stig'mā), *n.; pl. hypostigmatai (-mī).* [*< Gr. ὑποστιγμαί*, a comma, *< ὑπό*, under, + *στιγμαί*, a point: see *stigma*.] In *paleography*, a point like the modern period, used with the value of a comma. Also *hypostigme*.

hypostoma (hī-pōs'tō-mā), *n.; pl. hypostomata (hī-pōs'tō-mā-tā).* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. An inferior part or organ of the mouth of arthropods and some other animals. (a) The clypeus of dipterous insects. (b) The broad curved sclerite behind the lamina labialis of myriapods. *Meinert*. (c) A median formation below and behind the mouth-parts of some crustaceans, as the *Eurypterida*. Also called *metastoma*. (d) The labium or under lip of trilobites. (e) The proboscis of hydrozoans. *Hyatt*. Also *hypostome*. 2. [*cap.*] Same as *Hypostomus*.

Hypostomata (hī-pōs'tō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. An order or suborder of fishes, confined to the eastern seas, alone represented by the family *Pegasidae*, of uncertain position, supposed to be related to the mail-cheeked series of acanthopterygians. Originally written in the French form *Hypostomides* by Duméril. — 2. A group of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray, 1840*. — 3. Infusorians in which the mouth is inferior or ventral. *Diesing, 1865*.

hypostomatous (hī-pō-stōm'a-tus), *a.* [As *hypostoma* (t) + -ous.] Having the mouth inferior or ventral, as some infusorians.

hypostome (hī-pō-stōm), *n.* [*< NL. hypostoma, q. v.*] Same as *hypostoma*, 1.

Hypostomidae (hī-pō-stōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Hypostomus + -idae.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, named from the genus *Hypostomus*: same as *Loricariidae*.

hypostomous (hī-pōs'tō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *ichth.*, having the mouth inferior.

Hypostomus (hī-pōs'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is inferior and under the snout, typical of the family *Hypostomidae*. *Lacépède, 1803*. Also *Hypostoma*.

hypostrophe (hī-pōs'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑποστροφή*, a turning about, recurrence, *< ὑπο*, under, + *στροφή*, turn: see *strophe*.] 1. In *med.*: (a) The act of a patient in turning himself. (b) Return of a disease; relapse. — 2. In *rhet.*, the use of insertion or parenthesis; return to the subject after parenthesis.

hypostyle (hī-pō-stīl), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ὑπόστυλος*, resting on pillars set underneath, *< ὑπό*, under, + *στυλος*, a pillar: see *style*.] 1. *a.* In *arch.*, having the roof supported by pillars: as, the *hypostyle* hall at Karnak.

We come to a *hypostyle* hall of great beauty, formed by two ranges of larger columns in the centre, and three rows of smaller ones on each side.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 117.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, a structure, with or without inclosing walls, the ceiling of which is supported by columns; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall: applied specifically to the many-



Hypostyle Hall of Karnak, Egypt.

columned halls of a type characteristic of ancient Egyptian religious architecture. The cut shows part of the interior of one of the greatest of these halls. An exterior view of a later and smaller example is given under *Egyptian*.

hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fīt), *n.* [*< hyposulph-urous + -ite*.] A salt of hyposulphurous acid (H_2SO_2). Sodium hyposulphite (hyposulphite of soda) is the commercial name for sodium thiosulphite, a salt of thiosulphurous acid ($\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$), which is used by dyers for reducing indigo, and generally in the arts as a reducing or deoxidizing agent—notably in photography, as the usual chemical for fixing plates and prints.

hyposulphuric (hī-pō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* [*< hyposulphurous + -ic.*] Same as *hyposulphurous*.

hyposulphurous (hī-pō-sul-fēr-us), *a.* [*< hypo- + sulphurous.*] Next in a series below sulphurous: used only in the following phrase. — **Hyposulphurous acid.** (a) An acid, H_2SO_2 , differing in composition from sulphurous acid only by having one less oxygen atom in the molecule. (b) A totally distinct acid, $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, now called *thiosulphuric* acid. See *thiosulphuric*.

hyposyllogistic (hī-pō-sil-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [*< hypo- + syllogistic.*] Concluding necessarily like a syllogism, but not strictly syllogistic.

hyposynaphe (hī-pō-sin'a-fē), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑποσύνάφῃ*, *< ὑποσυνάπτειν*, combine slightly, *< ὑπό*, under, + *συνάπτειν*, join together, combine, *< σύν*, along with, + *άπτειν*, join.] In *early music*, the separation of two tetrachords by a tetrachord conjunct with both, as between the hypate and the synnemenon. See *tetrachord*.

hypotactic (hī-pō-tak'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑποτακτικός*, subordinate, subjoined, *< ὑποτάσσειν*, place under, subject: see *hypotaxis*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by hypotaxis; dependent: as, two temporal clauses in *hypotactic* construction.

hypotarsal (hī-pō-tār'sal), *a.* [*< hypotarsus + -al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of the hypotarsus.

hypotarsus (hī-pō-tār'sus), *n.; pl. hypotarsi (-sī).* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *ταρσός*, the flat of the foot: see *tarsus*.] In *ornith.*, the talus or so-called calcaneum; a bony process or ossification at the superior and posterior part of the main tarsometatarsal bone, supposed to answer to distal tarsal elements of the reptilian or mammalian foot. It is usually a prominent feature of the upper end and plantar aspect of a bird's tarsus, and is perforated by canals for the passage of tendons of flexor muscles of the toes. See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.

hypotaxis (hī-pō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπόταξις*, subjection, submission, *< ὑποτάσσειν*, place under, subject, *< ὑπό*, under, + *τάσσειν*, arrange.] In *gram.*, dependent construction: opposed to *parataxis*.

Now to make *hypotaxis* out of *parataxis*, we must have a joint. *B. L. Güderleeve, Jour. Philol., XVI. 420.*

hypotenusal, hypotherusal (hī-pot-, hī-poth-e-nū'sal), *a.* [*< hypotenuse, hypotheruse, + -al.*] Pertaining to a hypotenuse; of the nature of a hypotenuse; forming or formed by a hypotenuse.

Light is incident in such a manner that the angle of internal incidence at the *hypotenusal* side is nearly equal to the angle of total reflection. *Airy, Optics, prop. xvii.*

hypotenuse, hypotheruse (hī-pot', hī-poth'-e-nūs), *n.* [Prop. *hypotenuse*, but the erroneous form *hypotheruse* is more common; *< F. hypoténuse* = Sp. *hipotenusa* = Pg. *hipotenusa* = It. *ipotenusa*, *< LL. hypotenusa*, *< Gr. ὑποτείνουσα*, or in full ὑπὸ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν ὑποτείνουσα, πλευρά, the side subtending the right angle, ppr. fem. of ὑποτείνειν, stretch under, sub tend, *< ὑπό* (= L. *sub*), under, + *τείνειν* (= L. *tendere*), stretch: see *tend*, *tone*.] In *geom.*, the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypothalli, *n.* Plural of *hypothallus*.

hypothalline (hī-pō-thal'in), *a.* [*< hypothallus + -ine.*] Resembling or pertaining to the hypothallus.

hypothallus (hī-pō-thal'us), *n.; pl. hypothalli (-ī).* [NL., *< Gr. ὑπό*, under, + *θαλλός*, a young shoot or branch, a frond.] In lichens, a mass of delicate filaments upon which a thallus is first developed. It is a horizontal stratum, which is developed immediately upon the prothallus, and consists of interlacing filaments or of elongated rounded cells. It is sometimes of a white or whitish color, but is usually dark or blackish. A secondary form consists of vertical rhizoid fibrille, which are usually branching and tufted at the extremities.

hypotheck (hī-poth'ek), *n.* [= D. *hypotheek* = G. Dan. *hypothek* = Sw. *hypotek*, *< F. hypothèque* = Pr. *hypoteca*, *ypoteca* = Sp. *hipoteca* = Pg. *hipoteca* = It. *ipoteca*, *< LL. hypotheca*, *< Gr. ὑποθήκη*, a pledge, deposit, mortgage, *< ὑποτίθημι*, place under: see *hypothesis* and *theca*.] 1. Same as *hypothecation*, 1.

Possession, Usucaption, Bonitarian ownership, and *Hypothek* occupy together a prodigious space in the Roman jurisprudence. *Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 357.*

2. In *Scots law*, a legal lien given to a creditor upon property, to secure the payment of his demand. It usually if not always implies that possession remains with the debtor, and that the creditor has only a right of action. In case of vessels it may be created by agreement. Tacit or legal hypothec exists by implication of law, as in the case of a landlord's lien on crops for rent, and the lien of an attorney or law agent for costs. The term is also applied in a general sense to the preference over other debts against an estate given by law to some demands, such as funeral expenses, wages, etc.

hypothecary (hī-poth'ē-kā-ri), *a.* [*< LL. hypothecarius*, *< hypotheca*, a pledge: see *hypothec*.] Of or pertaining to hypothecation or mortgage: as, a *hypothecary* note (that is, a note given in acknowledgment of a debt, but which cannot pass into circulation). Also *hypothecatory*. — **Hypothecary action**, in *civil law*, an action to enforce a hypothecation of property by its sale, and the application of the proceeds to pay the debt. — **Hypothecary debt**. See *debt*.

hypothecate (hī-poth'ē-kāt), *v. t.; pret. and pp. hypothecated, ppr. hypothecating.* [*< ML. hypothecatus*, pp. of *hypothecare*, hypothecate, *< LL. hypotheca*, a pledge: see *hypothec*.] 1. To pledge to a creditor in security for some debt or demand, but without giving the creditor corporeal control; mortgage, leaving the owner in possession. — 2. To put in pledge by delivery, as stocks or effects of any kind, as security for a debt or other obligation.

hypothecation (hī-poth'ē-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< ML. hypothecatio(n)*, *< hypothecare*, hypothecate: see *hypothecate*.] 1. In *Rom. law*, mortgage; a contract lien given by a debtor to his creditor as security, without giving him possession of the property. It usually if not always related to real property, while security upon personal property was given by possession, and termed *pignus*, or pledge.

The Athenian ὑποθήματα, or *hypothecations*, were open and notorious like our old feoffments.

Sir W. Jones, A Commentary on Isæus.

2. In *French law* (*hypothèque*), a lien on immovable property for security of a debt, without giving the creditor possession. *Legal hypothecation* is that which is implied by law; *judicial hypothecation*, that which is established by a judgment of a court, affecting particular real property or all the real property of a particular debtor; and *conventional hypothecation*, that which is created by contract before a magistrate or notary. Immobilized shares in the Bank of France are deemed immovable property for the purpose of allowing hypothecation. Vessels may be the subject of conventional hypothecation.

3. In *American financial usage*, a pledge; a lien on personal property, particularly on negotiable securities, given by a debtor by transfer-

ring possession, with evidences of title, to his creditor. In this use the term always implies creation by contract, and that the securities hypothecated are put or supposed to be put beyond the control of the debtor until payment of his debt.

I would give
My laurels, living and to live,
Or as much cash as you could raise on
Their value by hypothecation.

Halleck, The Recorder.

4. In modern commercial usage, the mortgage of a vessel or her cargo, as in the phrase *hypothecation bond*, a bottomry bond or respondentia bond. See *bottomry* and *respondentia*.

hypothecator (hî-poth'ê-kâ-tor), *n.* [*< hypothecate + -or.*] One who pledges anything as security.

hypothecatory (hî-poth'ê-kâ-tô-ri), *a.* [*< hypothecate + -ory.*] Same as *hypothecary*.

hypothecial (hî-pô-thê'si-âl), *a.* [*< hypothecium + -al.*] Pertaining to the hypothecium.

hypothecium (hî-pô-thê'si-um), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἔκρη, a case: see theca.*] In bot., the layer, usually dense, of hyphal tissue immediately beneath the hymenium.

hypothek, *n.* See *hypothec*.

hypothekar (hî-poth'e-nâr), *n.* and *a.* [NL, *< Gr. ὑποθήκην, the part of the palm next the fingers, < ὑπό, under, + ἔκρη, the palm of the hand.*] *1. n.* In anat. and zool., the fleshy prominence upon the outer side of the palm of the hand at the base of the little finger. See *theur*. Also called *hypothekar eminence*.

II. a. Pertaining to or situated upon the hypothekar. — **Hypothekar muscles**, those muscles which collectively act upon the metacarpal bone and the base of the first phalanx of the little finger.

hypothenusal, hypothenusse. See *hypotenusal, hypotenuse*.

hypothesis (hî-poth'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *hypotheses* (-sêz). [= D. G. Dan. *hypothese* = Sw. *hypotes* = F. *hypothèse* = Sp. *hipótesis* = Pg. *hipótese* = It. *ipotesi*, *< Gr. ὑπόθεσις, a groundwork, foundation, base, supposition, lit. a placing under, that which is placed under, < ὑποτίθειν, place under, < ὑπό, under, + τίθειν, place, put, > θέσις, a putting: see thesis. Cf. hypothec.*] *1. A condition; that from which something follows: as, freedom is the hypothesis of democracy. [Rarely used in English.]* — *2. A proposition assumed and taken for granted, to be used as a premise in proving something else; a postulate.*

Sooner than abandon his theory, there is no extravagance of hypothesis to which the superstitious man will not resort.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 385.

When some hypothesis, absurd and vain,
Has filled with all its fumes a critic's brain.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., I. 444.

3. A supposition; a judgment concerning an imaginary state of things, or the imaginary state of things itself concerning whose consequences some statement is made or question is asked; the antecedent of a conditional proposition; the proposition disproved by reductio ad absurdum.

The angles BGH, GHD are equal to two right angles by hypothesis.

Playfair's Euclid, I. 28.

*4. The conclusion of an argument from consequent and antecedent; a proposition held to be probably true because its consequences, according to known general principles, are found to be true; the supposition that an object has a certain character, from which it would necessarily follow that it must possess other characters which it is observed to possess. The word has always been applied in this sense to theories of the planetary system. Kepler held the hypothesis that Mars moves in an elliptical orbit with the sun in one focus, describing equal areas in equal times, the ellipse having a certain size, shape, and situation, and the perihelion being reached at a certain epoch. Of the three coordinates of the planet's position, two, determining its apparent position, were directly observed, but the third, its varying distance from the earth, was the subject of hypothesis. The hypothesis of Kepler was adopted because it made the apparent places just what they were observed to be. A hypothesis is of the general nature of an inductive conclusion, but it differs from an induction proper in that it involves no generalization, and in that it affords an explanation of observed facts according to known general principles. The distinction between induction and hypothesis is illustrated by the process of deciphering a despatch written in a secret alphabet. A statistical investigation will show that in English writing, in general, the letter *e* occurs far more frequently than any other; this general proposition is an induction from the particular cases examined. If now the despatch to be deciphered is found to contain 26 characters or less, one of which occurs much more frequently than any of the others, the probable explanation is that each character stands for a letter, and the most frequent one for *e*: this is hypothesis. At the outset, this is a hypothesis not only in the present sense, but also in that using a provisional theory insufficiently supported. As the process of deciphering proceeds, however, the inference becomes more and more probable, until practical certainty is attained. Still the nature of the evidence re-*

mains the same; the conclusion is held true for the sake of the explanation it affords of observed facts. Generally speaking, the conclusions of hypothetical inference cannot be arrived at inductively, because their truth is not susceptible of direct observation in single cases; nor can the conclusions of inductions, on account of their generality, be reached by hypothetical inference. For instance, any historical fact, as that Napoleon Bonaparte once lived, is a hypothesis; for we believe the proposition because its effects—current tradition, the histories, the monuments, etc.—are observed. No mere generalization of observed facts could ever teach us that Napoleon lived. Again, we inductively infer that every particle of matter gravitates toward every other. Hypothesis might lead to this result for any given pair of particles, but never could show that the law is universal. The chief precautions to be used in adopting hypotheses are two: first, we should take pains not to confine our verifications to certain orders of effects to which the supposed fact would give rise, but to examine effects of every kind; secondly, before a hypothesis can be regarded as anything more than a suggestion, it must have produced successful predictions. For example, hypotheses concerning the luminiferous ether have had the defect that they would necessitate certain longitudinal oscillations to which nothing in the phenomena corresponds; and consequently these theories ought not to be held as probably true, but only as analogues of the truth. As long as the kinetical theory of gases merely explained the laws of Boyle and Charles, which it was constructed to explain, it had little importance; but when it was shown that diffusion, viscosity, and conductivity in gases were connected and subject to those laws which theory had predicted, the probability of the hypothesis became very great.

I asked him what he thought of Locusta, and whether the History might not be better accounted for, supposing them to be the winged Creatures that fell so thick about the Camp of Israel? but by his answer it appear'd he had never heard of any such Hypothesis.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 61.

We have explained the phenomena of the heavens and of our sea by the power of gravity. . . . But hitherto I have not been able to discover the cause of those properties of gravity from phenomena, and I frame no hypotheses; for whatever is not deduced from the phenomena is to be called an hypothesis; and hypotheses, whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy.

Newton, Principia (tr. by Motte), III.

5. An ill-supported theory; a proposition not believed, but whose consequences it is thought desirable to compare with facts.

An hypothesis is any supposition which we make (either without actual evidence, or on evidence avowedly insufficient), in order to endeavor to deduce from it conclusions in accordance with facts which are known to be real; under the idea that if the conclusions to which the hypothesis leads are known truths, the hypothesis either must be, or at least is likely to be true.

J. S. Mill.

Documentary, monophyletic, nebular, etc., hypothesis. See the adjectives. — **Hypothesis of degeneration**. See *degeneration*. — **Syn. Speculation, etc.** See *theory*.

hypothesize, v. i. See *hypothesize*.

hypothesist (hî-poth'e-sist), *n.* [*< hypotheses (is) + -ist.*] One who defends a hypothesis.

hypothesize (hî-poth'e-siz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypothesized*, ppr. *hypothesizing*. [*< hypotheses (is) + -ize.*] To form hypotheses. Also *hypothesize, hypothetize*.

One certain proof is, that the Greeks soon lost or entirely neglected it, when they began to *hypothesize*.

Warburton, Divine Legation, III. § 4.

We might write and talk and *hypothesize*, theorize, and reason!

Shelley, in Dowden, I. 229.

hypothetic (hî-pô-thet'ik), *a.* [= F. *hypothétique* = Sp. *hipotético* = Pg. *hipotético* = It. *ipotesico* (cf. D. G. *hypothetisch* = Dan. *hypothetisk* = Sw. *hypotetisk*), *< LL. hypotheticus*, one who proceeds hypothetically. *< Gr. ὑποθετικός, supposed, hypothetical, < ὑποθεσις, hypothesis: see hypothesis.*] Founded on or characterized by a hypothesis; supposititious; conjectural.

Essential errors in first principles naturally and necessarily lead to erroneous inferences; and it is in vain that hypothetical notions will be assumed, in order to give the desired consistency to any particular theory.

T. Cogan, Disquisitions, II. 1.

Hypothetic inference. See *inference*. — **Hypothetic realism or dualism**, the metaphysical doctrine that objects external to the consciousness of the subject, though not immediately known, may be inferred to exist from the phenomena of consciousness.

hypothetical (hî-pô-thet'î-kal), *a.* and *n.* [*< hypothetic + -al.*] *1. a.* Same as *hypothetic*, and the more common form.

I may notice by the way that there is a great deal of variation in the language of logicians in regard to the terms conditional and hypothetical. You are aware that conditionals in Latin is commonly applied as a translation of *hypothetikos* in Greek; and by Boethius, who was the first among the Latins who elaborated the logical doctrine of hypotheticals, the two terms are used convertibly with each other. By many of the schoolmen, however, the term *hypothetical* (*hypothetikus*) was used to denote the genus, and the term conditional to denote the species, and from them this nomenclature has passed into many of the more modern compends of logic—and among others, into those of Aldrich and Whately. This latter usage is wrong. If either term is to be used in subordination to the other, conditional, as the more extensive term, ought to be applied to designate the genus; and so it has accordingly been employed by the best logicians.

Sir W. Hamilton.

The numerical estimates of a large savage population must, of course, be in a great degree *hypothetical*.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., note.

The great event of Wordsworth's school-days was the death of his father, who left what may be called a *hypothetical* estate, consisting chiefly of claims upon the first Earl of Lonsdale. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 200.

Destructive hypothetical syllogism, a reasoning in this form: If A is, B is; but B is not, therefore A is not. — **Hypothetical argument**. See *argument*. — **Hypothetical baptism**. Same as *conditional baptism* (which see, under *baptism*). — **Hypothetical period**, in gram., a sentence expressing a condition and conclusion, or composed of a protasis and an apodosis. — **Hypothetical proposition**, in logic: (a) A proposition consisting of an antecedent and a consequent clause; one which states that two facts are in the relation of reason and consequent; one which excludes an event from the universe of possibility. (b) A proposition consisting of two or more clauses united by conjunctions, or which states a relation to exist between different possibilities. — **Hypothetical question**, a form of question allowed by the modern law of evidence for the purpose of calling out the opinion of an expert witness, such facts as the interrogating counsel claims he has already proved being stated as a hypothesis, and the witness being requested to state to the jury what his opinion is, supposing or assuming such facts to be true. — **Hypothetical syllogism**, a syllogism in which one of the premises is a hypothetical proposition. The following is an example of the form of inference which is usually considered as the direct hypothetical syllogism: If it lightens, it will thunder; it does lighten; hence, it will thunder. But some logicians refuse the name of *syllogism* to this inference, and consider the simplest type of hypothetical syllogism to be: If it thunders, it will lighten; if it rains, it will lighten; hence, if it rains, it will thunder.

II. n. A hypothetical proposition. Universal abstract judgments and *hypotheticals*, on the other hand, appear to assert merely necessary connexion of ideal content, and therefore point only to that in the real which is the ground of the consequence necessarily following.

Mind, IX. 125.

hypothetically (hî-pô-thet'î-kal-i), *adv.* In a hypothetical manner or relation; conjecturally.

Whenever anatomical investigation shows the combined action of several distinct fibres, the resulting sensation may, *hypothetically*, be regarded as composite.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 59.

hypothetico-disjunctive (hî-pô-thet'î-kô-dis-junk'tiv), *a.* Combining the characters of the hypothetic and disjunctive forms of proposition. — **Hypothetico-disjunctive proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent.

hypothetist (hî-poth'e-tist), *n.* [*< hypothet (ic) + -ist.*] Same as *hypothesist*.

hypothetize (hî-poth'e-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hypothetized*, ppr. *hypothetizing*. [*< hypothet (ic) + -ize.*] Same as *hypothesize*.

hypotrachelium (hî-pô-trâ-kê'li-um), *n.*; pl. *hypotrachelia* (-jî). [*< L. hypotrachelium, in arch., < Gr. ὑποτραχήλιον, the lower part of the neck, the neck of a column, < ὑποτραχίλος, under the neck, < ὑπό, under, + τραχήλος, the neck.*]

In arch., in the Doric order, the junction of the capital and the shaft, marked by a bevel or cut around the lower edge of the capital block. The channeling is carried across the hypotrachelium, upon the capital, as far as the annulets. The hypotrachelium has the appearance of a sharp black line encircling the shaft near its summit. Its material function was to preserve the sharp arrises of the capital from chipping when the block was put in place; its artistic function is to serve as the first step in the transition from the vertical lines of the shaft to the horizontal lines of the entablature. Vitruvius applies the term *hypotrachelium* to the entire neck of the capital, or that part which, while in one block with the echinus, forms a continuation of the shaft. Also *incision, hypotrachelion*.

Hypotrachelium 'A, A', from a column of the Parthenon.

Hypotricha (hî-pot'ri-kâ), *n.* pl. [*< Gr. ὑπό, under, + τριχ- (τριχ-), hair.*] An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are free-swimming, and are mostly flattened or compressed; the locomotive cilia are confined to the inferior or ventral surface, and often variously modified; the superior or dorsal surface is usually smooth or glabrous, but occasionally bears a few scattered or longitudinal rows of immotile setose cilia; the oral and anal apertures are conspicuously developed, and ventrally located; and trichocysts are rarely developed. The order was founded by Steen, and is contrasted with *Heterotricha*, *Holotricha*, and *Peritricha*. It contains about 6 families and 40 genera.

hypotrichous (hî-pot'ri-kus), *a.* [As *Hypotricha* + -ous.] *1.* Of or pertaining to the *Hypotricha*, or to one of them. — *2.* Having locomotory cilia confined to the under side of the body; specifically said of the *Hypotricha*.

hypotrichously (hî-pot'ri-kus-li), *adv.* So as to be ciliate underneath. S. Kent.

Hypotrichis (hi-pō'trī-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑποτρίχης, a kind of hair-brush; ὑπο-, under, + τρίχης, a kind of hair, from τριχ-, the beard, < τριχ-, with three bristles, < τρι-, = E. three, + χι-, a bristle.] A genus of true lacinae of the subfamily *Palominae* of small size, represented by such species as the European hobby (*H. rubra*), and certain *H. ovalis*, and the American pigmy hawk *H. columbaria*; now commonly rated as a subgenus of *Falco*. *Bosc, 1853.*

hypotrochoid (hi-pō'trō-koid), *n.* [(< Gr. ὑποτροχιδ-, under, + τροχιδ-, a curve which can be traced by a point rigidly connected with a circle which rolls upon the interior of another circle.]

This curve (one described by a synoptic pendulum) ... is a species of hypotrochoid. *Encke, Berl. XL 222.*

hypotympanic (hi-pō'tim-pān'ik), *a. and n.* [(< Gr. ὑπο-, under, + τυμπαν-, a kettle-drum; see *tympanum*.)] *I. a.* Situated beneath the tympanum; as, the hypotympanic bone.

II. n. The so-called tympanic bone, as of birds and reptiles, commonly called the quadrate or quadratum, which in many vertebrates below mammals forms the suspensorium of the lower jaw. Correlated with epitympanic. See *quadrate, n.* See also at *Crotalus* and *Gallina*.

hypotypic (hi-pō'tip'ik), *a.* [(< Gr. ὑπο-, under, + τυπ-, type.)] Atypical; not quite typical; opposed to hypertypic.

hypotypical (hi-pō'tip'ikal), *a.* [(< *hypotypic* + *-al*.)] Having an hypotypic.

hypotyposis (hi-pō'ti-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑποτύποισις, a sketch, outline, < ὑπο-, under, + τύποισις, impression, type.] *1.* In *rhet.*, vivid description of a scene or an event, as though it were present before the eyes of the audience; an oratorical word-picture. — *2.* A sketch or outline of a science. — *The Hypotyposis*, the title of the exposition of the Pythagorean philosophy by Sextus Empiricus.

hypoxanthic (hi-pōk-san'thik), *a.* [(< *hypoxanthine* + *-ic*.)] Derived from or having the character of hypoxanthine.

hypoxanthine (hi-pōk-san'thin), *n.* [(< Gr. ὑποξανθίνη, yellowish- or lightish-brown (< ὑπο-, under, + ξανθίνη, yellow), + -ίνη.)] A substance (C₁₂H₁₂N₄O₆) found in the muscles, liver, spleen, and other organs, which crystallizes in needles and forms compounds with both acids and bases. It is also produced during the putrefaction of proteids. Also called *sarcine*.

hypoxid (hi-pōk'sid), *n.* [(< *Hypoxis* + *-id*.)] A plant of the order *Hypoxidaceae*. *Lindley.*

Hypoxidaceae (hi-pōk-sid-ā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypoxis* + *-id-aceae*.] A former natural order of plants, the genera of which are now referred to the natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, tribe *Hypoxidaceae*.

Hypoxidées (hi-pōk-sid-ā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown), < *Hypoxis* + *-id-ées*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, typified by the genus *Hypoxis*. The rhizome is tuberous or small; the leaves are radical (rarely a few on the stem); and the flowers are solitary on the scape, or sometimes spiked or racemose, rarely umbellate.

Hypoxis (hi-pōk'sis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, prop. *Hypoxys*, so called because the pod is acute at the base), < Gr. ὑπό-, under, + ξίς, sharp.]

A genus of plants of the natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, and the type of the tribe *Hypoxidées*. The perianth is 6 parted, and without a tube; the 3 outer segments of the perianth are slightly herbaceous outside; the stamens are 6 in number, and inserted upon a disk surrounding the ovary, which is 3-celled; and the capsule opens by a lid. They are herbaceous plants with mostly narrow, sometimes grass-like leaves, and single or racemose pretty flowers. About 60 species



Hypoxis creta. a, flower; b, stamen; c, fruit; d, same, cut transversely.

are known, widely distributed, but found mostly in the tropics. *H. creta*, the star-grass, is a yellow-flowered species, a native of the United States. *H. decumbens*, of the West Indies and Brazil, is called *star-of-Babylon*.

Hypoxylon (hi-pōk'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό-, under, + ξύλον, wood.] A large genus of ascomycetous fungi, having the stroma corky or brittle, the perithecia immersed, and the sporidia ovate or lanceolate, curved, simple, and dark-colored. They grow on trees, decaying wood, dead branches, etc. *H. vernicium*, which is loosely cellular, is eaten by the natives of Khatan.

hypoxylous (hi-pōk'si-lus), *a.* [(< *Hypoxylon*.)] Of or pertaining to the genus *Hypoxylon*.

hypozexis (hi-pō-zōk'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ὑπό-, under, + ζέξις, a subduing, a subordinate connection, < ζεύω, to yoke, under, subject, < ἵκω, under, + ζεύω, to yoke; see *zeugma*.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure or construction in which, in a succession of clauses, each subject has its own verb; as, "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand for ever," Isa. xl. 8. The following is another example:

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire glimpsed. Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

If this simile be made to sundrie clauses, or to one clause sundrie times iterated, and by several words, so as every clause hath his own simile, then it is called by the Greeks *Hypozexis*; we call him the substitute. *Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 138.*

Hypozoa (hi-pō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑπό-, under, + ζῷον, an animal.] In *zool.*, same as *Protozoa*.

hypozoan (hi-pō-zō'an), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hypozoa*; protozoan.

II. n. One of the *Hypozoa*; a protozoan.

hypozoic (hi-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [(< Gr. ὑπό-, under, + ζῷον, life.)] In *geol.*, below the limit of life.

hypozoic (hi-pō-zō'ik), *a.* [(< *Hypozoa* + *-ic*.)] In *zool.*, pertaining to the *Hypozoa*; hypozoan; protozoan.

hypod, hypish. See *hipped*, *hippish*.

Hypsibates (hip-sib'ā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if ὑψιβάτης, going aloft; cf. ὑψίστατος, set on high, < ὑψ-, on high (see *hypsosis*), + βάτης, verbal adj. of βαίνω, go, = E. come.] *1.* A genus of very long-legged gallinular birds; the stilts. Also called *Himantopus*. *Nitzsch, 1829.* — *2.* A genus of reptiles. Originally written *Hypsibatus*.

Hypsibrachycephali (hip-si-brak-i-sēf'ā-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὑψι-, on high, aloft (ὑψος, height), + βραχίς, short, + κεφαλή, head.] In *ethnol.*, those races of men that are characterized by high broad skulls, such as the Malay inhabitants of Madura.

hypsibrachycephalic (hip-si-brak-i-sēf'ālik or -sēf'ā-lik), *a.* Having the characters of the *Hypsibrachycephali*.

hypsibrachycephalism (hip-si-brak-i-sēf'ā-lizm), *n.* [As *hypsibrachycephalic* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls.

hypsicephalic (hip'si-sēf'ālik or -sēf'ā-lik), *a.* [(< Gr. ὑψι-, on high, + κεφαλή, head.)] High, as a skull; exhibiting hypsicephaly.

hypsicephaly (hip-si-sēf'ā-li), *n.* [As *hypsicephalic* + *-y*.] The character of a skull the cranial index of which is over 75. See *craniometry*.

hypsiloid (hip'si-loid), *a.* [(< Gr. ὑψιλοειδής, shaped like upsilon, < ὑψίλον, upsilon, + εἶδος, form.)] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon; curved or arched like U.

The palatal index of the male . . . is exceptionally low, viz. 10.38, the general form of the palate being remarkably *hypsiloid*. *Anthropological Jour., XVIII. 9.*

Hypsilophodon (hip-si-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑψι-, on high, + ὄψος, crest, ridge, + ὀδός (ὀδοῦ-) = E. tooth.] A remarkable genus of fossil Mesozoic dinosaurs, of the group *Ornithomischia*, found in the Wealden formation of the Isle of Wight, and exhibiting to a high degree the characteristics of birds, especially in the beak and hind limbs. The ends of the premaxillae appear to have been toothless and beak-like, and the mandibular symphysis is excavated to receive them, almost as in a parrot; the ischia are very long and slender, with a median ventral symphysis; the pubic bones are as long and slender as in a typical bird, and directed downward and backward, parallel with the ischia, leaving only a very narrow lengthened obturator foramen divided by the obturator process.

hypsilophodont (hip-si-lof'ō-dont), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Hypsilophodon*.

It remains to be seen how far the *hypsilophodont* modification extended among the Ornithomischia. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 225.*

Hypsilophodontidae (hip-si-lof'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypsilophodon* + *-idae*.] A family of dinosaurs with four functional digits in the hind feet, typified by the genus *Hypsilophodon*.

Hypsieryminae (hip'si-prim-ni'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hypsierymus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Macropodidae*, typified by the genus *Hypsierymus*; the kangaroo-rats, potoroos, or bettongs. It contains small marsupials about as large as a rabbit, differing considerably from the true kangaroos in anatomical characters, as well as in general appearance and habits. They feed much on roots, which they dig up by means of their fore feet, the three middle digits of which are elongate. Besides *Hypsierymus*, the group includes such genera as *Epperymus* and *Bettongia*.

hypsieryminine (hip'si-prim-nin), *a.* Same as *hypsieryminoid*.

hypsieryminoid (hip'si-prim-noid), *a.* [(< *Hypsierymus* + *-oid*.)] Resembling a kangaroo-rat; having the characters of the *Hypsieryminae*.

As to the Didelphis, if we may trust the evidence which seems to be afforded by their very scanty remains, a true *Hypsieryminoid* form existed at the epoch of the Trias, contemporaneously with a Carnivorous form. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 129.*

Hypsierymus (hip-si-prim'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑψι-, with high stern, < ἔξ, on high, aloft, + πρύμνα, the stern of a ship, prop. adj. (see *vair*, ship), the hindmost, fem. of πρύμνη, hindmost, endmost.] The typical genus of *Hypsieryminae*, including the true kangaroo-rats or potoroos, such as *H. marinus* of New South Wales, with a long scaly tail like a rat's, produced snout, and long coarse pelage. See cut under *kangaroo-rat*.

Hypsistarian (hip-sis-tā'ri-an), *n.* [(< Gr. Ὑψίσταρος, pl., a Christian sect that distinguished between ὁ ὑψίστος θεός, the Most High God, and ὁ πατήρ, the Father; < ὑψίστος, highest, most high, superl. adj., < ὑψ-, adv. on high, aloft.)] One of a monotheistic sect in the fourth century, whose doctrines combined pagan, Jewish, and Christian ideas. They were perhaps successors of the Sabaeans, but worshiped God only under the name of the Most High, and regarded fire and light as his special symbols. They were found chiefly in Cappadocia.

Hypsodon (hip'sō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑψ-, on high, + ὀδός (ὀδοῦ-) = E. tooth.] *1.* A genus of fossil fishes of large size, once considered to be related to the pikes, with long, pointed, and erect teeth. The remains occur in the Cretaceous formation of England. *Agassiz.* — *2.* [l. c.] A fish of the genus *Hypsodon*.

hypsodont (hip'sō-dont), *a.* [(< Gr. ὑψ-, on high, + ὀδός (ὀδοῦ-) = E. tooth.)] Having lengthened crowns and short roots, the neck remaining long below the alveolar border of the socket; applied to such teeth as the molars of *Boridae*, in distinction from the brachyodont dentition of *Cerridae*. See *brachyodont*. [The epithet has no reference to the ichthyic genus *Hypsodon*.]

Modification of [the selenodont form] from a brachyodont to a *hypsodont* type. *W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 429.*

hypsography (hip-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [(< Gr. ὑψ-, on high, aloft, + γράφω, < γράφειν, write, describe.)] See the extract.

Eidography, . . . a word suggested as useful in discussing surveys, and having reference solely to the surface form of the earth, its ups and downs, its hills and hollows. The words *hypsography* and "topography" are each used for this purpose; but the first refers rather to elevation than to form, and "topography" has been and is used in different senses, hence its meaning is uncertain until defined by the writer using it. *Science, XII. 280.*

hypsometer (hip-som'e-tēr), *n.* [(< Gr. ὑψ-, on high, aloft, + μέτρον, a measure.)] A thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes. It consists essentially of a delicate thermometer, with which the temperature of the boiling-point of water at the given height is determined.

hypsometric (hip-sō-met'rik), *a.* [(< *hypsometer* + *-ic*.)] Of or pertaining to hypsometry.

The accuracy of the barometer as a *hypsometric* instrument may be very considerably increased. *J. D. Whitney, Barometric Hypsometry, Pref.*

hypsometrical (hip-sō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [(< *hypsometric* + *-al*.)] Same as *hypsometric*: as, *hypsometrical maps*, which exhibit the heights of mountains, etc.

hypsometrically (hip-sō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* According to the rules and principles of hypsometry.

hypsometry (hip-som'e-tri), *n.* [As *hypsometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by leveling, by the barometer, by the thermometer, by trigonometrical observations, or otherwise.

The many curious and instructive results which a rather extensive examination of the literature of *hypsometry* since the beginning of the present century has brought to light.

J. D. Whitney, *Barometric Hypsometry*, p. 25.

hypophyll, **hypophyll** (hip'sō-fil), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑψή, on high, + φύλλον, a leaf.*] The involueral leaves, bracts and bracteoles, glumes and palea of flowers: a word introduced by Henry as a translation of the German *Hochblatt*. Compare *cataphyllum*, *euphyllum*.

hypophyllary (hip-sōf'i-lā-ri), *a.* [*< hypophyll + -ary.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hypophyll.

hyposis (hip-sō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑψις, a lifting high, elevation, < ὑψόω, lift high, < ὑψ, on high, aloft, ὑψός, on high (ὑψός, height), prob. connected with ὑπέρ, over, above: see hyper-.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) The elevation of the eucharist. (b) The elevation of the panagia. (c) [*cap.*] The Exaltation of the Cross; Holy-Cross day (September 14th).

hypt, *p. a.* See *hipped*².

Hyptidæ (hip-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Endlicher, 1836-40), < Hyptis (-id-) + -æ.*] A former tribe of labiate plants, typified by the genus *Hyptis*: now referred to the tribe *Ocimoideæ*. Also written *Hyptidæ*.

Hyptis (hip'tis), *n.* [*NL. (Jacquin, 1786), so called because the limb of the corolla is turned back; irreg. < Gr. ὑπτίος, laid back, supine, < ὑπό, under.*] A very large genus of labiate plants, of the tribe *Ocimoideæ*. The calyx is ovoid-campulate, with 5 very acute teeth: the corolla is about as long as the calyx; and the upper lip has 4 entire lobes, the lower lip 1, undivided. They are herbs or shrubs of polymorphous habit. Two hundred and fifty species are known, all natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil. *H. suaveolens* of Cuba, Mexico, etc., is called *spikenard*.

Hypudæus (hip-ū-dē-us), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑπυδαίος, underground, subterranean, < ὑπό, under, + οὐδός, poet., the ground.*] A notable genus of voles or field-mice, of the subfamily *Arvicolinae*. The word is used in various senses: (a) As proposed by Illiger (1811), a synonym of *Arvicola* (Lacépède), and therefore nearly equivalent to the *Arvicolinae* collectively. (b) As restricted by Keyserling and Blasius (1842), and by Baird (1857), a synonym of *Erotomyia* (Cones, 1874), the type being *Mus rutilus* of Pallas. See *Ecotomys*.

hypural (hi-pū'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑπό, under, + οὐρά, tail.*] Situated beneath or on the under side of the tail: specifically applied in ichthyology to bones beneath the axis of the tail, supporting fin-rays.

In most osseous fishes the hypural bones which support the fin-rays of the inferior division of the tail become much expanded, and either remain separate, or coalesce into a wedge-shaped, nearly symmetrical bone.

Termination of Spinal Column of Salmon, with many expanded hypural bones.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 21.

hyr, *pron.* See *he*¹.

Hyraces (hī-rā-sēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Hyrax.*] Same as *Hyracoidea*. *Wagler, 1830.*

hyraceum, **hyracium** (hī-rā-sē-um, -si-um), *n.* [*NL., < Hyrax (-ac-), q. v.*] A product of commercial value derived from the hyrax, and imported from the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for castoreum.

hyracid (hī-ras'id), *n.* A mammal of the family *Hyracidae*; a hyrax.

Hyracidae (hī-ras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hyrax (-ac-) + -idae.*] The typical and only family of the order *Hyracoidea*. It formerly contained only one genus, *Hyrax*, but this has been subdivided by Gray into *Hyrax* proper, *Dendrohyrax*, and *Eulhyrax*. See *cut* under *Hyrax*.

hyraciform (hī-ras'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Hyrax (-ac-) + L. forma, shape.*] Same as *hyracoid*.

Hyracina (hī-rā-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hyrax (-ac-) + -ina.*] Same as *Hyracoidea*. C. L. Bonaparte, 1831.

hyracium, *n.* See *hyraceum*.

Hyracodon (hī-rak'ō-don), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑραξ, shrew-mouse, hyrax, + ὄδων (odont-) = E. tooth.*] A genus of primitive rhinoceros-like perissodactyls from the Lower Miocene of North America, type of the family *Hyracodontidae*. They had 44 teeth, and only 3 digits on each foot. It is sometimes referred to the *Rhinocerotidae*.

hyracodont (hī-rak'ō-dont), *a.* [*< Hyracodon (-t-).*] Having the form of dentition characteristic of *Hyracodon*, *Hyrax*, and *Rhinoceros*, in which the under molars have the external tubercles crescentic in section, longitudinally compressed, and continuous with the corresponding internal tubercles.

Hyracodontidae (hī-rak'ō-dont'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hyracodon (-t-) + -idae.*] A family of fos-

sil rhinoceros-like perissodactyls, established for the reception of the genus *Hyracodon*.

hyracoid (hī-rā-koid), *a.* [*< NL. Hyrax (-ac-) + -oid.*] Resembling a hyrax; pertaining to the *Hyracoidea*, or having their characters. Also *hyraciform*.

Hyracoidea (hī-rā-koi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Hyrax (-ac-) + -oidea.*] An order of monadelphian mammals, represented by the single family *Hyracidae*; the hyraxes. It combines in its dentition characters of perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds with others of rodents, the molars being like those of the rhinoceros in pattern, while the upper incisors are long, curved, and grow from persistent pulps as in the rodents. The dental formula is: 2 incisors in each half-jaw above and below, no canines, and 4 premolars and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 36. There are no clavicles. The fore feet are 4-toed, and the hind feet 3-toed; both are padded underneath, as in carnivores and rodents, not hooved, as in ungulates; the digits end in stout flat nails. This remarkable order of mammals, of which no fossil remains are known, is the living remnant of a very generalized type, combining characters of the ungulates on the one hand and of the rodents and insectivores on the other. The animals are of about the size of rabbits, and their general appearance is suggestive of these rodents; they are known as *rock-rabbits*, and by other names, and the order is also called *Gliriformia* and *Lam-nungia*. See *Hyracidae* and *Hyrax*. Also *Hyraces*, *Hyracina*.

hyracotherian (hī-rā-kō-thē'ri-an), *a.* [*< Hyracotherium + -an.*] Pertaining or related to *Hyracotherium*.

hyracotherine (hī-rā-kō-thē'ri-in), *a.* [*< Hyracotherium + -ine.*] Same as *hyracotherian*.

But it has been from the *Hyracotherine* sub-family that the horse line was derived.

E. D. Cope, *Amer. Nat.*, XXI, 304.

Hyracotherium (hī-rā-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑραξ (urax), a shrew-mouse, + θηρίον, a wild beast.*] A genus of fossil perissodactyls of the tapiroid section, referred to the family *Lophiodontidae*. Their dental formula is: 2 incisors above and 3 below on each side, and 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 42. The genus was based upon the skull of an animal of the size of a rabbit, from the London clay. The generic term, as used by De Blainville (1844), has been definitely located in the *Lophiodontidae*, and identified with *Pachynolophus* of Pomel (1847).

Hyrax (hī'raks), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ὑραξ, a mouse, shrew-mouse, = L. sorex, shrew-mouse: see Sorex.*] 1. The typical genus of the family *Hyracidae* and order *Hyracoidea*, having the molar teeth like those of a rhinoceros in pattern, the lower incisors only slightly notched, the upper incisors approximated, and the upper lip cleft. It has 7 cervical, 22 dorsal, 8 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 6 caudal vertebrae. The genus contains the terrestrial and saxicoline species of Africa and Syria, as *H.*



Daman (*Hyrax syriacus*).

capensis, *H. habessinicus*, *H. syriacus*, variously known as *conies*, *damans*, *rock-badgers*, *rock-rabbits*, etc. It was formerly continuous with the family *Hyracidae*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of the genus *Hyrax*.

hyre¹, *v. t.* See *hire*¹.

hyre², *pron.* See *he*¹.

hyrnet, *n.* See *hern*¹.

hyrse (hērs), *n.* See *hirse*.

hyrst, *n.* See *hurst*.

hyson (hī'son), *n.* [*< Chinese hī ch'ün, lit. blooming spring, i. e. first crop.*] A brand of green tea produced in China.—**Hyson skin**, the refuse of hyson tea.—**Young hyson**, hyson tea picked early: called by the Chinese *yu-chien* (before the rains), in allusion to the season of picking.

hy-spy (hī'spi), *n.* See *I-spy*.

hyssop (his'up), *n.* [Formerly *hissop*, *hisop*; earlier without the aspirate, ME. *isopp*, *ysope*, < AS. *ysope* = D. *hizop* = MLG. *isop* = MHG. *isope*, *isop*, *ispe*, G. *isop*, *ysopp* = Sw. Dan. *isop* = OF. *ysope*, *hysope*, *hyssope*, F. *hysope* = Sp. *hisopo* = Pg. *hysope*, *hyssopo* = It. *isopo*, *issopo*, < L. *hyssopum*, *hyssopum*, *hyssopus*, ML. also *ysopus*, < Gr. ὕσσωπος, ὕσσωπον, an aromatic plant, < Heb. ἔζόφ, an aromatic plant, different from the mod. hyssop, which is not found in Syria or Egypt.] 1. A small bushy herb of the genus *Hyssopus*, natural order *Labiatae*. II. *officinalis*,

common in gardens, is aromatic and stimulating, and was formerly used as an expectorant. Decoctions of the leaves are used externally in bruises and indolent swellings. See *Hyssopus*. 2. In *Scrip.*, a plant the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in the ceremony of purification. It is supposed by some to have been the caper-bush, *Capparis spinosa*, and by others a plant or several plants growing in Palestine and allied with the European hyssop.

He [Solomon] spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall.

1 Kl. iv. 33.

He took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people.

Heb. ix. 19.

He passed the grave, to throw a handful of earth into it, and sprinkle it with hyssop.

Longfellow, *Hyperion*, iv. 8.

3. *Eccles.*, same as *asperosarium*, 1. See quotation from Prescott under *asperosarium*, 1.

—Solomon's hyssop, thought by some to be a minute moss, *Gymnostomum truncatum*; by others identified with the caper-bush, *Capparis spinosa*.—Wild hyssop, *Verbena hastata*.

Hyssopideæ (his-ō-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1846), < Hyssopus (-id-) + -æ.*] A former subtribe of plants, containing the single genus *Hyssopus*, belonging to the natural order *Labiatae*. The genus *Hyssopus* is now referred to the tribe *Satureineæ*.

Hyssopus (hi-sō'pus), *n.* [*L.: see hyssop.*] A monotypic genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatae*, tribe *Satureineæ*. The calyx is tubular, 15-nerved, equally 5-toothed, and naked in the throat; the corolla equals the calyx, and has two lips; the stamens are 4 in number, exerted and diverging; and the nutlets are ovoid. It is a perennial herb with wand-like simple branches, lanceolate or linear entire leaves, and blue-purple flowers in small clusters crowded in a spike. II. *officinalis*, the only species, originally from the Mediterranean region and middle Asia, but now widely cultivated and naturalized, is the hyssop of the gardens.

hystatite (his'tā-tit), *n.* [After the orig. G. *hystatites eiseners*: (Breithaupt); formation not obvious.] A variety of menaccanite or titanite iron.

hysteralgia (his-tē-ral'ji-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑστεραλγία, causing pains in the uterus, < ὑστερά, the uterus, + ἄλγος, pain.*] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the uterus.

hysteralgic (his-tē-ral'jik), *a.* [*< hysteralgia + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with hysteralgia.

hysteranthous (his-tē-ran'thus), *a.* [*< Gr. ὑστερος, later, after (see hysteresis), + ἄνθος, a flower.*] In *bot.*, putting forth leaves after the appearance of the flowers: as, the willows, poplars, etc., are *hysteranthous* plants.

hysterectomy (his-tē-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑστερά, the uterus, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, ταμείν, cut.*] In *surg.*, the excision of the uterus.

hysteresis (his-tē-rē'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ὑστέρησις, a coming short, deficiency, < ὑστερεῖν, be behind or later, come short, < ὑστερος, later, latter, coming after, behind, second (= AS. ūttera, E. utter, outer), compar. (with superl. ὑστρατος), from a base *uō (= Skt. ud = AS. ūt, E. out): see out.*] A lagging of one of two related phenomena behind the other. The changes in the thermo-electric and magnetic quality of stretched iron wire, due to cyclical variations in the stress to which it is subjected, lag behind the changes in stress, and this lagging is called *hysteresis*. The word is applied also to other physical phenomena of a similar character.

hysteria (his-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [*< NL. hysteria, < Gr. ὑστερά, the womb, uterus (= L. ūterus, for *ud-terus (?), m., the womb, = Skt. udara, neut., the belly), prob. fem. to ὑστερος, latter (lower): see hysteresis and uterus.*] A nervous disease involving no recognizable anatomical lesion, characterized by unrestrained desire to attract attention and sympathy, more or less co-ordinated convulsions, globus hystericus, anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, motor paralysis, vasomotor derangements, etc. Women are much more frequently affected in this way than men. Also called *hysterics*.

It is impossible to conceive hysteria attacking one who was not a social being, or one again who, Robinson Crusoe-like, was planted alone on an uninhabited island.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 259.

hysterical (his-ter'ik), *a. and n.* [= F. *hystérique* = Sp. *hístico* = Pg. *hystérico* = It. *isterico* (cf.



Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*). a, flower; b, fruit.

D. G. *hysterisch* = Dan. Sw. *hysterisk*, < L. *hystericus*, < Gr. *ὑστερικὸς*, suffering in the uterus, hysterical, < *ὑστέρα*, the uterus: see *hysteria*.]
 I. a. 1. Relating to, resulting from, affected with, or subject to hysteria.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
 Who give th' *hysterie* or poetic fit.
 Pope, R. of the L., iv. 60.

2. Having the characteristics of hysteria; emotionally disordered; fitful; frantic.

With no *hysterie* weakness or feverish excitement, they preserved their peace and patience. Bancroft.

Hysterie aura. See *aura*.

II. n. A fit of hysteria: commonly in the plural.

The marquis sank down in his chair in a sort of *hysterie*. Bulwer, Pelham, lrv.

A love of freedom rarely felt,
 Of freedom in her regal seat
 Of England; not the schoolboy heat,
 The blind *hysterie* of the Celt.
 Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

hysterical (his-ter'i-kal), a. [*hysterie* + -al.] Same as *hysterie*, and the more common form.

With all his great talents, and all his long experience of the world, he had no more self-command than a petted child or a *hysterical* woman. Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

The last *hysterical* struggle of rhyme to maintain its place in tragedy. Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 41.

hysterically (his-ter'i-kal-i), adv. In a hysterical manner; spasmodically.

hysteriform (his-ter'i-fōrm), a. [*hysteria*, < NL. *hysteria*, < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + L. *forma*, form.] 1. Resembling or having the character of hysteria.—2. In bot., having the form or appearance of fungi of the genus *Hysterium*.

Hysterineae (his-ter'in-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Hysterium* + -in- + -eae.] A family of ascomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Hysterium*.

hysteritis (his-ter-i'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + -itis.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

Hysterium (his-tē-ri-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρος*, later: see *hysteresis*.] A large genus of ascomycetous fungi, having the perithecia labiate, the border entire, and the asci elongated. They grow on decayed wood, branches, leaves, etc.

hysterocele (his-tē-rō-sēl), n. [*ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *κύλη*, tumor.] A form of hernia involving the uterus.

hysterodynia (his-tē-rō-din'i-ā), n. [*ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *δύνη*, pain.] Pain of the womb.

hystero-epilepsy (his-tē-rō-ep'i-lep-si), n. In *pathol.*, a form of convulsive attack which presents a greater amount of coördination than ordinary epilepsy, and in this respect resembles a hysterical attack. Also called *hystero-convulsion*.

hystero-epileptic (his-tē-rō-ep'i-lep'tik), a. Having the character of hysteria and of epilepsy; hysterically epileptiform.

hysterogenic (his-tē-rō-jen'ik), a. [*hystero-geny* + -ic.] 1. Producing hysteria; also, related to the production of hysteria.

In order to illustrate further the intimate connection between certain morbid forms of sleep and the hysterical state, I shall briefly allude to the so-called "*hysterogenic*" and "hypnogenic" pressure points discovered by Professors Charcot and Pitres. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N.S., XLI. 737.

She presents various *hysterogenic* points, one cutaneous in the precordial region, below the mamma, and one over the right ovary. Allen. and Neurol., VII. 365.

2. In bot., a term applied to those intercellular spaces in plants which are formed in old, partly differentiated tissues. Compare *proto-genic*.

hysterogenous (his-tē-rō-jen'us), a. [*hystero-geny* + -ous.] Same as *hysterogenic*.

hysterogeny (his-tē-roj'e-ni), n. [*hystero-geny*, < Gr. *ὑστερ-γενεα*: see -*geny*.] Production of hysteria; induction of hysterics or hysterical states.

hysteroid (his-tē-roid), a. [*hystero-geny*, < Gr. *ὑστέρος*, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling hysteria: as, a *hysteroid* disease or symptom.

Hysteroid conditions and feigned diseases.

Allen. and Neurol., VI. 475.

Hysteroid convulsion. Same as *hystero-epilepsy*.

hysteroidal (his-tē-roi'dal), a. [*hysteroid* + -al.] Same as *hysteroid*.

Their value is much diminished by the unmistakable *hysteroidal* impress which they bear. Medical News, L. 37.

hysterology¹ (his-tē-rol'ō-jī), n. [*ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see -*ology*.] The knowledge of or a treatise on the uterus.

hysterology² (his-tē-rol'ō-jī), n. [= F. *hystérologie*, < LL. *hysterologia*, < Gr. *ὑστέρολογία*, *hysteron-proteron*, < *ὑστέρος*, later, latter; cf. *ὑστερολόγος*, speaking last, < *ὑστέρος*, the latter (see *hysteresis*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see -*ology*.] Same as *hysteron-proteron*, 1.

hysteromania (his-tē-rō-mā-ni-ā), n. [*ὑστέρα*, the uterus (see *hysteria*), + *μανία*, madness.] 1. Hysterical mania; a mania developing in persons who have previously exhibited hysterical symptoms, and which presents many hysterical features, with delusions, hallucinations, illusions, and an unrestrained endeavor to attract attention.—2. Nymphomania.

hysterometer (his-tē-rom'e-tēr), n. [*ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the uterus; a uterine sound.

hysteron-proteron (his-tē-ron-prot'e-ron), n. [NL., < Gr. *ὑστέρον πρότερον*, lit. the latter first, also called *πρότερον ὑστέρον*, lit. the first last (latter); neut. of *ὑστέρος*, later, latter, and *πρότερος*, compar., former, fore, first (*πρώτος*, superl., first).] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which what should come last in order of time or of logical sequence is introduced first, and vice versa; a transposition of words involving an inversion of the natural and logical order of events or subjects. The motive for the use of this figure is to mention first the idea which is the more prominently before the mind. An example is: "Moriatur, et in media arma ruamus" (Let us die, and rush into the midst of the fray), *Virgil*, *Æneid*, II. 353. Also called *hystero-geny* and *prothysterion*, and sometimes considered the same as *anastrophe*.

2. In *logic*, the fallacy which consists in offering as a proof of what is really an axiom some theorem which can be proved only by means of that axiom.

hysterophore (his-tē-rō-fōr), n. [*ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] A pessary for supporting the uterus.

Hysterophyta (his-tē-rof'i-tā), n. pl. [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), pl. of *hysterophytum*: see *hysterophyte*.] A section of thallophytes containing the single class *Fungi*.

hysterophytal (his-tē-rō-fi'tal), a. [*Hysterophyta*.] Having the characters or appearance of the *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*.

hysterophyte (his-tē-rō-fit), n. [*hystero-phytum*, < Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Properly, a member of the *Hysterophyta*; a fungus of any kind; in common usage, any fungus growing upon organic matter, from which it derives its nourishment; a saprophyte.

hysterotome (his-tē-rō-tōm), n. [*ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τομή*, cutting.] An instrument for cutting the uterus; especially, a knife or scissors for enlarging the cervical canal of the uterus.

hysterotomy (his-tē-rot'ō-mi), n. [*ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμίν*,

cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting into the uterus.

hysterotrachelorrhaphy (his-tē-rō-trā-kē-lor'-a-fī), n. [*ὑστέρα*, the uterus, + *τράχηλος*, the neck, + *ράφή*, a sewing, < *ράπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the neck of the uterus.

hystriacis (his-tri-sī'a-sis), n. [NL., < L. *hystrix* (*hystrix*), porcupine, + *-iasis*.] Same as *hystriacismus*.

hystriacid (his'tri-sid), n. A rodent mammal of the family *Hystriacidae*.

Hystriacidae (his-tris'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Hystrix* (*Hystrix*) + *-idae*.] A family of simplicitent rodents in which the pelage consists in part of stout spines; the porcupines. They are of large size as compared with other hystriacine rodents. Some are terrestrial and fossorial, with very long spines, and confined to the old world; others are chiefly arboreal, with short spines, and confined to the new world. The family is thus divisible into two subfamilies, *Hystriacinae* and *Sphingurinae*.

Hystriacinae (his-tri-sī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Hystrix* (*Hystrix*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Hystriacidae*; the old-world or ground porcupines. They inhabit the Palearctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. There are two leading genera, *Hystrix* and *Atherura*. The subfamily is sometimes called *Atherurinae*.

hystriacine (his'tri-sin), a. [*hystrix* (*hystrix*), a porcupine, + *-ine*.] Resembling or related to a porcupine; hystriacomorphic.

hystriacismus (his-tri-siz'mus), n. [NL., < L. *hystrix* (*hystrix*), porcupine, + *-ismus*, E. -ism.] In *pathol.*, an extreme form of ichthyosis, in which the epidermis grows out into spines. Also *hystriacis*.

hystriacomorph (his'tri-kō-mōrf), n. Any member of the *Hystriacomorpha*.

Hystriacomorpha (his'tri-kō-mōr'fā), n. pl. [NL., < L. *Hystrix* (*Hystrix*), < Gr. *ὑστρίξ* (*ὑστρίξ*), porcupine, + *μορφή*, form.] A series of simplicitent rodents; one of three prime divisions of rodents, including the porcupines and their congeners. The group is characterized by normal upper incisors and distinct tibia and fibula, the angular part of the mandible springing from the outer side of the bony covering of the incisor. The dental formula is: 1 incisor in each half-jaw above and below, no canines, and 1 premolar and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 20 (except in *Ctenodactylus*, which has no premolars). The skull has no distinct postorbital process (except in *Chaetomys*). The group corresponds to the *Hystriacinae* of Waterhouse, and includes the seven families *Hydrochiridae*, *Caridae*, *Dinomysidae*, *Damproctidae*, *Chinchillidae*, *Hystriacidae*, and *Octodontidae*. There is the greatest diversity in the external aspect and habits of these animals, few of which specially resemble porcupines in general appearance. Except four remarkable outlying genera of *Octodontidae* and the old-world porcupines of the genera *Hystrix* and *Atherura*, the whole series is American, and almost confined to South America; for there are only three West Indian forms (as *Capromys*), and only two species of porcupine, of the genus *Erethizon*, occur in North America.

hystriacomorphic (his'tri-kō-mōr'fik), a. [*Hystriacomorpha* + -ic.] Pertaining to the *Hystriacomorpha*, or having their characters; hystriacine, in a broad sense.

Hystrix (his'triks), n. [L., also written *Hystrix* (stem *hystrix*- instead of **hystriks*-), < Gr. *ὑστρίξ* (*ὑστρίξ*), a porcupine, in pl. bristles, appar. < *ἵς*, a hog, + *θρίξ* (*θρίξ*), hair.] 1. The typical genus of *Hystriacidae*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to the common old-world porcupines, with very long spines or quills, such as those used for penholders. *H. cristata* is the leading species, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. See *porcupine*.—2. [l. c.] An animal of this genus.

hyte (hit), a. [Origin obscure.] Mad; crazy. Also *hite*. [Scotch.]

The witching, curs'd, delicious blinkers
 Ha'e put me *hyte*. Burns, To Major Logan.

hythe, n. See *hithe*.



- // . 4 7 . 2 1
 Egyptian. Phenician. Early
 Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Greek and Latin.

Same as *lamor*. [Rare.]

Amongst us I name but two *iambical* poets, Gabriel Harvey and Richard Stanyhurst, because I have seen no more in this kind. *Meres* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 100).

iambically (i-am'bi-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an iambic.

iambize (i-am'bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iambized*, ppr. *iambizing*. [*< Gr. iambezō, assail in iam-bics, lampoon, < iampos, iambus, iambic verse, a lampoon: see iambus.*] To satirize in iambic verse. [Rare.]

Iambic was the measure in which they used to *iambize* each other. *Twining*, tr. of Aristotle on Poetry, I. § 6.

iambographer (i-am-bog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< Gr. iambo-graphos, a writer of iambics, < iampos, iambus, + graphō, write.*] A writer of iambic poetry. [Rare.]

Mont. I am an *iambographer*: now it is out.

Cato. For honour's sake, what's that?

Mont. One of the sourest verifiers that ever crept out of Parnassus. *Shirley*, *Maid's Revenge*, I. 2.

iambographic (i-am-bō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. iambo-graphos, a writer of iambics (see iambographer), + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the writing of iambics.—2. Accustomed to write iambic poetry. [Rare.]

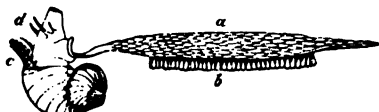
The melic and *iambographic* poets.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 378.

iambus (i-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *iambi* (-bi). [*< L. iambus, < Gr. iampos, an iambus, an iambic verse, an iambic poem, esp. a lampoon; so called, it is said, because first used by satiric writers; < iampeō, send or drive on, throw, assail with words, = L. jacere (jacere), throw: see jactitate, jet.*] In *pros.*, a foot of two syllables, the first short or unaccented and the second long or accented. The iambus of modern or accentual versification consists of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the two syllables. Thus in English verse the words *alight*, *dimly*, *emits*, *dear* would all be treated as iambi, while on the principles of ancient prosody the first of these words would be an iambus, but the second a spondee (an anapestic spondee, — —), the third a trochee, and the last a pyrrhic. The iambus of Greek and Latin poetry (—) is quantitative, and as the first syllable is short, and the second being long is equal to two shorts, the whole foot has a magnitude of three shorts (is trisemic). Also called *iamb*, *iambic*.

-ian. A form of *-an*, being *-an* preceded by an original or euphonic vowel *i*. See *-an*.

Ianthina (i-an'thi-nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *ianthinus*, *< Gr. ianthinos, violet-colored, < lov ("Fiov), violet (= L. vio-la, violet), + anthos, a flower.*] 1. The representative genus of the family *Ianthinidae*; the oceanic violet-snails. One of the best-known species is *I. fragilis*. They are found floating in



Violet-snail (*Ianthina fragilis*). a, float; b, eggs; c, gills; d, tentacles.

shoals on the open seas of warm latitudes, buoyed up by the peculiar float attached to the foot, and are often cast ashore in vast numbers during storms. The animal when irritated pours out a violet secretion, serving to some extent for concealment, like the ink of the cuttlefish.

2. [L. c.] A violet-snail.

Ianthinidae (i-an-thin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ianthina + -idae.*] A family of oceanic gastropods, having a small foot, the under side of which is connected with a vascular appendage or float, which buoys the animal in the water, and under which the eggs are received; the violet-snails. The shell is thin and violet-colored, with a twisted pillar, 4-sided aperture, and waved outer lip giving passage to exposed gills. The head is large, obtuse, and protruded beyond the mouth, with a short proboscis and bifid tentacles. The radula is without central teeth, but has many long, curved, pen-like teeth on the sides. The remarkable appendage or float is several times as long as the body. There was formerly much question as to the position of the family, which has even been classed with the *Heteropoda*.

Iapetus (i-ap'e-tus), *n.* [L., *< Gr. Iapetos, in myth, a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge.*] 1. In *astron.*, the eighth or outermost, formerly called the fifth, of the satellites of Saturn.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Fulgoridae*. *Stål*, 1863.

Iapygian (i-a-pij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Iapygia, Gr. Iapygia, < L. Iapyges, Gr. Iapyges (see Iapyx), + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Iapygia, an ancient division of southeastern Italy, so called by the Greeks, corresponding to the peninsular part of Apulia, anciently also called Messapia and Calabria, and sometimes extended to the whole of Apulia.

II. *n.* One of the ancient Italic race inhabiting Iapygia, including the Messapians and other tribes.

Iapygid (i-ap'i-jid), *n.* A member of the family *Iapygidae*.

Iapygidae (i-a-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Iapyx (-yg-) + -idae.*] A family of thysanurous insects, represented by the genus *Iapyx*, having a pair of anal forceps instead of bristles, and no movable appendages along the under side of the body.

Iapyx (i-ā'piks), *n.* [NL., *< L. Iapyx, < Gr. Iapyx (-y-), the northwest or rather west-northwest wind, pl. a river in Italy, also Iapyx, the son of Dædalus, the mythical progenitor (eponym) of the Iapyges, L. Iapyges, Gr. Iapyges, a people of southern Italy.*] The representative genus of insects of the family *Iapygidae*. There are several eyeless species. *I. solifugus* is one of southern Europe, of pale color, about half an inch long; *I. gigas* of Cyprus is twice as long. A United States species is *I. subterraneus*, found under stones near the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Iarline, *n.* [Ir., *< iar, after, + fine, family, tribe.*] One of the groups of five into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. See *geilfine*.

-iasis. [NL., *< L. -iasis, < Gr. -iāsis, as in iēxpan-rīasis, elephantiasis, phthiriasis, etc., from verbs in -iēiv, contr. -iē, the -i- being of the stem, or euphonic.*] A termination of New Latin names of diseases, as *elephantiasis, phthiriasis, psoriasis, hypochondriasis*. Also *-asis*.

Iaspi, *n.* See *jasp, jasper*. *Spenser*.

Iassidae, Iassus. See *Jasside, Jassus*.

Iastian (i-as'ti-an), *n.* [Gr. Iastian, Ionic, *< Iac, Ionic: see Ionic.*] Same as *Ionian*.

Iatraliptic (i-ā-tra-lip'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. iatraliptēs, a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and the like (i iatraliptikē, se. τέχνη, such practice), < iatros, a physician, + alēiptēs, anointer, < alēiōō, anoint.*] Curing by ointments and frictions.—The *iatraliptic method*, in *med.*, same as *epidermic method* (which see, under *epidermic*).

Iatric (i-at'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. iatricos, < iatros, a physician, < iasthai, cure, heal.*] Relating to medicine or physicians.

Iatrical (i-at'ri-kal), *a.* [*< iatric + -al.*] Same as *iatric*.

Iatrochemical (i-ā-trō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. iatros, a physician, + E. chemical.*] Of or pertaining to the chemical theory of medicine: applied to a school of medicine of the seventeenth century which, progressive in its tendencies, applied with a certain exclusiveness and extravagance chemical doctrines to the explanation of physiological and pathological phenomena: opposed to *iatrophysical*.

Iatrochemist (i-ā-trō-kem'ist), *n.* [*< Gr. iatros, a physician, + E. chemist: cf. iatromathematician.*] A member of the iatrochemical school.

Iatroliptic, iatroleptic, *a.* Erroneous forms of *iatraliptic*.

Iatology (i-ā-trol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. iatrolōgia, the study of medicine, < iatros, a physician, + -logia, < lōgōō, speak: see -ology.*] A treatise on medicine or on physicians; also, the science of medicine.

Iatromathematical (i-ā-trō-math-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. iatros, a physician, + E. mathematical.*] Same as *iatrophysical*.

Some *iatromathematical* professors are too superstitious, in my judgment. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 276.

Iatromathematician (i-ā-trō-math'ē-mā-tish'-an), *n.* [*< Gr. iatros, a physician, + E. mathematician, after Gr. iatromathematikoi, pl., those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology, < iatros, a physician, + mathematikos, a mathematician.*] A member of the iatrophysical school.

Iatromechanical (i-ā-trō-mē-kan'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. iatros, a physician, + E. mechanical.*] Same as *iatrophysical*.

Iatrophysical (i-ā-trō-fliz'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. iatros, a physician, + E. physical.*] A term applied to a school of physicians which took its rise in Italy in the seventeenth century. They sought to explain the functions of the body and the application of remedies by statical and hydraulic laws, and were eager students of anatomy, since it was only by accurate knowledge of all the parts that they could apply their mathematical and dynamical principles.

ib. An abbreviation of *ibidem*.

ibet. An obsolete form of *been*¹, past participle of *be*.

I-beam (i'bēm), *n.* Any form of rolled iron having a cross-section resembling the letter I.

ibent. An obsolete form of *been*¹, past participle of *be*.

Iberian¹ (i-bē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Iberia, Hiberia, < Gr. Iβηρία, the ancient Greek name*

of Spain, *< Iβηρες, L. Ibēres, Hiberēs, sometimes Ibēri, Hiberi, the inhabitants of Spain.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Europe, which included Spain and Portugal and part of southern France: as, the *Iberian peninsula*.

Roving the Celtic and *Iberian* fields.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 60.

2. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Iberia; specifically, in *art*, noting the productions of the earlier races of the Spanish peninsula, which show no trace of Roman influence.

II. *n.* 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain. The Basques are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Spanish Iberians.—2. The language of the ancient Iberians, of which modern Basque is supposed to be the representative.

Iberian² (i-bē'ri-an), *a.* [*< L. Iberia, Hiberia, < Iberes, Hiberes, Gr. Iβηρες, the ancient inhabitants of the region now called Georgia.*] Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, nearly corresponding to Georgia in Russian Transcaucasia.

From . . . Margiana to the Hyrcanian cliffs Of Caucasus, and dark *Iberian* dales.

Milton, *P. R.*, III. 318.

Iberidæ (i-bē-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Iberis (-id-) + -æ.*] A tribe of cruciferous plants, typified by the genus *Iberis*, now referred to the tribe *Thlaspidæ*.

Iberis (i-bē'ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Iβηρίς, a kind of pepperwort, prob. < Iβηρία, Iberia, Spain, as its place of growth.*] A genus of cruciferous plants, consisting of annual, perennial, and shrubby species, distinguished by having the two outer petals larger than the others. About 20 species are known, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region and of the East. Several species are cultivated in gardens, under the name of *candytuft*. The *I. amara*, or bitter candytuft, is found growing wild in the south of England. The root, stems, and leaves possess medicinal properties, but the seeds are most efficacious. It is said to have been used by the ancients in cases of rheumatism, gout, and other diseases. *I. umbellata* is the purple candytuft.



Candytuft (*Iberis umbellata*). a, flower; b, fruit; c, seed.

Iberite (i-bē'rit), *n.* [*< L. Iberia, Spain, + -ite*².] A hydrated altered iolite found in the Spanish province of Toledo.

ibex (i'beks), *n.* [*< L. ibex, a kind of goat, the chamois.*] 1. A wild goat, the bouquetin, steinhok, or other species of the genus *Iber*. There are several different species, inhabiting mountain-ranges of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the best-known of which, and the one to which the name was originally given, is the steinhok or bouquetin of the Alps and Apennines, *Capra ibex* or *Iber ibex*. The male is about 4½ feet long, and 2 feet 8 inches high at the shoulders; it sometimes attains a weight of 200 pounds. The color is brownish- or reddish-gray in summer, and gray in winter. The horns are very large (sometimes 3 feet along the curve), closely approxi-



Alpine ibex or steinhok (*Capra ibex*).

mated at the base, diverging regularly to the tip, curved sharply backward and outward, and longitudinally ridged on each side, the flattened front between the ridges being crossed with many transverse ridges or nodes. It has a short dark beard, and the ears and tail are partly white. The female is smaller, of a gray color, and its horns are shorter and more like those of the domestic goat. The kids are gray. The ibex of the Pyrenees is a closely related species, *Iber pyrenaica*; its horns are more divergent for some distance and then incurved at the tip, presenting

when viewed together from the front a resemblance to a lyre; each horn is compressed, and keeled in front. See *agagrus*.

2. [cap.] A genus of ibexes, or a subgenus of *Capra*.

ibid. An abbreviation of *ibidem*.

Ibidēs (i-bi-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ibididae*. **ibidem** (i-bi-dem), *adv.* [L., in the same place, < *ibi*, there (< *i-*, pronominal root as in *i-s*, that, he (see *hel*), + *-bi*, dat. or locative ending as in *hi-bi*: see *bi-l*, *be-l*, *by-l*), + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix as in *i-dem*, the same, etc.] In the same place; at the place or in the book already mentioned: used in order to avoid the repetition of references. Commonly abbreviated to *ibid.* or *ib*.

Ibides (i-bi-dēs), *n. pl.* [L., *pl.* of *Ibis*, q. v.] A series of altricial gallatorial birds, a suborder of *Herodiones* or *Pelagomorphae*, corresponding to the *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, and composed of the two families *Ibididae* and *Platylidae*, or the ibises and spoonbills. They have a schizorhinal skull, with produced and recurved mandibular angle; a sternum double-notched on each side; the carotids double; two normal intestinal caeca; an extremely small tongue; an amblens muscle; a tufted oil gland; no pulvillumes; tarsal reticulate (rarely scutellate); the hallux not completely insistent; the middle claw scarcely or not at all pectinate; and the sides of the upper mandible deeply grooved for its whole length. The *Ibides* are one of three series of *Herodiones*, the others being the *Herodii* proper, or herons, and the *Ciconiæ*, or storks. The genera and species are numerous. Also *Ibididae*.

Ibididae (i-bid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ibis* (*Ibid-*) + *-idae*.] One of two families of *Ibides*, of the order *Herodiones*; the ibises. They have a long, slender, subcylindric, and decurved bill, deeply grooved on the sides of the upper mandible, and resembling a curlew's. There are about 24 species, differing much in minor details of structure, so that they have been made types of almost as many genera. See *ibis*. Also *Ibidæ*.

Ibidides (i-bid'i-dēs), *n. pl.* Same as *Ibides*. **ibidine** (i-bi-din), *a.* [L. *ibis* (*ibid-*) + *-ine*².] Having the character of an ibis; of or pertaining to the *Ibides*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 713.

Ibidorhynchus (i-bi-dō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβίς* (*ibis*), *ibis*, + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A notable genus of curlews, of the family *Scolopaculæ*: so called from the likeness of the bill to that of an ibis. *I. struthersi* of Asia is the only species. (i. R. Gray, 1844. Originally written *Ibidorhyncha*. N. A. Vigors, 1831.)

ibigan, ibijau (ib'i-gou, -jou), *n.* The native name of the earth-eater, giant night-jar, or grand goatsucker of South America, *Nyctibius grandis*, a bird of the family *Caprimulgidae*. See *Nyctibius*.

-ibility. The termination of abstract nouns formed in *-ity* from adjectives in *-ible*, as in *credibility*, *legibility*, etc., from *credible*, *legible*, etc. It is properly the double suffix *-ibility*, with a preceding original or euphonic vowel *i-*. Compare *-ability*, and see *-bility*.

ibis (i-bis), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *ibis* = It. *ibi*, < L. *ibis*, < Gr. *ἰβίς*, *ibis*; of Egyptian origin.] 1. A bird of the family *Ibididae*, or of the genus *Ibis* in a wide sense. There are about 24 species, of numerous modern genera, chiefly inhabitants of the lakes and swamps of the warmer parts of the globe. They resemble herons, storks, and other large altricial gallatorial birds. They feed on fish, reptiles, and other animals, chiefly aquatic, nest on the ground or in trees or bushes, lay a few eggs of a uniform color, and rear their young in the nest. The most notable species, and the one to which the name *ibis* appears originally to have been given, is the sacred ibis of Egypt and other parts of Africa (*Ibis religio*), an object of veneration among the old Egyptians,



Sacred Ibis of Egypt: *Ibis religiosa*.

frequently mummified after death, and represented in pictographs upon their monuments. It is about 2 feet long; the plumage is white and black; the naked head, bill, and feet are black. The glossy bay, or black ibis (*Ibis falcinellus*, *Falcinellus igneus*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, etc.)

is the most nearly cosmopolitan species, inhabiting chiefly the old world, but straying to North America, and reaching cold-temperate latitudes in both hemispheres. It is iridescent with green and black, varied by opaque dark-chestnut tints. The white-faced glossy ibis, *Ibis guarana*, is a related species abundant in warm parts of America, and found in the southwestern United States. The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*, inhabits the southern United States, where it is known as the *Spanish curlew*. The plumage of the adult is pure white, with black-tipped wings. A splendid species of tropical and subtropical America is the scarlet ibis, *Eudocimus ruber*, which when adult is scarlet, with black-tipped wings. Many of the other species present equally notable characters, as the Australian straw-necked ibis (*Geronticus* or *Carphibis spinicollis*), the African (*Geronticus* (*Hagedashia*) *hagedash*), the white Japanese (*Geronticus* (*Nipponia*) *nippon*), etc.

2. [cap.] [NL.] The leading genus of the family *Ibididae*, formerly more than coextensive with the family, but successively restricted to various generic types of ibises. Its current uses are now for that group which the sacred ibis typifies, and for that of which the scarlet ibis is the type. Modern genera which have been detached from the old genus *Ibis* are *Falcinellus* of Bechstein, *Geronticus*, *Eudocimus*, *Harpagornis*, *Theristicus*, *Phimolanus*, *Cercibis* of Wagler, *Threskiornis* of G. R. Gray, *Pseudibis* of Hodgson, *Hagedashia* of Bonaparte, *Leucibis*, *Carphibis*, *Lophotibis*, *Comatibis*, *Molybdophanus*, *Botrychius*, *Nipponia* of Reichenbach, and others.

3. Some bird like an ibis, or supposed to be an ibis, as a wood-ibis or wood-stork. See *Tantulinea*.

Ibla (ib'lā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of cirripeds of the order *Thoracica* and family *Pollicipedidae*. It is related to *Scalpellum*; in both genera some species are dioecious, while others present the unique combination of males with hermaphrodites.

Iblees, *n.* See *Eblis*.

Iblides (ib'li-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ibla* + *-ides*.] A family of cirripeds, named from the genus *Ibla*. Originally written *Ibladæ*. W. E. Leach, 1825.

Ibycter (i-bik'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἰβηκτίρ*, in Cretan, one who begins a war-song.] A South American genus of vulturine hawks, of the subfamily *Polyborinae*, family *Falconidae*, having the nostrils circular, the head partly denuded, the



Ibycter americanus.

tail normal, and the coloration chiefly black. It is related to *Daptrius*, *Milvago*, *Senex*, and *Phalacrocorax*. The type is the so-called gallinaceous eagle, *Falco aquilinus*, now called *Ibycter americanus*, which is black, with white abdomen and thighs, eyes and bare parts of head red, and blue cere; its length is about 19½ inches. (Vieillot. Analyse d'une Nouvelle Ornith. (1816) p. 22.) *Gymnops* is a synonym. Also written *Ibictor*. Kaup, 1845.

-ic. [Formerly *-ick*, *-ik*, often *-ique*, < ME. *-ik*; = F. *-ique* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ico* (cf. D. G. *-isch* = Dan. Sw. *-isk*), < L. *-icus* = Gr. *-ικος*, a term consisting of the stem-vowel *-i-* (original or supplied: see *-i-2*) + formative *-co-* = Gr. *-κο-*, + nom. ending *-s* = Gr. *-ς*; = Goth. *-a-gs* = AS. *-ig*, E. *-y*, q. v.] 1. An adjective termination of Latin or Greek origin, very common in adjectives taken from Latin or Greek, as in *public*, *metallic*, etc., and also much used in modern formations, as *artistic*, *electric*, etc. Such words, derived from or modeled upon Latin or Greek adjectives, may be also or exclusively nouns, as *public*, *mystic*, *logic*, *music*. In Middle English this termination was usually written *-ik* or *-ike*; and from an early period down to the nineteenth century the form *-ick* (*classick*, *critick*, *musick*, *ethicks*, *mathematicks*, etc.) was used, some dictionaries retaining it till about 1840.

2. In *chem.*, a suffix denoting a higher state of oxidation than the termination *-ous*, as *ferric* hydrate, distinguished from *ferrous* hydrate, *phosphoric* anhydride, distinguished from *phosphorous* anhydride, etc.

Icacina (i-kā-si'nā), *n.* [NL., prob. dim. of Sp. *icaco*.] A small genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Oleaceae*, type of the tribe *Icacineae*. They have a 5-cleft or 5-parted calyx; 5 hypogynous valvate petals; 5 stamens with filiform filaments, alternate with the petals,

and inserted on a hypogynous disk; and a 1-celled, 2-seeded ovary. They are evergreen shrubs, with ascending or climbing branches and smooth leaves. Three or four species only are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Icacinaceæ (i-kas-i-nā sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icacina* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants, the genera of which are now referred to the *Oleaceae*, tribe *Icacineæ*. See *Icacineæ*.

Icacineæ (i-kā-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icacina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Oleaceae*, typified by the genus *Icacina*. The members are evergreen trees and shrubs, and are not known to be of any special use. They are natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the old world.

icaco (i-kak'ō), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] The cocoplum, *Chrysobalanus icaco*, a native of Florida and the West Indies. It is a shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with fruit about the size of a plum, which is white, yellow, red, or purple in color. It forms a favorite conserve in the Spanish West Indian colonies.

ical. [L. *-ic-al-is*, more common in NL.: see *-ic* and *-al*.] A compound adjective termination, usually equivalent to the simple *-ic*, as *hysteric*, *hysterical*, but often slightly differentiated, as in *comic*, *comic-al*, *historic*, *historic-al*, *politic*, *politic-al*. When the form in *-ic* is used chiefly or exclusively as a noun (either in singular or in plural form), the adjective is regularly in *-ic-al*: as, *critic*, *critic-al*, *music*, *music-al*, *logic*, *logic-al*, *politics*, *politic-al*, etc. Adverbs formed from adjectives regularly ending in *-ic*, but which may have *-ical*, regularly take *-al* before *-ly*: as, *graphic*, *graphic-al-ly*; *intrinsic*, *intrinsic-al-ly*. See *-ic* and *-al*.

Icarian (i-kā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Icarus*, Gr. *Ἰκαριος*, pertaining to Icarus (L. *Icaria*, Gr. *Ἰκαρία*, Icaria), < *Ἰκαρος*, Icarus in Greek legend, a son of Dædalus: see def.] 1. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, to escape the wrath of Minos, is fabled in Greek legend to have fled from Crete with his father on wings fastened on with wax. In defiance of his father's warning, he flew too high; the sun melted the wax, and he fell into the Egean sea, between the Cyclades and Caria, hence known as the Icarian sea; hence applied to any foolhardy or presumptuous exploit or enterprise.

High-bred thoughts disdain to take their flight,

But on th' Icarian wings of babbling fame.

Quarles, Emblems, l. 9.

2. (a) Relating to Icarus or Icaria, now Nikaria, an island in the Icarian sea, near Samos. (b) Of or relating to Icaria, a deme of Attica occupying a valley behind Pentelion, noted as the home of Thespis, the reputed founder of Greek tragedy, and as the traditional birthplace of the drama and of the cult of Dionysus in Attica.—3. Pertaining or relating to Icaria, an imaginary country where an ideally perfect communism prevailed, described in the work "Voyage to Icaria" (*Voyage en Icarie*), published by the French communist Étienne Cabet in 1840; pertaining or relating to the principles set forth in this work. An Icaria was established by Cabet and a few hundred followers in 1849 at Nauvoo in Illinois (after a failure in Texas in 1848), which, after some dissensions and divisions, was removed to Adams county, Iowa, in 1857. Another community was established in Sonoma county, California, in 1881, under the name of Icaria-Speranza. Their number has always been small.

The Icarian system is as nearly as possible a pure democracy. The president, elected for a year, is simply an executive officer to do the will of the majority.

Nordhoff, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Icaria.—2. A follower of the communist Cabet; a settler in an Icarian commune.

The Icarians reject Christianity; but they have adopted the communistic idea as their religion. This any one will see who speaks with them. But devotion to this idea has supported them under the most deplorable poverty and long-continued hardship for twenty years.

Nordhoff, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

Icarianism (i-kā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [L. *Icarian* + *-ism*.] The communistic system described by Étienne Cabet as existing in Icaria (see *Icarian*, *a.*, 3), and advocated by him.

The apostles of Icarianism should, like Christ, whose principles they were only carrying out, convert the world by teaching, preaching, writing, discussing, persuading, and by setting good examples.

R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 50.

icaryt, *n.* [L. *ikra*, dial. *ikro* (= Pol. Serv. Bulg. *ikra* = Bohem. *jikra* = Lith. *ikrai* = Lett. *ikra* = Hung. *ikra*), roe, caviar.] Caviar.

Of the Roes of these four kinds they make very great store of Icarly or Caucary. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.

icchet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *itch*. (Chaucer.

iccle, *n.* See *ickle*¹.

ice (is), *n.* [Now spelled with *c* as if of F. origin (see *-ce*²), but prop., as often in early mod. E., with *s*, *isc*, < ME. *isc*, *is*, *ys*, < AS. *is* (= OFries. *is* = D. *ijs* = MLG. *is* = OHG. MHG. *is*, G. *eis* = Icel. *iss* = Sw. *is* = Dan. *is* = Goth. **eis* (not recorded), *ice*. The form suggests a connection with *iron*, AS. *isen*, *isern* = Goth. *ei-*

sarn; but evidence is lacking: see *iron*.] 1. The solid form of water, produced by freezing. It is a brittle, transparent solid, with a refractive index of 1.3. Water, under ordinary conditions, begins to freeze at 32° F. (0° C.), and in freezing expands by about $\frac{1}{10}$ of its bulk, exerting a great force against any surface by which it is confined. The specific gravity of ice is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about $\frac{1}{10}$ of its volume submerged. The temperature of freezing is lowered .0075° C. for every atmosphere of pressure. Freezing is retarded by substances in solution; thus, sea-water freezes at about 27° F. (-3° C.). Ice is produced in unlimited quantities by the processes of nature in cold climates. It may also be made artificially by ice-machines of various kinds. See *ice-machine*.

His wife walked him with, with a longe gode . . .
Barfote on the bare tje that the blod folwede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 436.
I finde no peace and yet mie warre is done,
I feare and hope, and burne and freeze like ice.
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 102.

The cold brook,
Candied with ice. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.
The high rocks which surround the snug little bathing
cove made the water as cold as ice.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, l. 1.

2. Same as *icing*.—3. A frozen confection consisting (a) of sweetened and flavored cream, milk, or custard (cream-ice, ice-cream), or (b) of the sweetened juice of various fruits (water-ice).—*Anchor ice*. See *anchor-ice*.—*Block ice*, ice cut or made artificially in blocks, for commercial and domestic uses.

The cost of producing clear block ice in this country.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8781.

Ice age, the period, more generally designated as the *glacial epoch* (see *glacial*), during which there was a much more extensive development of ice over certain portions of the earth's surface than there is at the present time. It is generally supposed that the glacial epoch occurred in post-Tertiary times, but some geologists maintain that there have been numerous repetitions of this condition.—*Ice system*, a system of glaciers radiating from one common center or ice-cap: a term used by some geologists to distinguish regions where the glaciation has diverged from several independent centers from those where it has all moved in one direction, and in the main independently of the topographical features of the country.

Under such circumstances, Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own *ice-systems*.
Bonney, Abstract of Proc. Geol. Soc. of London, [Session 1875-76.]

Inland ice. See *ice-cap*, 1.—*Sailing ice*, ice loosened from a pack, and scattered by the wind.—*To break the ice*. See *break*.—*Young ice*, in arctic regions, ice recently formed, in contradistinction to that which has been formed in a previous winter.

The winter flocs seemed fixed, and for three days we had not moved, while the *young ice*, steadily forming, was from four to six inches in thickness.

A. W. Greely, *Arctic Service*, p. 123.
ice (is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iced*, ppr. *icing*. [= MD. *isen*, D. *ijen* = MLG. *isen*, break ice, = OHG. *isen*, MHG. *isen*, G. *eisen*, ice, freeze, = Icel. *isa*, freeze, = Dan. *ise* = Sw. *isa*, ice; cf. Dan. *isne*, chill, run cold; from the noun.] 1. To cover with ice; convert into ice; freeze.

'Tis chrysal, friend, *iced* in the frozen sea.
P. Fletcher, *Piscatory Eclogues*, v. 11.
This sight hath stiffen'd all my operant powers,
Iced all my blood, benumb'd my motion quite,
Webster, *Applius and Virginia*, v. 3.

2. To apply ice to; refrigerate; preserve in ice, as meat.—3. To cover with concreted sugar; frost.

ice. [ME. *-ice*, *-ise*, *-is*, < OF. *-ice* = Sp. *-icio*, m., *-icia*, f. = Pg. *-ico*, m., *-ica*, f., *-ice*, *-ise*, m. and f., = It. *-icio*, m., *-icia*, f., < L. *-i-tiu-s*, m., *-i-ti-a*, f., *-i-tiu-m*, n.: see *-ic*.] A particular form (including the stem-vowel *-i-*) of the termination *-ce*, of Latin origin, as in *avarice*, *justice*, *malice*, *notice*, *service*, *notice*, etc.; also in words of later formation, as in *cowardice*. In *practice* the termination is historically a feminine form of *-ic*.

ice-anchor (is'ang'kor), *n.* *Naut.*, an anchor with one arm, used for securing a vessel to a floe of ice.

The ordinary *ice-anchor* was a large iron hook bent nearly at a right angle, with a point to be inserted in a hole in the ice.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 155.
ice-apron (is'a'prun), *n.* An ice-breaker or



Portion of Bridge over the Yssel, Holland, showing ice-aprons (a, a', a'') on the bank and in mid-stream.

starling placed on the up-stream side of a bridge-pier to protect it from moving ice.

ice-anger (is'a'gér), *n.* An implement for boring ice, in ice-fishing, which has superseded the ordinary ice-chisel. It bores a 6-inch hole, cutting out a plug of ice of that diameter.

ice-ax (is'aks), *n.* An ax for cutting or cleaving ice; especially, an ax used by alpine guides and alpinists generally for cutting steps in making the ascent of steep ice-slopes. The ax is carried sometimes as a part of the alpenstock, and sometimes as an entirely separate implement. The forms in use are much varied.

ice-bag (is'bag), *n.* A caoutchouc bag for holding broken ice when used as a cold application in surgical treatment, especially for the eye, spine, etc.

ice-banner (is'ban'er), *n.* See *ice-feathers*.

ice-beam (is'bém), *n.* *Naut.*, a plank or beam used to strengthen the stem and bows of ships when exposed to the concussion and pressure of ice.

ice-bearer (is'bär'er), *n.* In *physics*, a cryophorus.

ice-belt (is'belt), *n.* Same as *ice-foot*.

On regaining the seaboard, the same frowning cliffs and rock-covered *ice-belt* that we had left greeted us.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., l. 98.

iceberg (is'bérj), *n.* [= D. *ijsberg* = G. *eisberg*; adapted from Scand., < Sw. *Norw. isberg* = Dan. *isbjerg*, lit. 'ice-hill': see *ice* and *berg* (2) (*berg* in E. is due to the compound *ice-berg*).] An elevated floating mass of ice detached from a glacier at the sea-level. The movement of the glacier downward causes it to protrude into the sea, by which it is in part supported until the weight becomes so great that more or less of it breaks off, often with great noise and commotion of the sea. This process is called *calving*. The portion detached from the glacier floats about, driven by winds and currents, and is an iceberg. This is the mode of formation of the best-known bergs—those which often encumber a part of the North Atlantic in spring and early summer, having come down from the ice-clad ranges and high plateaus of Greenland. The more or less completely frozen surface of the water in the northern polar region is known as *pack-ice*, or simply *pack*, *floe-ice*, *floe*, and *floe-berg*. (See *floe* and *floe-berg*.) In regard to the icebergs of the Southern Ocean, it is not known with certainty whether they are all glacier-born, or whether they are not in large part the result of the direct freezing of the sea-water.

ice-bird (is'bérđ), *n.* The little auk or sea-dove, *Mergulus alle*, or *Alle nigricans*. See *cut* under *dorekie*.

ice-blink (is'blingk), *n.* A peculiar appearance in the air caused by the reflection of light from the surface of an ice-pack or floating mass of ice, or from land covered with snow. By it the presence of ice may often be recognized at a distance of 20 miles or more.

An *ice-blink* all along the horizon to leeward, indicating the situation of the pack.
R. M'Comick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, l. 272.

ice-boat (is'bót), *n.* 1. A strong boat, propelled by steam, used to break a channel through ice.—2. A triangular or boat-shaped frame mounted on runners, and fitted with a mast, sails, etc., for sailing on ice. Two of the



Ice-boat.

runners are placed at the ends of a runner-plank extending across the frame at the point of its greatest beam, and the third is carried on a pivot at the stern and serves as a rudder.

ice-bone (is'bón), *n.* One of the numerous variants of *aitchbone*.

ice-bound (is'bound), *a.* Obstructed by ice; frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice, so as to prevent progress or approach: as, an *ice-bound* ship; *ice-bound* coasts.

ice-box (is'boks), *n.* 1. An ice-chest; a small refrigerator.—2. The compartment in a refrigerator or an ice-chest for containing the ice.

ice-breaker (is'brá'kér), *n.* 1. A structure of masonry or timber (as a pier or row of piles) for the protection of bridge-piers or of vessels in dock from moving ice.—2. An ice-boat for

breaking channels through ice in a river or harbor.—3. The bowhead, or great polar whale, *Balena mysticetus*: a whalers' name.

ice-brook (is'brük), *n.* An ice-cold brook or stream. "The allusion [in the extract] is to the ancient Spanish custom of hardening steel by plunging it red-hot in the rivulet Salo near Bilibis [now Calatayud in Aragon]." (*Schmidt*.) [Rare.]

I have another weapon in this chamber,
It is a sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper.
Shak., *Othello*, v. 2.

ice-built (is'bilt), *a.* Built or composed of ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built* mountains roam.
Gray, Progress of Poesy.

ice-calorimeter (is'kal-ô-rim'e-tér), *n.* See *calorimeter*.

ice-canoe (is'ka-nô'), *n.* A boat with a very broad flat keel shod with iron runners, so that it can be drawn readily over the ice: intended for use on partly frozen lakes and rivers.

ice-cap (is'kap), *n.* 1. A general or continuous permanent covering of a certain area of land, whether large or small, with snow, névé, or ice, especially in the arctic regions. The continuous covering with snow and névé of the higher and larger part of Greenland is sometimes called the *ice-cap*, but more generally the *inland ice*.

A decided *ice-cap* was observed above the land at New-man Bay, also one inshore of Cape Britannia, far away towards the north-east.

Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, II. 72.

2. In *therap.*, a rubber bag containing ice for application to the head.

ice-chair (is'chär), *n.* A chair set on runners like a sled, in which a person is propelled on the ice, usually by a skater.

ice-chest (is'chest), *n.* A form of domestic ice-chamber having apartments for the ice and the provisions, the food-chamber being cooled by air conducted to it from the ice-box, or by the cold side of the latter, which forms a part of the inclosure of the food-chamber; a refrigerator. *E. H. Knight*.

ice-chisel (is'chiz'el), *n.* An implement used, especially by anglers in ice-fishing, for cutting holes in ice. See *ice-auger*.

The *ice-chisel*, . . . called by the Eskimos too'-oke.
Science, IV. 82.

ice-claw (is'klá), *n.* An appliance for grasping blocks of ice.

ice-closet (is'kloz'et), *n.* A large refrigerator, or a small room for cold storage.

ice-cold (is'köld), *a.* [ME. **iscold*, < AS. *is-ceald* (= D. *ijskoud* = G. *eiskalt* = Dan. *iskold*, Sw. *iskall*), < is, ice, + *ceald*, cold.] 1. Cold as ice; extremely cold.—2. In *pathol.*, experiencing a morbid sensation of cold, compared by the patient to that which would be produced by the application of ice. *Dunglison*.

ice-cream (is'krém'), *n.* [Strictly *iced cream*.] A confection made by congealing variously flavored cream or custard in a vessel surrounded with a freezing-mixture.

The Deacon, not being in the habit of taking his nourishment in the congealed state, had treated the *ice-cream* as a pudding of a rare species.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

Ice-cream fork, a small table-fork, broad and with short tines, for eating ice-cream.—**Ice-cream freezer**, an apparatus for making ice-cream, consisting of a can or metallic vessel plunged in a tub or cylindrical casing filled with broken ice and salt. The contents of the vessel are stirred or whirled about by means of a dasher, or by rotation.—**Rock ice-cream**. Same as *granite*, 2.

ice-crusher (is'krush'er), *n.* A device for grinding or crushing ice.

iced (ist), *p. a.* 1. Covered with ice; converted into ice; frozen.—2. Cooled with ice; very cold: as, *iced* tea; *iced* wine.—3. Covered with concreted sugar; frosted: as, *iced* cake.—4. In *bot.*, covered with particles like icicles.

ice-drift (is'drift), *n.* Masses of loose or floating ice.

The strait was already filled with *ice-drift*.
Molloy, United States, III. 557.

ice-drops (is'drops), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, transparent processes resembling icicles.

ice-elevator (is'el'ê-vā-tor), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus for lifting blocks of ice from the water to the ice-house. The most common form is an inclined plane extending from under the water to the top gallery of the ice-house. On the incline travel two endless chains, with bars joining them at intervals. Cakes of ice floated up to the foot of the elevator are caught by



Ice-claw.

these bars and dragged up the incline. Arrangements are also made for diverting the ice to any level of the house. Another form, sometimes called an *ice-screw*, con-



Ice-elevator.

sists of an inclined plane in the form of a spiral. In the well of the spiral is an upright shaft having radial arms; as the shaft revolves these engage the blocks of ice, and push them up the spiral incline to the ice-house.

ice-escape (is'es-kāp'), *n.* An apparatus consisting of poles and ropes for rescuing persons who have broken through the ice.

A number of sledge-chairs and an *ice-escape* were conveyed to the place of amusement.

Illustr. *London News*, Jan. 9, 1864.

ice-fall (is'fāl), *n.* 1. The dislodgment and fall of masses from a glacier, or from a floating iceberg.

And then the *ice-fall* with its ringing, rumbling, crashing roar, and the heavy, explosivelike voice of the final plunge, followed by the wild, frantic dashing of the waters.

New York Independent, April 23, 1862.

2. A glacier. [Poetical.]

Ye *ice-falls*! ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravines slope amain. . . .
Motionless torrents! silent cataracts!
Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.

ice-feathers (is'fēth'ēr), *n. pl.* Peculiar feather-like forms assumed by ice, occasionally seen on and near the summits of high mountains, and especially on Mount Washington in New Hampshire. Under certain exceptional conditions of the weather the surface at times becomes covered with a considerable thickness of ice, parts of which assume a more or less distinctly marked feathery appearance. This feathery incrustation manifests itself especially on the edges of rocks, buildings, and projections of all kinds, from which elongated masses of crystals sometimes project with slight fan-like divergence for a distance of two or three feet, pointing in the direction from which the wind was blowing at the time of their formation. This phenomenon has been called *frost-feathers*, *frost-cork*, and *ice-work*; and those who have observed it as exhibited on Lassen's Peak in California have named it *ice-banner*.

ice-fern (is'fērn), *n.* A fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar frost produced on the glass of windows by the freezing of insensible moisture.

Fine as *ice-ferns* on January panes.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

ice-field (is'fēld), *n.* A great sheet or floe of ice, at times so extensive in arctic seas that its limits cannot be seen from the masthead.

The final breaking up of the ice in the Missouri was one of excitement to us. The roar and crash of the *ice-fields* could be heard a great distance.

E. B. Custer, *Boots and Saddles*, p. 229.

ice-fishing (is'fish'ing), *n.* The act or method of fishing through holes cut in the ice, usually with hook and line. The most common mode of ice-fishing is by means of the tilter or tilt-up. See *tilter*.

ice-float (is'floit), *n.* Same as *ice-floe*.

ice-floe (is'floit), *n.* [= Dan. *isflage*, *isflag* = Norw. *isflak*, *isflake*, *isflak* = Sw. *isflake*, < *is*, ice, + *flage*, Norw. *flake*, *floe*; see *ice* and *flake*, *flaw*, *floe*.] A large sheet of floating ice.

ice-foot (is'fut), *n.* A belt of ice, in northern seas, built up chiefly by the accumulation of the autumn snowfall, which becomes converted into ice when it meets the sea-water, and thus forms a solid wall from the bottom of the sea upward, increasing in height as the snow accumulates. The upper surface is level with the top of high water, and the bottom of the ice-cliff is at the low-water level. Also called *ice-belt*, *ice-ledge*, and *ice-wall*.

The separation of the true *ice-foot* from our floe was at first a simple interval, which by the recession and advance of the tides gave a movement of about six feet to our brig.

Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 102.

The usual mode of travel is by dog-sleds along the *ice-foot* which everywhere skirts the land.

Schley and Soley, *Rescue of Greely*, p. 200.

ice-fork (is'fōrk), *n.* A three-tined fork of special pattern, used for picking ice into fragments before it is ground fine in an ice-crusher. Such a fork, as used in the fisheries, has tapering tines about 1 inch wide and from 6 to 9 inches long, united above, and fitted with a socket for a wooden handle 4 or 5 feet long.

ice-fox (is'fōks), *n.* The isatis or arctic fox, *Vulpes lagopus*.

ice-glass (is'glās), *n.* Same as *crackle-glass*.

ice-gull (is'gul), *n.* 1. The glaucous gull or burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*. See *cut* under *burgomaster*.—2. The ivory-gull. *Coues*.

ice-hill (is'hil), *n.* [*< ice + hill*, translating *iceberg*, *q. v.*] Same as *iceberg*. [Rare.]

ice-hook (is'hūk), *n.* 1. A hook attached to a pole, used in moving blocks of ice.—2. A small ice-anchor.

ice-house (is'hous), *n.* [= Dan. *ishus*; as *ice + house*.] A structure, usually with double walls, packed between with sawdust or some similar non-conducting material, used for the storage of ice. It usually incloses a pit or well, which has a drain to carry off the water resulting from the melting of the ice. A year's supply of ice for private use is often kept in a small ice-house constructed on this principle, sometimes partly or wholly underground. Ice-houses for supplying the trade in ice are commonly placed close to a lake or stream, and fitted with elevators and other appliances for gathering, storing, and shipping the ice. The term is sometimes, but less properly, applied to cold-storage rooms and large refrigerators.

Considering at how little expense and trouble an *ice-house* can be constructed, it is surprising that any respectable habitation in the country should not have one attached to it.

C're, *Dict.*, II. 878.

Ice. An abbreviation of *Icelandic*.

Iceland (is'land), *n.* [Also *Island*; abbr. of *Iceland* (*is'land*, *q. v.*)] An Iceland dog.

Our water-dogs and *Islands* here are shorn,
White hair of women here so much is worn.
Drayton, *Mooncalf*.

Iceland crystal. See *crystal*.

Iceland cur (is'land kēr), Same as *Iceland dog*. Erroneously, *Isling cur*.

Hang hair like hemp, or like the *Isling* cur;
For never powder, not the crisping iron,
Shall touch these dangling locks.
Fletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, iv. 1.

Iceland dog (is'land dog), [Also *Island* (*Island*, *Isling*) dog (or cur), also simply *Iceland* (*Island*, etc.); supposed to have been brought from Iceland.] A sort of shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly imported, or supposed to be imported, from Iceland as a lap-dog.

Fish for thee, *Iceland dog*! thou prick-eared cur of Iceland.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, II. 1.

Use and custom hath intertained other dogges of an outlandish kinde, but a few, and the same beying of a pretty bygnesse; I meane *Iceland dogges*, curled and rough all over, which by reason of the length of their heare make shewe neither of face nor of body. And yet these curres forsooth, because they are so strange, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, many times in the rooms of the spaniel gentle or comforter.

A. Fleming, tr. of *Calus on English Dogs* (1576). (*Nares*.)

Icelander (is'lan-dēr), *n.* [= Dan. *Islander*, Sw. *Isländer* (*Iseländing*); as *Iceland* (< ME. *Island*, *Island*, < Icel. *Island* (Sw. and Dan. *Island* = D. *Ijsland* = G. *Island*), < *is*, ice, + *land*, land; so called by the first Scandinavian explorers, from the polar ice which filled the fiords) + -er¹.] A native or an inhabitant of Iceland.

Iceland falcon, gull. See *falcon, gull*.

Icelandic (is'lan-dik), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Isländicus*; the analogical E. form would be **Icelandish* = Icel. *Islenskr* = Sw. Dan. *Islandske*.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to Iceland, a large island belonging to Denmark, in the northernmost part of the Atlantic ocean, east of Greenland.

II. *n.* The language of the Icelanders or of their literature. It is the oldest and best-preserved member of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family of languages. In its older form, called *Old Norse*, it stands as the type of the general Scandinavian speech as first recorded (tenth and eleventh centuries), of which Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish are the modern continental forms. Modern Icelandic dates from the Reformation; it preserves in great part the external form of the Old Icelandic, with considerable changes in pronunciation and vocabulary. Many important historical, poetical, theological, and other works have been written in Icelandic, from the tenth century to the present time. Abbreviated *Icel*.

Iceland moss, spar, etc. See the nouns.

ice-leaf (is'lēf), *n.* Mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

ice-ledge (is'leij), *n.* Same as *ice-foot*.

ice-leveler (is'lev'el-ēr), *n.* An implement used in clearing and cleaning the surface of ice previous to sawing and gathering.

ice-loon (is'lōn), *n.* The great northern diver, *Colymbus glacialis* or *torquatus*.

ice-machine (is'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of ice. Ice-machines are based on one or the other of two general principles, or on a combination of the two, namely, the principle of the absorption of the latent heat of vaporization or of liquefaction from surrounding or contiguous bodies by substances which evaporate or liquefy at low temperatures, and the principle of the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of previously compressed and cooled gas or vapor,

in such manner that the work performed is expended upon another isolated volume of the same material which this work assists in compressing for subsequent use in expansion. The prime mover is usually a steam-engine. The compressed gas or vapor is led into and expanded in a cylinder like that of a steam-engine. In machines employing compressed air, the air is first compressed and discharged from a compressor cylinder into a receiver. The work of compression is thereby converted into heat in the compressed air. This heat is taken out of the air by various methods, water at ordinary temperatures being generally used for this cooling. The air is next induced to an engine-cylinder, wherein it acts, first at full pressure and then expansively, against a piston so connected that, during the period of expansion, outer work is performed at the expense of the heat remaining in the air at the beginning of this period. Heat is thus converted into work, and the temperature of the air passed out of the cylinder is greatly reduced. The cold air is generally passed into a system of pipes surrounded by a saline solution which resists freezing at very low temperatures, and this solution, so refrigerated, is used to freeze water in metal molds set in the cold brine. In ice-cream manufacture the mutual liquefaction of ice and salt takes place at 0° F. when these substances are mixed in proper proportions, and the latent heat of this liquefaction being extracted from the cream, the latter freezes. Ether, ammonia, and sulphur dioxide are the most important substances used in machines which operate upon the first principle. By cooling and compression these substances liquefy. They are then allowed to evaporate and seize heat from saline solutions, which are utilized for ice-making as above described, or which are pumped through systems of piping for cooling storage- and fermenting-rooms. Anhydrous ammonia has proved most efficient for ice-machines, and is now more used than any other material. See *refrigerating-machine*, under *refrigerate*.

ice-mallet (is'mal'et), *n.* A mallet used by fishermen and others to break or crush ice.

iceman (is'mān), *n.*; *pl.* *icemen* (-men). 1. A man skilled in traveling upon ice.

The actual deposit of ice upon our decks would have tried the nerves of the most experienced icemen.

Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 78.

The glacier (*des Bois*) maintains this wild and chaotic character for some time; and the best iceman would find himself defeated in an attempt to get along it.

Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 41.

2. One who is engaged in the industry of gathering and storing ice for commercial or domestic uses; a dealer in ice; also, one who distributes ice to customers.

ice-mark (is'märk), *n.* In *geol.*, a scratch, groove, or polished surface produced by glacial action or left by a moving mass of ice; any indication of the former presence of ice.

ice-master (is'mās'tēr), *n.* A pilot or seaman of experience, employed to assist in navigating through ice in the Arctic ocean.

ice-mountain (is'moun'tān), *n.* Same as *ice-berg*.

Thus are these amazing *icemountains* launched forth to sea, and found floating in the waters round both poles.

Goldsmith, *Hist. Earth* (ed. 1790), I. 247.

ice-pack (is'pak), *n.* A great field of ice, consisting of separate masses packed together or lying closely adjacent to one another, as in the arctic seas.

ice-pail (is'pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket intended to be filled with ice for cooling wine in bottles or decanters. Such a vessel is sometimes made of fine material, as porcelain, is fitted with a lining, cover, etc., and may serve as an ornament for a sideboard.

"This is as it should be," said I, looking round at the well-filled table and the sparkling spirits immersed in the *ice-pails*.

Butler, *Felham*, xvii.

ice-paper (is'pā'pēr), *n.* Very thin, transparent gelatin in sheets, for copying drawings. Also called *papier glacé*.

ice-pick (is'pik), *n.* A small hand-tool, shaped like an awl, used for breaking ice.

ice-pit (is'pit), *n.* A pit dug in the ground, lined with some non-conducting material, and used for the storage and preservation of ice.

ice-pitcher (is'pich'ēr), *n.* A pitcher for holding iced water, often made of metal, with double or non-conducting walls.

ice-plane (is'plān), *n.* 1. In *ice-harvesting*, an implement used in removing roughnesses and irregularities from the surface of ice that is to be cut. It is drawn by horses.—2. A tool for removing snow-ice from the surfaces of ice-blocks before storing them.—3. An instrument for shaving ice from the lump or block for use in the preparation of cooling drinks, etc.

ice-plant (is'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, the *M. crystallinum*, belonging to the natural order *Ficoideæ*. It is sprinkled throughout with pellucid watery vesicles which shine like pieces of ice, and is indigenous in Greece, the Canary Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope; in the Canaries large quantities of the plant are collected and burned, and the ashes are sent to Spain for use in glass-making. It is frequently cultivated. Also called *des-piant*. The name *ice-plant* is also applied to *Lochnera palustris* of the *Crossulacæ*, but less commonly. *Monotropa uniflora* is sometimes called the *American ice-plant*, from its white, transparent color.

ice-plow (is'plou), *n.* An implement for cutting grooves in ice, to divide it into blocks of the right size for harvesting.

It is a very narrow plane (practically, a saw) with a series of blades in line, each blade being usually a little longer than the one before it. It is usually made with a marker that serves to indicate the position of the next cut, or with a guide that travels in the last cut made by the plow. Sometimes called an *ice-cutter*, or, if for thin ice, or to make only a slight cut and to be followed by a heavier blow, an *ice-marker*.

ice-poultice (is'pōl'tis), *n.* In *med.*, a poultice made by filling a bag or bladder with pounded ice; an *ice-bag*.

ice-quake (is'kwāk), *n.* [*ice* + *quake*, after *earthquake*.] The rending and crashing which precedes the breaking up of floes of ice.

icer (i'sēr), *n.* One who ices; specifically, in the fisheries, one who ices fresh fish in the hold of a vessel.

ice-river (is'riv'ēr), *n.* A fanciful or poetical name for a glacier.

It is indubitable that an *ice-river* . . . once flowed through the vale of Basli.

Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 146.

ice-saw (is'sā), *n.* A large saw used for cutting through the ice to free ships which have been frozen in, or for cutting ice in blocks for storage.

ice-scraper (is'skrā'pēr), *n.* An implement for cleaning snow and dirt from the surface of ice before cutting and storing it.

ice-screw (is'skrō), *n.* See *ice-elevator*.

ice-sheet (is'shēt), *n.* A glacial covering or ice-cap extending over a large area of country, as that which is believed by many geologists to have covered much of eastern North America during the glacial period.

An epoch in which the retreating *icesheet* still occupied the St. Lawrence valley.

The American, X. 316.

ice-ship (is'ship), *n.* A ship fitted for passage through ice.

The first [sealers] are distinctively *ice-ships*.

Schley and Soley, *Rescue of Greely*, p. 113.

ice-spade (is'spād), *n.* A hand-tool used in harvesting ice, to separate the blocks partly cut by the ice-plow.

ice-spar (is'spār), *n.* A variety of glassy feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.

ice-stream (is'strēm), *n.* 1. A more or less continuous belt or stream of ice-floes driven in a certain direction by wind or current, or both. It is the ice-stream which sweeps around Cape Farewell toward the north, bearing the last remains of the heavy floes formed originally in the polar sea, which is chiefly thus designated.

I found that we had run deeper into the *ice-stream* than I had intended, and was forced to haul out from five to ten miles farther away from the land.

Nares, *Voyage to the Polar Sea*, I. 8.

2. A stream-like glacier; a stream of slowly moving ice.

Near the village of Grindelwald, in the Bernese Oberland, there are two great *ice-streams* called respectively the upper and the lower Grindelwald glaciers.

Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 93.

ice-table (is'tā'bl), *n.* A flat, horizontal mass of ice.

ice-tongs (is'tōngz), *n. pl.* 1. Large iron nippers for handling ice.—2. Small tongs for taking up pieces of ice at table. They are generally made like sugar-tongs, but longer, and with larger claws or grapples.

ice-wall (is'wāl), *n.* Same as *ice-foot*. Sometimes, however, an "ice-wall" is formed by the pressure of the pack, which throws masses of ice on to the shore and piles them up to a considerable height in the form of a solid wall. Some of the belts of ice which line the arctic shores are formed in part from the snow derived from the land, and in part from the sea-ice thrown upon the shore by the pressure of the pack.

I secured the ship to a small indentation of the *ice-foot* or *ice-wall*.

Nares, *Voyage to the Polar Sea*, II. 115.

ice-water (is'wā'tēr), *n.* [In the second sense, strictly *iced water*.] 1. Water from melted ice.—2. Water cooled by ice; iced water.

ice-whale (is'hwāl), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale, *Balaena mysticetus*; so called by

whalemen because its habitat is among the scattered floes, or about the borders of the ice-fields or barriers.

ice-wool (is'wūl), *n.* Same as *eis-wool*.

icework (is'wērk), *n.* See *ice-feathers*.

ice-worn (is'wōrn), *a.* Bearing the marks of the former presence of ice; smoothed, polished, grooved, or scratched by the movement of masses of ice containing embedded detritus.

ice-yacht (is'yot'), *n.* An ice-boat.

ice-yachting (is'yot'ing), *n.* Sailing with ice-yachts.

ice-yachtsman (is'yots'man), *n.* One who sails in an ice-yacht.

ich¹, *pron.* A form of *I*, the nominative of the first personal pronoun, in the southern dialect of early English, and occasionally found in the midland dialect.

ich², *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *each*.

ich dien (ich dēn). [*MHG.* *G. ich diene*, *ich dien*, I serve: *ich* = *AS.* *ic* = *E.* *I*?; *dienen*, *OHG.* *dionōn* = *OS.* *thionōn*, serve, connected with *OHG.* *deo* = *AS.* *theōw* = *Goth.* *thius*, m., *OHG.* *thiu* = *OS.* *thiwi*, *thiu* = *AS.* *theōwe* = *Goth.* *thiwi*, f., a female servant: see *thew²*.] I serve. This was originally the motto of John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, who was killed at the battle of Crécy in France in 1346. It was adopted, together with his crest of three ostrich-feathers, by Edward the Black Prince, who served in that battle, and both have been retained by the Princes of Wales since.

ichiboo, ichibu (ē'chi-bō), *n.* [*Jap.*, < *ichi*, one, + *bū*, a division, name of a coin.] See *bū*.

Ichneumia (ik-nū'mi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *ixneumon*, *ichneumon*; cf. *ixneuma*, a track.] 1. An aberrant genus of African ichneumons or mungoes, of the subfamily *Herpestinae* and family *Viverridae*, having a long bushy tail and hairy soles. The type is *I. leucura* or *albicauda*. It is of dark-gray color, due to annulation of the hairs with black and white. *St. Hilaire*, 1837.

2. [*L. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the white-tailed *ichneumia*.

ichneumon (ik-nū'mon), *n.* [*L.* *ichneumon*, < *Gr.* *ixneumon*, an Egyptian animal which hunts out crocodiles' eggs, the ichneumon, Pharaoh's rat, lit. the 'tracker' (cf. *ixneuma*, a track), < *ixneivēn*, track or trace out, hunt after, < *ixvor*, a track or footprint.] 1. A carnivorous mammal, a kind of mongoose (*Viverra ichneumon* of Lin-



Pharaoh's Rat (*Herpestes ichneumon*).

næus, now known as *Herpestes ichneumon*), found in Egypt, belonging to the subfamily *Herpestinae* and family *Viverridae*. It is of slender form, somewhat like that of the weasel tribe. The body is about 19 inches long, and of a grizzled brownish and yellowish color, due to the annulation of the hairs with different shades: the muzzle and paws are black, and the tail is tufted. It feeds on various small mammals, reptiles, or other animals, and has long been noted for devouring crocodiles' eggs, on which account it was held in great regard by the Egyptians. It is easily domesticated, and is useful in destroying vermin. Also called *Pharaoh's rat*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of herpestine viverrine mammals, containing the species *I. pharaonis*. See *Herpestes*. *Lacépède*, 1797.—3. In *entom.*:

(a) [*cap.*] A Linnean genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly including most of the pupivorous or parasitic hymenoptera, now restricted to certain species of ichneumon-flies which are regarded as typical of the genuine *Ichneumonidae*. (b) A species of the genus *Ichneumon* or family *Ichneumonidae*; an ichneumon-fly; a cuckoo-fly.

Ichneumones (ik-nū'mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *Ichneumon*, 3.] In *entom.*, the ichneumon-flies or *Ichneumonidae*. The group is divided into *Ichneumones genuini* and *Ichneumones adsciti*, which correspond respectively with the modern families *Ichneumonidae* and *Braconidae*.

ichneumon-fly (ik-nū'mon-fi), *n.* A cuckoo-fly or ichneumon. See *Ichneumonidae*.

Ichneumonidae (ik-nū-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Ichneumon* + *-idae*.] A family of *Hymenoptera* pupivora or parasitic hymenoptera, estab-

lished by Leach in 1817; the cuckoo-flies, ichneumon-flies, or ichneumons. The family was formerly much more extensive than it is now, having been restricted, by the exclusion of those ichneumons called *Adsciti* (see *Braconidae*), to those which have two recurrent nerves in each fore wing. These insects were formerly called *Musca tripiles*, on account of the three threads which spring from the abdomen, and *Musca vibrantes*, from their habit of vibrating the antennae. The genera and species are very numerous, over 3,000 species existing, it is said, in Europe alone. They are all parasitic on other insects, living usually as internal parasites. The abdomen is attached to the hinder extremity of the metathorax, between the bases of the posterior coxae. The wings are veined, the anterior pair always exhibiting perfect cells. The ovipositor is straight and often exserted. The antennae are usually thread-like, and are composed of more than 16 joints, with very few exceptions among the smaller species. The perfect insects feed solely on the juices of flowers. Some of them have a very long ovipositor, which is used to insert the eggs into the bodies of those caterpillars which live beneath the bark or in the crevices of wood; when not employed, this ovipositor is protected by two slender sheaths that inclose it on each side. Others, which have the ovipositor short, place their eggs in or upon the bodies of caterpillars of easier access; others again in the nests of wasps. See cuts under *Cryptus*, *Ophion*, and *Pimpla*.

Ichneumonidan (ik-nū-mon'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Having the characters of the *Ichneumonidae*.

II. *n.* An ichneumon-fly or ichneumonid.

ichneumoniform (ik-nū-mon'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L.* *ichneumon*, *ichneumon*, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of an ichneumon-fly.

ichneumonized (ik-nū'mon-izd), *a.* [*ichneumon* + *-ize* + *-ed²*.] In *entom.*, infested with ichneumon parasites: applied to the larvae of insects.

ichneumonology (ik-nū-mō-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*ichneumon* + *Gr.* *-logia*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which is concerned with the study of ichneumon-flies.

ichneumonous (ik-nū'mus), *a.* [*ichneumon* + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, parasitic; having the habits of an ichneumon: said of insects which deposit their eggs in or on larvae, as the *Ichneumonidae*, *Chalcididae*, and many others.

ichnite (ik'nit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ixvor*, a track, footprint, + *-ite²*.] A fossil footprint; the fossilized track or trace of an animal: used mostly in compounds: as, *ornithichnite*, *sauroidichnite*, *tetrapodichnite*. See these words, and cut under *footprint*.

Ichnocarpus (ik-nō-kār'pus), *n.* [*NL.* (so called in ref. to the slender seed-vessel), < *Gr.* *ixvor*, a track, trace, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Apocynaceae*. The species are climbing shrubs, with opposite leaves, and flowers in branched terminal panicles. *I. frutescens* is a native of Ceylon and Nepal. It is sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. It is cultivated as an ornamental plant.

ichnograph (ik'nō-grāf), *n.* [See *ichnography*.] In *drawing*, a ground-plan. *E. H. Knight*.

ichnographic (ik'nō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*ichnography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.

ichnographical (ik'nō-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [*ichnography* + *-al*.] Same as *ichnographic*.

ichnography (ik-nō-grā'fī), *n.* [*L.* *ichnographia*, < *Gr.* *ixvor*, a track, trace, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of tracing ground-plans; the representation of a ground-plot, or of the site of an object on a horizontal plane.

Ichnography, by which we are to understand the very first design and ordinance of a work or edifice, together with every partition and opening drawn by rule and compass upon the area or floor, by artists often call'd the geometrical plan or plat-forme.

Evelyn, *Architects and Architectura*.

ichnolite (ik'nō-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* *ixvor*, a track, footprint, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A stone presenting the impression of the foot of a fossil animal; a fossil footprint or ichnite. See cut under *footprint*.

Bones and teeth of the elephant and of the horse have also been found in the sandstone beds above the *ichnolites*.

Science, IV. 273.

ichnolithological (ik-nō-lith-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ichnolithology; ichnological.

ichnolithology (ik'nō-li-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *ixvor*, a track, footprint, + *λίθος*, a stone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of ichnolites; ichnology.

ichnolitic (ik-nō-lit'ik), *a.* [*ichnolite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an ichnolite.

ichnological (ik-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ichnology; ichnolithological.

ichnology (ik-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *ixvor*, a track, footprint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of paleontology which treats of

fossil footprints; the science of fossil footprints; the study of those animals which are known only by their footprints.

ichor (i'kôr), *n.* [= F. *ichor* = Sp. *icor* = Pg. *ichor* = It. *icore*, < NL. *ichor*, < Gr. *ichôr*, juice, the blood of the gods, the serum of blood, lymph; cf. *ikpâs*, moisture, *ikpaivew*, wet.] 1. In Gr. and Rom. myth., an ethereal fluid believed to supply the place of blood in the veins of the gods.

Upon Diomedes wounding the Gods, there flow'd from the Wound an *ichor*, or pure kind of Blood, which was not bred from Mortal Vlands. Addison, Spectator, No. 338.

2. A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey; a thin, watery, acrid discharge from an ulcer, a wound, etc.

Long, snaky locks, stiff with loathsome *ichor*.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 412.

ichoræmia, *n.* See *ichorrhæmia*.

ichorose (i'kôr-ôs), *a.* [= F. *ichoreux* = Sp. It. *icoroso*; as *ichor* + -ose.] Full of ichor; ichorous.

ichorous (i'kôr-rus), *a.* [*ichor* + -ous.] 1. Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.—2. Full of ichor; ichorose.

ichorrhæmia (i-ko-rê-mi-â), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ichôr*, ichor, + *rhêmia*, flow, + *aiua*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the condition of the blood when contaminated by absorption from a suppurating part. Also spelled *ichoræmia*.

ichth. An abbreviation of *ichthyology*.

ichthidin (ik'thi-din), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + -id + -in².] A nitrogenous substance found in the eggs of cyprinoid fishes.

ichthin (ik'thin), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + -in².] The nitrogenous constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It is closely allied to albumin.

ichthulin (ik'thū-lin), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *uln*, matter, + -in².] A constituent of the eggs of certain fishes, especially cyprinoids, containing from 52.5 to 53.3 per cent. carbon, from 8 to 8.3 hydrogen, 15.2 nitrogen, 1 sulphur, and 0.6 phosphorus.

ichthyic (ik'thi-ik), *a.* [*ichthys*, of a fish, fishy, < *ichthys*, a fish.] Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish; ichthyomorphic; ichthyopsidan; piscine. R. Owen.

ichthyo- [L., etc., < Gr. *ichthys*, combining form of *ichthys*, a fish.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'fish.'

Ichthyobus (ik'thi-ô-bus), *n.* See *Ictiobus*.

Ichthyoccephali (ik'thi-ô-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *kephalê*, head.] A group of physostomous fishes, founded by Cope (1870) as an order, including eels of the family *Monopteriidae*.

ichthyoccephalous (ik'thi-ô-sef'a-lus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ichthyoccephali*.

ichthyocol (ik'thi-ô-kol), *n.* Same as *ichthyocolla*.

ichthyocolla (ik'thi-ô-kol'â), *n.* [L. (Pliny), < Gr. *ichthys*, fish, + *colla*, glue, i. e. isinglass, also (in Pliny) the fish which produces it, < *ichthys*, fish, + *colla*, glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass. See *isinglass*.

ichthyocoprolite (ik'thi-ô-kop'rô-lit), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *kôpros*, dung, + *lithos*, stone: see *coprolite*.] The fossilized excrement of a fish.

ichthyocoprus (ik'thi-ô-kop-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *kôpros*, dung.] Same as *ichthyocoprolite*.

Ichthyocrinidae (ik'thi-ô-krin'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wachsmuth and Springer), < *Ichthyocrinus* + -idae.] A family of articulate crinoids, typified by the genus *Ichthyocrinus*. They had small basal plates, the dorsal cup chiefly built up of radial plates of different orders, abutting laterally against one another or separated by interradials, and arms bifurcating and forming a wall continuous with the calyx. Most of them lived in the Devonian seas.

ichthyocrinoid (ik'thi-ô-krin'oid), *n.* A crinoid of the family *Ichthyocrinidae*.

Ichthyocrinus (ik'thi-ô-krin'us), *n.* [NL. (Conrad), < Gr. *ichthys*, fish, + *krinon*, lily (see *crinoid*).] An extinct genus of crinoids, typical of the family *Ichthyocrinidae*.

ichthyodorulite (ik'thi-ô-dor'ô-lit), *n.* [Prop. *ichthyodorulite*, < Gr. *ichthys*, fish, + *dôron*, a spear, + *lithos*, a stone.] The fossilized spine of a fish or fish-like vertebrate. Ichthyodorulites are chiefly the spines which armed the front of the dorsal fins in *selachians*; but certain other extinct forms, named *Acanthodidae*, had spines also on the anal, pectoral, and ventral fins. They are found in the greatest abundance in deposits of the Devonian epoch, and many of the fishes of that age are known only from such remains.

When, as in many cases, they [placoid forms of the exoskeleton] take the form of spines, these are called dermal defenses, and, in a fossil state, *ichthyodorulites*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 111.

ichthyographic (ik'thi-ô-graf'ik), *a.* [*ichthyography* + -ic.] Pertaining to ichthyography.

ichthyography (ik'thi-ô-gra-fi), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *graphein*, write.] The description of fishes; a treatise on fishes; descriptive ichthyology.

ichthyoid (ik'thi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*ichthys*, fish-like, < *ichthys*, a fish, + *eidôr*, form.] 1. A. Resembling a fish, or having the characters of a fish.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ichthyopsida*; any fish-like vertebrate. Huxley, 1863.

ichthyoidal (ik'thi-oi'dal), *a.* [*ichthyoid* + -al.] Same as *ichthyoid*.

ichthyol (ik'thi-ol), *n.* [*ichthys*, fish, + -ol.] A syrupy liquid with a bituminous odor and taste, prepared by the dry distillation of a bituminous mineral containing fossil fishes. It has been used externally in the treatment of various skin-diseases.

ichthyolatrous (ik'thi-ol'a-trus), *a.* [As *ichthyolatry* + -ous.] Of the nature of ichthyolatry; practising ichthyolatry; worshiping ichthyomorphic gods.

ichthyolatry (ik'thi-ol'a-tri), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *latreia*, worship.] Fish-worship; adoration of a fish-god. See *Dagon*².

ichthyolic (ik'thi-ol'ik), *a.* [*ichthyol* + -ic.] Pertaining to or composed of ichthyol.

This is best met by using an *ichthyolic* ointment, or by painting on a zinc-ichthyol-gelatin preparation afterward. Medical News, XLIX, 438.

ichthyolite (ik'thi-ô-lit), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *lithos*, stone.] A fossilized fish, or the cast of a fossil fish.

ichthyologic (ik'thi-ô-loj'ik), *a.* [*ichthyology* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to ichthyology; related to ichthyology.

ichthyological (ik'thi-ô-loj'i-ka), *a.* [*ichthyologic* + -al.] Same as *ichthyologic*.

ichthyologically (ik'thi-ô-loj'i-ka-l-i), *adv.* As regards ichthyology.

ichthyologist (ik'thi-ô-loj'ist), *n.* [*ichthyology* + -ist.] One who is versed in ichthyology.

ichthyology (ik'thi-ol'ô-jî), *n.* [= F. *ichthyologie* = Pg. *ichthyologia* = It. *ictiologia*, < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *-logia*, < *legein*, speak: see -ology. Cf. *ichthyologein*, speak of fish.] The science of fishes; that department of zoology which treats of fishes, with reference to their structure, relations to one another and to other animals, classification, habits, and uses. Abbreviated *ichth.*

ichthyomancy (ik'thi-ô-man-si), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *mantrêia*, < *ichthys*, a fish, + *mantrês*, a diviner.] Divination by means of the heads or the entrails of fishes.

ichthyomantic (ik'thi-ô-man'tik), *a.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *mantrês*, one who prophesies by means of fish: see *ichthyomancy*.] Relating to ichthyomancy.

Ichthyomorpha (ik'thi-ô-môr'fâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *morphe*, form.] In Owen's system, an order of *Amphibia*, or a suborder of *Batrachia*, including the tailed batrachians. The term was contrasted with *Ophiomorpha* and *Theriomorpha*. It is equivalent to *Urodela*.

ichthyomorphic (ik'thi-ô-môr'fik), *a.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *morphe*, form.] 1. In *zool.*, having the characters of a fish, or morphologically related to fishes; ichthyopsidan.—2. In *myth.*, formed like a fish, altogether or in part; partaking of the form or character of a fish: as, the *ichthyomorphic* gods of ancient Assyria and Syria. See *Dagon*².

ichthyopatolite (ik'thi-ô-pat'ô-lit), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *patos*, a foot-path (see *path*), + *lithos*, a stone.] The supposed fossil imprint of the pectoral fin-rays of a fish believed to have been able to move upon solid surfaces by means of these organs.

ichthyophagi, *n.* Plural of *ichthyophagus*.

ichthyophagist (ik'thi-ô-fa-jist), *n.* [*ichthyophagy* + -ist.] One who eats fish, or lives on a fish-diet.

ichthyophagous (ik'thi-ô-fa-gus), *a.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *phagô*, eat (also *ichthophagô*), eating fish, < *ichthys*, fish, + *phagew*, eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish; fish-eating; piscivorous.

A wretched *ichthyophagous* people must make shocking soldiers, weak as water. De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches.

ichthyophagus (ik'thi-ô-fa-gus), *n.*; *pl. ichthyophagi* (-jî). [NL.: see *ichthyophagous*.] One who eats fish; one who subsists on fish.

They are still *ichthyophagi*, existing without any other subsistence but what the sea affords.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 144.

ichthyophagy (ik'thi-ô-fa-jî), *n.* [*ichthys*, a fish, + *phagô*, eat (also *ichthophagô*), eating fish: see *ichthyophagous*.] The practice of eating fish.

ichthyophthalmite (ik'thi-ô-thal'mit), *n.* [*ichthys*, fish, + *ophthalmos*, eye, + -ite².] Fish-eye stone. See *apophyllite*.

Ichthyophthira (ik'thi-ô-thi'râ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, fish, + *phthira*, a louse: see *phthiriasis*.] An order of degraded crustaceans parasitic upon fishes; the fish-lice. They have a suckorial mouth, no respiratory organs, reduced or rudimentary limbs, and external ovisacs in the female. Excluding some forms which have been included in this order, but which are referable to rhizocephalous cirripeds or elsewhere, the *Ichthyophthira* consist of the modern orders *Siphonostoma* and *Lernaeacea*, the term being thus synonymous with *Eptzoa*.

ichthyophthiran (ik'thi-ô-thi'ran), *a.* and *n.* [*Ichthyophthira* + -an.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyophthira*.

II. *n.* A fish-louse; one of the *Ichthyophthira*.

ichthyopodolite (ik'thi-ô-pod'ô-lit), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *podis* (pod-), = E. *foot*, + *lithos*, stone.] A name given to fossil tracks or traces of uncertain character supposed to have been made by members of a hypothetical genus *Ichthyopodolites*. Buckland, 1844.

ichthyopsid (ik'thi-ôp'sid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyopsida*. Also *ichthyopsidan*, *ichthyopsidian*.

The spinal accessory exists in no *Ichthyopsid* vertebrate. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 68.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ichthyopsida*. Also *ichthyopsidan*.

Ichthyopsida (ik'thi-ôp'si-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *opsis*, appearance, view, + -ida.] One of three primary groups or provinces of vertebrates in Huxley's classification (the other two being *Sauropsida* and *Mammalia*), comprising the amphibians or batrachians and the fish and fish-like vertebrates; the branchiate or anamniotic *Vertebrata*. They have no amnion, and at most a rudimentary allantois, and breathe by gills during a part or the whole of life. They have urinary organs in the form of persistent Wolffian bodies: a tubular, bilocular, or at most a trilocular heart; never fewer than two aortic arches in the adult; nucleated blood-corpuscles; and no diaphragm, corpus callosum, or mammary glands. Also called *Branchiata*, *Branchiotea*.

ichthyopsidan (ik'thi-ôp'si-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ichthyopsid*.

There were two kinds of protovertebrates, namely piscine and reptilian, or *ichthyopsidan* and *sauropsidan*. Nature, XXXV, 391.

ichthyopsidian (ik'thi-ôp'sid'i-an), *a.* Same as *ichthyopsid*.

Ichthyopterygia (ik'thi-ôp-te-rij'i-â), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *pteron* (ptery-), *pterygion*, a wing or fin.] 1. An order of extinct reptiles; the ichthyosaurs. In Owen's classification of 1860 it is the third order of the class *Reptilia*, and in that of 1866 the fifteenth order of *Hematoecia*, or cold-blooded vertebrates, having a fish-like body, with a very short neck; limbs adapted for swimming, and with more than 5 many-jointed digits; numerous short, biconcave vertebrae, and no sacrum; the anterior ribs with bifurcate heads; episternum, clavicles, postorbital and suprasternal bones, and parietal foramen present; small maxillaries; long and large premaxillaries; the teeth confined to the maxillary, premaxillary, and premandibular bones, and implanted in a common alveolar groove; large orbits with a circle of sclerotic plates; and two small nostrils. See cuts under *Ichthyosaurus* and *Ichthyosaurus*.

2. [I. c.] Plural of *ichthyopterygium*.

ichthyopterygian (ik'thi-ôp-te-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyopterygia*; ichthyosaurian.

II. *n.* One of the *Ichthyopterygia*; an ichthyosaur.

ichthyopterygium (ik'thi-ôp-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; *pl. ichthyopterygia* (-â). [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *pteron* (ptery-), *pterygion*, a wing or fin.] The free appendage of the scapular or pelvic girdle modified as a fin: contrasted with *chiropterygium*.

Ichthyornidae (ik'thi-ô-r'ni-dê), *n. pl.* Same as *Ichthyornithidae*.

Ichthyornis (ik'thi-ô-r'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *ornis*, a bird.] A remarkable genus of birds, founded by Marsh



Ichthyornis victor.

(1872) upon remains from the pteranodon beds, of Cretaceous age, in Kansas: so called from the resemblance of the vertebrae to those of fishes. After *Archaeopteryx*, of Jurassic age, *Ichthyornis* and *Hesperornis* are the most notable genera in ornithology; each furnishes a type of a primary division of the class *Aves*, and they are collectively known as *Odonotornithes*, or birds with teeth. *Ichthyornis* represents the family *Ichthyornithidae* and the order or subclass *Odonotornithes*, or birds with socketed teeth and biconcave vertebrae, yet with developed wings, ankylized metacarpals, carinate sternum, and short coccyx, as in modern birds. *I. dispar*, the leading species, was about as large as a pigeon. Several other species are also described.

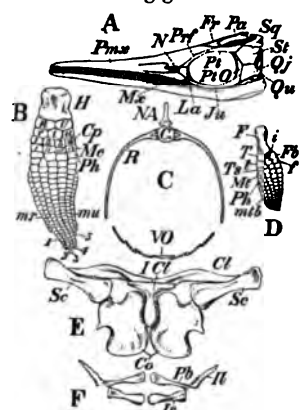
Ichthyornithes (ik-thi-ór-ni-théz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Ichthyornis*.] Those birds in which the vertebrae are biconcave, as the *Ichthyornithidae*. **ichthyornithic** (ik-thi-ór-nith'ik), *a.* [As *Ichthyornis* (-nith-) + *-ic*.] Having the characters of birds together with certain characters of fishes; specifically, having the characters of the *Ichthyornithidae*, especially biconcave vertebrae.

Ichthyornithidae (ik-thi-ór-nith'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyornis* (-nith-) + *-idae*.] A family of fossil birds of the order *Odonotornithes*, typified by the genus *Ichthyornis*, having biconcave vertebrae and socketed teeth. Also *Ichthyornidae*.

ichthyosarcolite (ik-thi-ó-sár'kô-lit), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *sárx* (sárx-), flesh, + *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil bivalve shell of the genus *Caprinella*, belonging to the family *Hippuritidae* (or *Rudistae*). Desmarest.

ichthyosaur (ik-thi-ó-sár), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *saur*, a lizard.] A member of the order *Ichthyosauria*.

Ichthyosauria (ik-thi-ó-sá'ri-á), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthyosaurus*.] An order of gigantic extinct marine fish-like reptiles, having somewhat the shape of a cetacean mammal, with an enormous head, no obvious neck, and a tapering body, with four paddle-like flippers, and probably a fin-like expansion of the caudal region. The vertebrae are very short, biconcave, and peculiar in other respects (see the extract); the spinal column is without a sacrum, and is divisible only into caudal and pre-caudal regions, the former being distinguished by the presence of chevron-bones, the latter by the presence of ribs which do not articulate with the sternum. The order is the same as the *Ichthyopterygia* of Owen, but is named more conformably with some other orders of extinct reptiles. Also *Ichthyosauroides*, *Ichthyosauroid*.



Skull and Parts of the Skeleton of *Ichthyosaurus intermedius*.

The vertebrae of *Ichthyosaurus* in general have certain characters by which they differ from those of all other Vertebrata. Not only are the centra flattened disks, very much broader and higher than they are long, and deeply biconcave, . . . but the only transverse processes they possess are tubercles developed from the sides of these centra; and the neural arches are connected with two flat surfaces, one on each side of the middle line of the upper surface of the vertebra, by mere synchondroses. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 210.

ichthyosaurian (ik-thi-ó-sá'ri-an), *a. and n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ichthyosauroides*; ichthyopterygian. Also *ichthyosauroid*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ichthyosauroides* or *Ichthyopterygia*; an ichthyosaur.

Ichthyosauridae (ik-thi-ó-sá'ri-dé), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *saur*, a lizard.] The ichthyosaurs as the typical family of *Ichthyosauroides*. C. L. Bonaparte, 1831.

ichthyosauroid (ik-thi-ó-sá'roid), *a.* Same as *ichthyosaurian*.

Ichthyosaurus (ik-thi-ó-sá'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *saur*, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of *Ichthyosauridae*. *I. communis* is one of the earliest- and best-known species.—2. [*i. e.*;



Ichthyosaurus (restored).

pl. ichthyosauri (-ri).] A species of the genus *Ichthyosaurus*; an ichthyosaur.

The skull of *Ichthyosaurus* is remarkable for the great elongation and tapering form of the snout, the huge orbits, the great supra-temporal fossae, and the closing over of the infra-temporal fossae by plates of bone. . . . The two rami of the mandible are united in a symphysis which, for length, is comparable to that observed in the modern Gavials and the ancient Teleosaurus. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 210.

ichthyosis (ik-thi-ó'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a congenital disease of the epidermis, in which it presents the form of hard dry scales and plates. Also called *fish-skin disease*.

ichthyotic (ik-thi-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *-otic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with ichthyosis.

The general health of *ichthyotic* subjects is usually good. Duhring, *Skin Diseases*, pl. F.

ichthyotomist (ik-thi-ot'ō-mist), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *-otomy*, a cutting, + *-ist*.] An ichthyological anatomist; a dissector of fishes.

It is called hypoglossal nerve by some *ichthyotomists*. Owen, *Anat.*, viii.

ichthyotomy (ik-thi-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, + *-otomy*, a cutting, + *-ia*, a condition.] The anatomy or dissection of fishes. Owen.

ichthys (ik'this), *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, IXΘΥΣ, lit. a fish, chosen as an emblem and motto because the order of its letters corresponds with the order of the initial letters of the words by which it is interpreted: 'Ιησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Υἱός, Σωτήρ,' 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour.')] A word found on many seals, rings, urns, tombstones, etc., belonging to the early period of Christianity, and supposed to have a mystical reference to the name and office of Jesus Christ. See the etymology.

-ician. [*F.* *-icien*, < ML. *-ici-ān-us*: see *-ic* and *-ian*.] A compound termination of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ic* or nouns in *-ica*, *-ice*: as, *geometrician*, *logician*, *mathematician*, *physician*, *statistician*, etc.

Iceia (is'i-kā), *n.* [NL., from the native name of the plant.] 1. A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order *Burseraceae*. By Benth and Hooker the species of *Iceia* are referred to the genus *Bursera*. The species are mostly large trees, natives of South America, some of them attaining a height of above 100 feet. *I. altissima*, the cedar-wood of Guiana, is preferred by the Indians for making canoes, on account not only of its great size, but of its durability. It is also esteemed by cabinet-makers as one of the best woods for bookcases, its odor preserving the books from insects. *I. heptaphylla* is the Hyawa tree or incense-wood of Guiana. It yields a fragrant balsam.

2. [*i. e.*] A transparent fluid resembling turpentine in many of its properties, yielded by some species of *Iceia*.

Ichthyinae (i-sik-thi-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ichthys* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Icosteidae*, having the body covered with scales, and perfect ventral fins having one spine and five soft rays. *Ichthyinae*, the only genus, is represented by one species living in deep water off the Californian coast.

ichthyine (i-sik-thi-in), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Ichthyinae*.

Ichthyus (i-sik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ichthys*, yield, give way (cf. AS. *wican*, give way: see *weak*), + *ichthys*, fish.] The typical genus of *Ichthyinae*, with an imperfectly ossified or yielding skeleton.

icicle (i-si-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *isele*, etc.; < ME. *iseickle*, *isikel*, *isikle*, *yskel*, *iseyokel*, *isechel*, *iseikkile*, *hyschykille*, etc.; < AS. *is-gicel* (Leo) also *ises* (gen.) *gicel* (*gicel*), *icele*, < *is*, ice, + *gicel*, mod. E. dial. *ickle*, an icicle: see *ickle*.] The word is thus a compound of *ice* + *ickle*. The latter element came to lose its independent meaning, and has suffered under popular etymology; explained in books as a mere dim. termination *-icle*, as in *article*, *particle*, etc., it appears transformed in the obs. or dial. forms *ice-sickle*, *ice-sickle*, *ice-shackle*, *ice-shoggle*, OS. *iceshogle*, *icechokill*, etc.; = LG. *is-jäkel*, *ishekel*, *icele*. Cf. MD. *isjekel*, D. *isjekel* (Norw. *iskegle*), and simply MD. *kekel*, *keghel*, D. *kegel*, *icele*, merged in MD. *keghel*, D. *kegel* = G. *kegel*, a cone, ninepin, = Dan. *kegle*, skittle: see *kail*, *kerl*. The E. dial. *ice-candle*, *icele*, is an independent formation; so MD. *ijsdroppel*, *ijsdroppel*, 'ice-drop,' G. *eiszupfen* =

Dan. *istap*, 'ice-peg' (see *tap*), etc.] 1. A dependent mass of ice tapering downward to a point, formed by the freezing of drops of water or other liquid flowing down from the place of attachment.

As men may se in wyntre
Yeekeles in euesos thorw hete of the sonne
Melteth in a mynut-wille to nyst and to watre.
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 227.

Ghiaccioli (It.), *ice-sickles*, dropping ices. Florio.
Whether the evedrops fall,
Or if the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent icicles.
Coleridge, Frost at Midnight.

2. In *her.*, same as *goutte* or *drop*, but reversed, with the point downward. Compare *gutté reversed*, under *gutté*.

icicled (i'si-kl'd), *a.* [Formerly also *icled*; < *icicle* + *-ed*.] Covered with icicles: as, the *icicled* eaves.

Bleak Winter is from Norway come,
And such a formidable groom,
With icied beard and hoary head.
Cotton, Winter.

The bottom curve of that icicled S on your soda fountain.
Huxells, Wedding Journey.

icily (i'si-li), *adv.* [*icy* + *-ly*.] In an icy manner; coldly; frigidly.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null,
Dead perfection, no more. Tennyson, Maud, ii.

iciness (i'si-ses), *n.* The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

With the mercury almost down to freezing-point, and an atmosphere of moist iciness, the body becomes benumbed, and the mind sluggish. Science, XII. 290.

icing (i'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ice*, *v.*; = *icel*, *ising*, slect.] A coating of concreted sugar. Also called *frosting* and *ice*.

The splendid icing of an immense . . . plum-cake.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 492.

-icity. [*F.* *-icité*, etc., < L. *-icitat* (-t): see *-ic* and *-ity*.] A compound termination of nouns (in *-ity*) from adjectives in *-ic* (the *c* pronounced as *s* before *t*), as *catholicity*, *domesticity*, *electricity*, *publicity*, from *catholic*, *domestic*, *electric*, *public*, etc. Comparatively few of these formations are found in Latin; examples are *lubricity* (LL. *lubricitas*), *mendacity* (L. *mendicitas*), *rusticity* (L. *rusticitas*), etc.

icker (ik'ér), *n.* [ONorth. *cher*, *æhher*, the uncontr. form of AS. *ear*, ear: see *ear*.] An ear of corn. [Scotch.]

A daimen [occasional] icker in a thrave
'S a sma' request. Burns, To a Mouse.

ickle (ik'l), *n.* [E. dial., also written *iccle*; < ME. *ikel*, *ikyl*, *iekyll*, *ycle*, *ykile*, *ychele*, *yokle*, *igokelle* (the last two forms after the Scand.), < AS. *gicel*, an icicle, in comp. *is-gicel*, *icele*, *cyle-gicel*, lit. 'chill-ickle,' *hrim-gicel*, 'rime-ickle,' poet. *hilde-gicel*, 'battle-ickle,' i. e. dripping blood; = LG. *-jäkel* in comp. *is-jäkel* = Icel. *jökull*, an icicle, also ice, a glacier, = Norw. *jökul*, *jukul*, *jukel*, an icicle, = Dan. *egel*, in *hus-egel* (Aasen); dim. of a primitive lost in AS., = Icel. *jaki*, a piece of ice, prob. = Ir. *aigh* = Gael. *eigh* = W. *ia* (for *iag*), ice. In comp. *ice-ickle*, written *icicle*: see *icicle*, where the variations of *ickle* under popular etymology are mentioned.] An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

ickle (ik'l), *n.* Same as *hickwall*. [Northamptonshire, Eng.]

icomet, **icoment**. Middle English forms of the past participle of *come*.

icon (i'kon), *n.*; *pl.* *icones* and *icons* (i'kō-néz, i'konz). [Gr. *εἰκών*, a likeness, image, portrait, similitude, semblance, phantom, < *ει-κεῖν*, found only in perf. ind. *εἶκα*, etc., be or look like, seem likely, seem fitting.] 1. An image or representation; a portrait.

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and icons are published, have deserved good commendation. Hakewill, Apology.

Glory was his aim, and he [a dog] attained it; for his icon, by the hand of Caldecott, now lies among the treasures of the nation. R. L. Stevenson, Character of Dogs.

2. In the Greek or Orthodox Eastern Church, a representation of Christ, an angel, or a saint, in painting, relief, mosaic, etc. There are always two at least in a Greek church, one of Christ at the right of the holy doors, as one faces toward the bema, and one of the Theotocos on the left. In accordance with the decision of the seventh ecumenical council (the second of Nicaea, A. D. 787), icons are honored with a relative worship or adoration (προσκύνησις), manifested by kissing, offerings of incense and lights, etc., but not with latria, or the supreme worship due to God alone. They are regarded as sacred, and many are believed to be miraculous. A small icon, of the kind generally carried by the Russian peasantry, is a triptych, diptych, or similar folding tablet, of wood or metal, decorated in enamel or niello with representations of sacred subjects. Also *eikon*, *ikon*.

When robbing a church, a man will often offer several roubles' worth of candles to a neighboring icon, if it will only help him to pull out the jewels of the one he is attacking.

A. J. C. Hare, Russia, 1.

The "miracle-working" icon of Our Lady of Kazan, in the Kazan Cathedral at St. Petersburg, is adorned with jewels to the value of \$90,000.

G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV, 882.

3. In logic, a sign or representation which stands for its object by virtue of a resemblance or analogy to it.

Icons are so completely substituted for their objects as to be hardly distinguished from them. Such are the diagrams of geometry. A diagram, indeed, so far as it has a general signification, is not a pure icon; but in the middle part of our reasonings we forget that abstractness in great measure, and the diagram is for us the very thing. So in contemplating a painting, there is a moment when we lose the consciousness that it is not the thing, the distinction of the real and the copy vanishes, and it is for the moment a pure dream—not any particular existence, and yet not general. At that moment, we are contemplating an icon.

C. S. Peirce, Amer. Jour. Math., VII, 181.

4. In scientific books, specifically, a plate, an engraving, or other printed representation.

iconantidypic (i-kon-an-ti-dip'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *antí*, opposite, + *diptēin*, equiv. to *divēin*, dive, duck.] Presenting two images, one direct, the other reversed, of the same object: applied to a telescope otherwise called *diplantidian*.

icones, *n.* Latin plural of *icon*.

iconic (i-kon'ik), *a.* [*L.* *iconicus*, *Gr.* *eikōnikós*, representing a figure, copied, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, a figure, likeness: see *icon*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a portrait or likeness or to portraiture; of the nature of a portrait.

The library also contains a magnificent series of portraits by Holbein, eighty-seven in number, highly finished in sepia and chalk, representing the chief personages of Henry VIII.'s court—all of them works of the highest beauty, and marvels of iconic vigour.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 601.

Perhaps, in dealing with the men that make portraits, we may be allowed to use a word that is scarcely English, and call them "iconic sculptors." . . . The French have helped themselves to this convenient adjective, and we may borrow it of them.

E. W. Gosse, The Century, XXXI, 39.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling in any way an icon or sacred image, or the style of such image-paintings.—3. In art, conventional: applied to such work as the statues of victorious athletes commonly dedicated to divinities in antiquity, or to memorial statues and portrait-busts executed after fixed models or types, as the busts of the sovereign set up in British courts of justice.

Judging from the character of the heads, it seems probable that most of the statues are *iconic*, and may be the portraits of Cyprian priests and kings, dedicated, like those from the Sacred Way at Branchide, to the deity of the temple.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 307.

Iconic alabastrum. See *alabastrum*.

iconical (i-kon'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *iconicus* + *-al*.] Same as *iconic*.

As the work is entirely *iconical*, or consists only of figures without any letterpress, catchword, alphabet, or number to the pages, it was new, and uncommon to the bookbinders.

E. Mendes da Costa, Elem. of Conchology, p. 36.

iconism (i'kon-izm), *n.* [*L.* *iconismus*, *Gr.* *eikonismós*, delineation; cf. *eikónisma*, a copy, image, *Gr.* *eikonízēin*, image: see *iconize*.] A figure or representation. [Rare.]

The fancy will employ itself . . . in making some kind of apish imitations, counterfeit *iconisms*, symbolical adumbrations and resemblances.

Cudworth.

iconize (i'kon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *iconized*, ppr. *iconizing*. [*Gr.* *eikonízēin*, mold into form, give a semblance of, image, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image: see *icon*.] To form into a likeness or resemblance. [Rare.]

This world is an image always *iconized*, or perpetually renewed.

Cudworth.

iconoclasm (i-kon'ō-klazm), *n.* [= *F.* *iconoclasme*, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + **kláōs*, a breaking, *Gr.* *kláōn*, break.] 1. The act of breaking or destroying images; specifically, a general destruction of the images and pictures set up in churches as objects of veneration carried out by the Iconoclasts in the eighth and ninth centuries, and by Protestants in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century.

The general feeling of the community, fostered diligently by a numerous class of its most energetic and pious members, the monks, continued unchanged in its aversion to *iconoclasm*; and, although at the end of his reign Constantine succeeded in imposing upon every citizen of Constantinople an oath never again to worship an image, there can be little doubt that in a vast number of households secret leanings to image worship had been intensified rather than weakened by repressive measures.

Encyc. Brit., XII, 713.

Hence—2. The act of attacking cherished beliefs or traditional institutions regarded as

based on error or superstition; the doctrine or spirit of one who so attacks.

Iconoclasm, whether manifested in religion or in politics, has regarded the existing order of things, not as a product of evolution, but as the work of artful priests and legislators of antiquity, which may accordingly be destroyed as summarily as it was created.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II, 476.

The time has been marked by a stress of scientific *iconoclasm*.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 7.

iconoclast (i-kon'ō-klast), *n.* [= *F.* *iconoclaste* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *iconoclasta*, *Gr.* *eikonoklastēs*, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + **kláōs*, a breaker (cf. *kláōs*, a vine-dresser), *Gr.* *kláōn*, break.] 1. A breaker or destroyer of images; a person conspicuously hostile to the use of images in Christian worship. Specifically—(a) [*cap.*] One of a sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the eighth and ninth centuries which opposed all use and honor or worship of icons or images, and destroyed them when in power. The party of Iconoclasts was originated by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, and afterward continued or revived by Constantine Copronymus and other emperors, especially Leo the Armenian and Theophilus. The emperors named treated those who honored icons with great cruelty, and after the death of the last of them the party of Iconoclasts soon became extinct. See *iconoclastic*.

Under his [Constantine Copronymus's] auspices a council of *iconoclasts* was held, in which the adoration and the use of images was condemned.

Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist., an. 741.

(b) One of those Protestants of the Netherlands who, during the reign of Philip II, riotously destroyed the images in many of the Roman Catholic churches.

Hence—2. Any destroyer, denouncer, or expositor of errors or impostures; one who systematically attacks cherished beliefs.

iconoclastic (i-kon'ō-klas'tik), *a.* [= *Pg.* *iconoclastico*; as *iconoclast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to iconoclasm, or to the opinions and practices of the Iconoclasts; given to breaking images, or to exposing errors of belief or false pretensions: as, *iconoclastic* enthusiasm.

Both were embellished with a profusion of statues; most of those at York were destroyed in the first emotions of *iconoclastic* zeal.

H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xlv.

Yet this question, thus prematurely agitated by the *iconoclastic* emperors, and at this period of Christianity so fatally mistimed, is one of the most grave, and it should seem inevitable controversies, arising out of our religion.

Milman, Latin Christianity, iv, 7.

iconograph (i-kon'ō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *gráφειν*, write: see *iconography*.] A figured illustration; the representation of anything by its image, as in drawing or engraving.

The illustrations have never been surpassed by the most expensive and careful *iconographs*.

Science, IV, 28.

iconographer (i-kō-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *iconograph-ia* + *-er*.] A person versed in iconography.

The lepidopteran *iconographer*, when the ultimate butterfly has been described, will sigh vainly for more fields to conquer.

Athenæum, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 19.

iconographic (i-kon'ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *iconograph-ia* + *-ic*.] Relating to iconography; representing or describing by means of pictures or diagrams.

A. Drummond.

iconographical (i-kon'ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* [*Gr.* *iconographic-ia* + *-al*.] Same as *iconographic*. [Rare.]

Namata read aloud the history of her husband, but she does not seem to have prescribed its *iconographical* representation.

Athenæum, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 488.

iconography (i-kō-nog'ra-fī), *n.* [= *F.* *iconographia* = *Pg.* *It.* *iconografia*, *Gr.* *eikonographia*, a sketch, description, *Gr.* *eikonographos*, a portrait-painter, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *gráφειν*, write.] 1. That branch of knowledge which relates to the representation of persons or objects by means of images or statues, busts, paintings, drawings, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.—2. The art of producing likenesses, portraits, or graphic representations; the art of illustration.

As to the execution of the plates, no *iconography* of the present time excels them.

Science, VI, 308.

3. Pictorial representation in general; an illustrative figure or collection of figures.

The inspection alone of these curious *iconographies* of temples and palaces affects one as much by reading, almost, as by sight.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 260.

iconolater (i-kō-nol'a-tēr), *n.* [= *F.* *iconolâtre*, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *latreia*, a worshipper; cf. *idolater*.] An image-worshiper.

iconolatry (i-kō-nol'a-tri), *n.* [= *Pg.* *iconolatría*, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *latreia*, worship; cf. *idolatry*.] The worship or adoration of images; idolatry.

iconologist (i-kō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr.* *iconology* + *-ist*.] One versed in iconology; one who makes a specialty of the study and identification of statues, painted or engraved likenesses, etc.

I. D'Israeli.

iconology (i-kō-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *Sp.* *iconología* = *Pg.* *iconologia*, *Gr.* *eikonología*, figurative speaking, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, a figure, image, + *-λογία*, *Gr.* *lōgion*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science or art of representation by effigies or pictures.—2. A description of statues, pictures, engravings, etc.

iconomachalt, *a.* [Erroneously *iconomical* (see the extract); with term. *-al*, = *Sp.* *iconomaco* = *Pg.* *It.* *iconomaco*, *Gr.* *eikonomachos*, warring against images, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] *Eccles.*, opposed or hostile to pictures or images.

We should be too *iconomical* to question the pictures of the winds, as commonly drawn in humane heads and with their cheeks distended.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v, 22.

iconomachist (i-kō-nom'a-kist), *n.* [*Gr.* *iconomach-ia* + *-ist*.] One who is opposed to and contends against the use and cultus of icons; an iconoclast.

The noted *iconomachist* Antony of Sylseum was raised in 821 to the patriarchate of Constantinople.

Robertson, History of the Christian Church, III, 300.

iconomachy (i-kō-nom'a-ki), *n.* [*Gr.* *eikonomachia*, a war against images, *Gr.* *eikonomachos*, warring against images: see *iconomachal*.] Enmity or opposition to icons or sacred images; the principles and conduct of the Iconoclasts.

The monastic party [at the Nicene Council of A. D. 787] declared that *iconomachy* was worse than the worst of heresies, because it denied the Saviour's incarnation.

Robertson, History of the Christian Church, III, 135.

iconomatic (i-kon'ō-mat'ik), *a.* [Appar. abbr. for *icononomatic*, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *ὀνομα(τ-)*, name.] Expressing ideas or representing words by means of pictured objects: as, *iconomatic* writing. Brinton.

iconomaticism (i-kon'ō-mat'isizm), *n.* [*Gr.* *iconomatic* + *-ism*.] A system of picture-writing, or the representation of words by pictured objects.

How complete a system of *iconomaticism* they [Egyptian and Chinese characters] passed through is unknown.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI, 56.

iconomical, *a.* See *iconomachal*.

iconophilism (i-kō-nof'i-lizm), *n.* [*Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ism*.] A liking or taste for pictures or engravings. [Rare.]

He [a print-dealer] tells you that he instructs his customers in bibliomania, in biblioepy, in grangerism, in *iconophilism*, in the knowledge of art.

New York Times, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconophilist (i-kō-nof'i-list), *n.* [*Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *φίλος*, loving, + *E.* *-ist*.] A connoisseur of pictures, engravings, or prints; a collector or judge of prints. [Rare.]

The moral of that is, that in collecting prints all is not rose-colored, and one must not think of becoming an *iconophilist* without the study and application required for any grave pursuit.

New York Times, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconostas (i-kon'ō-stas), *n.* Same as *iconostasis*.

iconostasia, *n.* Plural of *iconostasion*.

iconostasion, iconostasion (i-kon'ō-stā'si-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *iconostasia* (-ē). [*NL.*, *Gr.* *eikonostasion*, *Gr.* *eikonostasis*: see *iconostasis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a movable desk or stand on which icons are placed, especially the icon of the festival or the saint of the day.

iconostasis (i-kō-nos'tā-sis), *n.* [*Gr.* *eikonostasis*, *Gr.* *eikṓn*, an image, + *στάσις*, a standing, position, *Gr.* *ιστάσθαι*, stand.] In Greek churches, a high solid screen, usually of wood, reaching at least half-way and often nearly or quite to the ceiling of the church, and separating the bema, chapel of prothesis, and diaconicon from the rest of the church. It has three doors, the holy doors in the center, leading directly into the bema proper or sanctuary (*ιερατεῖον*), a door on the right of this, as one faces the bema, admitting to the diaconicon or sacristy, and one on the left opening into the chapel of prothesis. It is from this last door that the processions known as the Little and the Great Entrance (see *entrance*) emerge. The doors, especially the central or holy doors, are provided with a veil (*amphithyra*). As the choir of an Oriental church does not intervene between the sanctuary and the nave, the iconostasis answers in some respects both to the Western altar-rails and to a rood-screen. Ritually it corresponds to altar-rails, as it divides the sanctuary from all the rest of the church, the choir included.

icosacolic (i'kō-sa-kō'lik), *a.* [*Gr.* *εικοσάκωλος*, of twenty clauses, *Gr.* *εἰκοσι*, twenty, + *κῶλον*, member, clause: see *colon*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of twenty cola (members or series): as, an *icosacolic* canticum. Also spelled *icosacolic*.

icosahedral (i'kō-sa-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *icosihedral*; *Gr.* *εἰκοσάεδρον* + *-al*.] Having twenty faces.—*Icosahedral* function. See *polyhedral function*, under *polyhedral*.—*Icosahedral* group. See *group*.—*Ico-*

sahedral number, one of the numbers 1, 12, 48, 142, 256, 468, etc., whose form is $in(5n^2 - 5n + 2)$.

icosahedron (i'kō-sā-hē'drōn), *n.* [Also written *icosaedron*, *icosihedron*; < Gr. *εἰκοσάεδρον*, a body with twenty sides, neut. of *εἰκοσάεδρος*, *εἰκοσάεδρος*, of twenty sides, < *εἰκοσι*, twenty (see *icosium*), + *ἔδρα*, a seat, base, = *E. settle*, a seat.] A solid bounded by twenty planes. In the ordinary regular icosahedron the faces are equal equilateral triangles, equally inclined each to those adjacent to it. It has 12 vertices and 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per vertex. — **Great icosahedron**, a regular solid of which each face subtends at the center the space subtended by 4 faces and 6 half-faces of the ordinary icosahedron. It has 20 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per vertex. Each vertex is enveloped twice by the series of faces about it, and the center is inclosed seven times. — **Truncated icosahedron**, a dicositricontahedron formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the original faces are regular hexagons, so that the solid has 20 hexagonal and 12 pentagonal faces.

icosander (i-kō-san'dér), *n.* [< NL. *icosandrus*: see *icosandrous*.] In bot., a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

icosandria (i-kō-san'dri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *icosandrus*, with twenty stamens: see *icosandrous*.] In bot., the twelfth class in the Linnean system of classification, distinguished by having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx, as in the rose family. The plants in this class produce the most esteemed fruits.

icosandrian (i-kō-san'dri-ān), *a.* [< *icosandria* + *-ian*.] Same as *icosandrous*.

icosandrous (i-kō-san'drus), *a.* [< NL. *icosandrus*, with twenty stamens, < Gr. *εἰκοσι*, twenty, + *ἀνδρ* (*andros*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen): see *-androus*.] Of or pertaining to the *icosandria*.

icosasemic (i'kō-sā-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσι*, twenty, + *σημα*, a mark, *σημαίνω*, a mark, mora.] In anc. pros., containing or amounting to twenty semeia or units of time; having or constituting a magnitude of twenty morae or normal shorts: thus, a dactylic or anapestic pentapody is *icosasemic*. Also spelled *icosasemic*.

icosian (i-kō'si-an), *a.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσι*, dial. *εἰκασι*, *εἰκασι*, twenty, = *L. viginti* = *E. twenty*: see *twenty*.] Pertaining to twenty. — **Icosian game**, a game in which there are twenty stations each united with three others by paths, as the 20 vertices of an ordinary dodecahedron are connected by the 30 edges. Five stations being named as consecutive, a player endeavors to pass through all the other stations without passing through any one twice.

icosidodecahedron (i'kō-si-dō'dek-g-hē'drōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εἰκοσι*, twenty, + *δωδεκα*, twelve, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] In geom., a solid of thirty-two faces formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the new faces just touch at the angles, thus leaving 20 triangular and 12 pentagonal faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. — **Truncated icosidodecahedron**, a solid having 12 decagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, 20 hexagonal faces belonging to the icosahedron, and 30 square faces belonging to the semi-regular triacontahedron. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

icosihedral, icosihedron. See *icosahedral, icosahedron*.

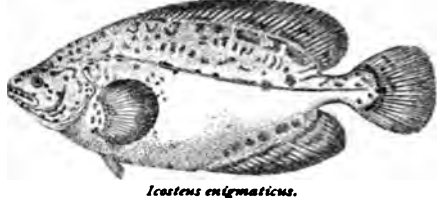
icositetrahedron (i'kō-si-tet-ra-hē'drōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εἰκοσι*, = *E. twenty*, + *τέτρα*, *τέτταρες*, = *E. four*, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] In crystal., a solid, belonging to the isometric system, which is contained by twenty-four similar four-sided planes; a tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron.

icosteid (i-kōs'tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Icosteidae*.

Icosteidae (i-kōs'tē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icosteus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Icosteus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In a restricted sense, fishes with a loose flaccid skin, unarmed head, long dorsal and anal fins with scarcely differentiated spines, and thoracic ventral fins: supposed to be related to the *Stromateidae*. It was constituted for two deep-sea fishes obtained off the Californian coast. (b) The family as above defined, together with the *Bathymasteridae*. It is scarcely distinguishable from *Stromateidae*.

icosteine (i-kōs'tē-iu), *n.* A fish of the family *Icosteidae*.

Icosteus (i-kōs'tē-us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εἰκένω*, yield, give way, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Icosteidae*, having a



Icosteus enigmaticus.

naked body with some spinules along the lateral line, and quadridradate ventrals. *I. enigmaticus* is a deep-sea fish of California.

icret, *n.* A word of dubious meaning and origin. See the second extract.

As we find in the Survey books of England, the king demanded in manner no other tribute than certain *Icres* of Iron, and Iron bars. Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 361.

An *icre* is ten Bars. Gibson, tr. of Camden (margin).

-ics. [< *-ic* + *pl. -s*, after *L.* and *Gr.* plurals in *-ic-a*, *-ic-ā*, neut. pl. of adjectives in *-ic-us*, *-ic-ūs*, in names of sciences or arts, as in *μαθηματικά*, mathematical (matters), interchanging with forms in the fem. sing. *L. -ic-a*, or *-ic-e*, *Gr. -ικ-ή* (*ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge, science, or *τέχνη*, art, being understood), as *μαθηματική*, *L. mathematica*, *mathematice*, mathematical (science). In *F.*, *G.*, etc., these words follow the fem. sing. form; in *E.* either or both forms are used: see examples.] A termination of Greek origin, denoting a science or an art. Words with this termination are properly plural, but are now commonly regarded as singular, being often accompanied by forms actually in the singular, as *mathematics*, *hydrostatics*, *aesthetics* or *aesthetic*, *metrics* or *metric*, etc. In some cases the singular alone is in use, as in *logic*, *music*, the adjective being then exclusively in *-ic-al*, as *logical*, *musical*, while in a few a distinction of meaning has grown up, as between *physic* and *physics*. Any adjective in *-ic*, applicable to a branch of knowledge, may have an accompanying noun in *-ics*.

Icteria (ik-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ικτερος*, a certain bird: see *Icterus*.] A notable genus of American oscine passerine birds; the yellow-breasted chats or chattering flycatchers. It was founded by Vieillot in 1807, and has been variously referred to the *Turdidae* or thrushes, *Vireonidae* or greenlets, or made the type of the *Icteriinae* as a subfamily of *Sylviidae* or *Dendroicae*. It is characterized by a stout compressed bill with high arched culmen, greenish coloration above, with bright yellow breast and white abdomen, and a size unusual in the last-named family. The type is *I. virens* or *I. viridis*, which abounds in the United States, is migratory and insectivorous, a voluble and versatile songster with remarkable powers of mimicry, and which nests in shrubbery, laying usually four white eggs with reddish speckles. *I. longicauda* is another species or variety, inhabiting the southwestern portions of the United States. See cut under *chat* 2.

icteric (ik-ter'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. icterique* = *Sp. icterico* = *Pg. icterico* = *It. icterico*, < *L. ictericus*, < Gr. *ικτερικός*, jaundiced, < *ικτερος*, jaundice: see *icterus*.] *I. a.* 1. Affected with jaundice. — 2. Preventing or dispelling jaundice. — **Icteric fever, icteric remittent fever, remitting icteric fever**. See *fever* 1.

II. n. A remedy for jaundice.

icterical (ik-ter'ik-al), *a.* [< *icteric* + *-al*.] Same as *icteric*.

Our understandings, if a crime be lodged in the will, being like *icterical* eyes, transmitting the species to the soul with prejudice, disaffection, and colours of their own framing. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 167.

icterid (ik-tē'id), *n.* One of the *Icteridae*.

Icteridae (ik-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Icterus* + *-idae*.] A large family of American oscine passerine birds with 9 primaries, a conic-acute bill with unnotched tip, rictus without bristles, and angulated commissure. The family is very closely related to the *Fringillidae*; it has also affinities with the *Corvidae*, and represents in America the *Sturnidae* or starlings of the old world. There are upward of 100 species, assigned to many genera, containing the birds variously known as American starlings, blackbirds, orioles or hangnests, meadow-larks, cow-birds, bobolinks, etc. The family is divided by Coues into four subfamilies, *Agelaiinae* or marsh-blackbirds, *Sturnellinae* or meadow-larks, *Icterinae* or orioles and hangnests, and *Quiscalinae* or crow-blackbirds. A subfamily *Icterinae* includes all the American orioles or hangnests and related forms.

icterine (ik-tē-rin), *a.* [< NL. *icterinus*, < Gr. *ικτερος*, jaundice: see *icterus*.] Yellow, or marked with yellow, as a bird; specifically, having the characters of the *Icteridae* or *Icterinae*.

icteritious (ik-tē-rish'us), *a.* [< *L. icterus*, Gr. *ικτερος*, the jaundice, + *E. -it-ious*.] Yellow; having the color of jaundiced skin.

icteritoid (ik-ter'i-tus), *a.* Same as *icteritious*.

icteroid (ik-tē'roid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἰκτεροειδής*, contr. *ικτερόδης*, jaundiced, < *ικτερος*, jaundice, + *εἶδος*, form.] Yellow, as if jaundiced.

icterus (ik'tē-rus), *n.* [NL., < *L. icterus*, Gr. *ικτερος*, jaundice; also a bird of a yellowish-green color, by looking at which, according to the simple therapeutics of the ancients, a jaundiced person was cured—the bird died; cf. *ικτερίας* (sc. *λίθος*), *L. icterias*, a yellowish kind of stone.] 1. The jaundice. — 2. In bot., a yellow appearance assumed by wheat and some other plants under the influence of prolonged exposure to moisture and cold. — 3. [cap.] In ornith., a Brissonian (1760) genus of birds, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Icteridae*; subsequently used with various limitations, or as conterminous with the subfamily *Icterinae*; now restricted to the American orioles or hangnests, such as the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. The type is technically considered to be the troopial, *Oriolus icterus* (Linnaeus), now called *Icterus vulgaris*. See cut under *troopial*. — 4. [cap.] A genus of mammals. Griffith, 1827.

ictic (ik'tik), *a.* [< *L.* as if **icticus*, < *ictus*, a blow: see *ictus*.] Sudden or abrupt, as if produced by a blow; marked. Bushnell. [Rare.]

Icticyon (ik-tis'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ικτις*, the yellow-breasted marten (taken in general sense of a 'weasel'), + *κύων*, a dog, = *E. hound*.] A genus of *Canidae* with small molars, 1 above and 2 below on each side, containing *I. venaticus*, the bush-dog of South America, a small, close-haired species with short limbs and tail. The genus is a peculiar one; it is sometimes referred wrongly to the family *Mustelidae*, but belongs to the true dogs, *Caninae*, and is related to the African *Lycan* and the Indian *Cyon*. Lund, 1842. Also written *Ictidocyon*.

ictide (ik'tid), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ictides* (or *Arctictis*); a binturong: as, the black *ictide*, *Ictides ater*.

Ictides (ik-ti'dēs), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ικτις*, the yellow-breasted marten, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Viverridae*, of the subfamily *Arctictinae*, containing the binturongs: a synonym of *Arctictis*.

Ictinia (ik-tin'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ικτις*, a kite.] A notable genus of kites, of the subfamily *Milvinae* and family *Falconidae*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The tail is short and even; the wings are moderate, with the third and second primaries longest, and the first very short; the feet are small; the tarsi are scutellate in front; the bill is small but robust, with very convex culmen and small subcylindrical nostrils; and the plumage is dark-plumbeous or bluish. There are two species, both American, one of which is the common Mississippi kite, *I. subcaerulea* or *mississippiensis*, and the other the South American, *I. plumbea*.

Ictiobinae (ik'ti-ō-bi-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ictiobus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidae*, with an elongate dorsal fin, compressed oblong body, and an interparietal fontanelle. It embraces a few large fishes, inhabiting chiefly the Mississippi and Great Lake basins, known as *buffalo-fishes* or *buffaloes*, and *carp-suckers*. See cut under *carp-sucker*.

Ictiobus (ik-ti-ō-bus), *n.* [NL., a perversion of *Ichthyobus*, < Gr. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *βούς*, an ox (taken for 'buffalo': see *buffalo*).] A genus of fishes of the family *Catostomidae*, popularly known as *buffalo-fishes*, typical of the subfamily *Ictiobinae*. Rafinesque, 1820. See cut under *carp-sucker*.

Ictitherium (ik-ti-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ικτις*, the yellow-breasted marten, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Miocene of Greece, of uncertain systematic position: supposed to belong to the *Viverridae*, whence the name, given by Gaudry; by others regarded as related to the *Hyainidae*.

ictus (ik'tus), *n.*; *pl. ictus*. [*L. ictus*, a blow, stroke, stab, thrust; in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat; < *icere*, pp. *ictus*, strike, hit, smite.] 1. A stroke: as, *ictus solis*, sun-stroke. — 2. In pros. and music, rhythmical or metrical stress; additional intensity of utterance or delivery distinguishing one time or syllable in a foot or series from the others. Metrical ictus in poetry is analogous to syllabic stress or accent in ordinary speech. In modern or accentual poetry an ictus regularly coincides with the syllabic stress or accent, primary or secondary. In classical or quantitative poetry the ictus was also a stress-accent, but was independent of the syllabic accent, which was a difference in tone or pitch. It regularly attached itself to a long time or syllable as contrasted with one or more shorts, but a long or longa could be metrically unaccented. The conflict between ictus and accent in ancient poetry may be exemplified by the line

Conubio Jūgam stābili prōpriūmq; dīcōbo
(Virgil, *Æneid*, I. 78),

in which the accent is marked and the syllables bearing the ictus are italicized. The part of a foot on which the ictus falls is called the *thesis*, and the rhythmically unaccented part of the foot the *arsis*; but many writers directly

invert this use of the terms. A subordinate ictus can also accompany the principal ictus within the same foot.

icy (i'si), *a.* [*< ME. *isy, < AS. isig (= D. iſig, G. eisig = Sw. isig); < is, ice, + -ig, E. -y¹.*] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, produced by, resembling, or abounding with ice: as, an icy surface; icy coldness; the icy regions of the north.

There is no armour against fate;
Death lays his icy hands on kings.
Shirley, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, III.

Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 389.

Solar beams powerful enough to fuse the snows and blister the human skin . . . may pass through the air, and still leave it at an icy temperature.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 102.

2. Figuratively, characterized by coldness or coolness, as of manner, influence, etc.; frigid; chilling; freezing; indifferent.

If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shak., Rich. III., III. 1.*

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection.
Motley, Dutch Republic, l. 136.

-Syn. 2. Frosty, cold-hearted, stony.
icy-pearled (i'si-pérl'd), *a.* Studded with span-gles of ice. [*Rare.*]

So mounting up in icy-pearled car,
Through middle empire of the freezing air
He wander'd long, till these he spied from far.
Milton, Ode, D. V. l., III.

id. An abbreviation of *idem*.

-id¹. [Formerly also *-ide* (< F.); = F. *-ide* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ido*, < L. *-idus*, a term. forming adjectives from verbs in *-ere*, *-ere*, or from nouns, as in *acidus*, acid, < *acēre*, be sour, *aridus*, arid, < *arēre*, be dry, *fluidus*, fluid, < *fluere*, flow, *vividus*, living, < *vivere*, live, *morbidus*, morbid, < *morbēre*, disease, *turbidus*, turbid, < *turbāre*, disturbance, etc. The suffix is really *-dus* (*-do-*), the *-i* repr. the orig. or supplied stem-vowel; it occurs without the vowel in *absurdus*, absurd, *blandus*, bland, *crudus*, raw (crude), etc. Cf. Gr. *-id-ns*, *-id-ēs*, etc.: see *-id²*.] 1. A common termination in adjectives (and nouns derived from adjectives) of Latin origin, as in *acid*, *arid*, *fluid*, *vivid*, *turbid*, *morbid*, *flaccid*, *frigid*, *torrid*, *solid*, etc. It is not used as a formative in English. — 2. [NL. *-idum*, neut. of L. *-idus*.] In *chem.*, a formative (also spelled *-ide*, and when so spelled generally pronounced *-id*) suffixed to names of elements to form names of compounds, as in *oxid*, *chlorid*, *bromide*, *iodide*, *sulphid*, etc., designating compounds of oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, sulphur, etc. Usage is, in general, in favor of the form *-ide*; but in new formations, and in many of the old ones, the form *-id* is also in use.

-id². [(1) L. NL. *-is* (*-id-*), pl. *-id-es*, fem.; (2) L. NL. *-id-es*, pl. *-id-ēs*; both of Greek origin: see *-ides*, *-idēs*, and *-is²*; cf. *-ad²*.] 1. The termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin feminine nouns (ultimately Greek or on the Greek model) in *-is*, as *caryatid*, *hydrid*, etc. — 2. In *zool.*, the termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin nouns in *-idēs*, as *felid*, from *Felidēs*, *fringillid*, from *Fringillidēs*, etc. In this dictionary such English forms, being always adjacent to their obvious primitives, are usually left without etymological note.

-ida. [NL., assumed as a neut. pl. to *-ides*, pl. *-idēs*.] In *zool.*, a frequent termination of the names of groups of animals, of no determinate rank in the classificatory scale. Entomologists often use it for subfamilies, in which case it is the same as *-inae*. It may or may not be etymologically the same as *-ida*.

-idae. [L. NL., pl. of *-ides*, < Gr. *-idēs*, pl. *-idai*, patronymic suffix: see *-ides*.] 1. In words of Greek origin, a suffix denoting the descendants of a person to whose name the suffix is attached, or a family or kindred of a particular origin: as, the *Heracidae*, *Homeridae*, *Eupatridae*, etc. Specifically — 2. In *zool.*, the regular termination of the names of families, suffixed to the stem of the name of the genus whence that of the family is derived, as *Felidae* (from *Felis*), *Laniidae* (from *Lanius*), *Apodidae* (from *Apus*), etc. When the stem ends in *-i*, the termination is properly, according to Greek analogies, *-idae*, as *Laniidae*, *Striidae*, etc.; but, for mechanical uniformity, *zoolo-gists* prefer to use *-idae* in all cases. See *-id²*.

Idæan (i-dē'an), *a.* [*< L. Idæus, < Gr. 'Idaios, < 'Idā, L. Ida* (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Ida, (a) a mountain near the ancient Troy, or (b) the chief mountain in Crete, the mystic birthplace of Zeus: as, the Idæan Zeus.

Here eke that famous golden Apple grew . . .
For which th' Idæan Ladies disagreed.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 54.

Idalian (i-dā'lian), *a.* [*< L. Idalius, adj., < Idaliūm, also Idalia, Gr. 'Idálios, a city in Cyprus.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Idalia or Idaliūm in Cyprus, or to Aphrodite (Venus), to whom it was consecrated; inhabiting Idalia.

Idalian Aphrodite beautiful,
Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells.
Tennyson, Æneid.

ide¹ (id), *n.* [*< Norw. id*, also called *idmurt* (*murt*, *mort*, small-fry, also a roach), = Sw. *id*, *ide*; in NL. *idus*.] A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus idus* or *Idus melanotus*. The golden ide is a cultivated variety, known as the *orfe*. It resembles the chub, and is found in northern European waters.

ide², *n.* [ME.: see *ides*.] See *ides*.

The first [season in the year] . . . is Vere, and yt begynneth the vij. ide of Feuerell and endurth to the vij. ide of May.
Arnold's Chron., p. 176.

-ide¹. [See *-id¹*.] 1. An obsolete form of *-id¹* in adjectives like *acide*, *fluide*, etc. See *-id¹*, l. — 2. In *chem.*, same as *-id¹*, 2.

-ide². [See *-id²*.] 1. Same as *-id²*, l. — 2. In *zool.*, same as *-id²*, 2.

idea (i-dē'ā), *n.* [Also dial. *idee*; = F. *idée* = Sp. It. *idea* = Pg. *idea*, *ideia* = D. G. Dan. *idee* = Sw. *idé*, < L. *idea* (*idēa*, in ML. appar. *idēa*) (first in Seneca; Cicero writes it as Greek), a (Platonic) idea, archetype, < Gr. *idēa*, form, the look or semblance of a thing as opposed to reality, a kind, sort; in the Platonic philosophy the *idēai* were general or ideal forms, pattern forms, archetype models, L. *formæ*, of which, respectively, all created things were the imperfect antitypes or representations; < *ideiv*, see, = L. *videre*, see, = Skt. *√ vid*, know, perceive, = AS. *witan*, E. *wit*, know: see *wit*.] 1. In the Platonic philosophy, and in similar idealistic thought, an archetype, or pure immaterial pattern, of which the individual objects in any one natural class are but the imperfect copies, and by participation in which they have their being: in this sense the word is generally qualified by the adjective *Platonic*.

The more probable view, Parmenides, of these *ideas* is that they are patterns fixed in nature, and that other things are like them; and that what is meant by the participation of other things in the *ideas* is really assimilation to them.
Plato, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 249.

Socrates, he [Parmenides] said, I admire the bent of your mind towards philosophy; tell me, now, was this your own distinction between abstract *ideas* and the things which partake of them? and do you think that there is an *idea* of likeness apart from the likeness which we possess, or of the one and many, or of the other notions of which Zeno has been speaking?

I think that there are such abstract *ideas*, said Socrates.

Parmenides proceeded. And would you also make abstract *ideas* of the just and the beautiful and the good, and of all that class of notions?

Yes, he said, I should.

And would you make an abstract *idea* of man distinct from us and from all other human creatures, or of fire and water?

I am often undecided, Parmenides, as to whether I ought to include them or not.

Plato, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 249.

2. A mental image or picture. [Although Sir W. Hamilton says that *idea* never was used in any language in any but the Platonic sense (def. 1) until the time of Descartes, in English, as in French, this second meaning has been since the middle of the sixteenth century the commoner one in literature.]

Within my hart, though hardly it can shew
Thing so divine to vew of earthly eye,
The fayre *Idea* of your celestiall hew
And every parte remaines immortally.
Spenser, Sonnets, xlv.

When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The *idea* of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his study of imagination.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

[Species] is called *idea* [of the (Greeks), which is as much to say as a common shape conceived in the mind, through some knowledge had before of one or two individuals having that shape: so as after we have seen one wolf, or two, we beare the shape thereof continually in our minds, and thereby are able to know a wolfe whensoever we find him.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1590), lv.

Yet still how faint by precept is expresst
The living image in the painter's breast;
Thence endless streams of fair *ideas* flow,
Strike in the sketch or in the picture glow.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

3. In the language of Descartes and of English philosophers, an immediate object of thought—that is, what one feels when one feels, or fancies when one fancies, or thinks when one thinks, and, in short, whatever is in one's understanding and directly present to cognitive consciousness. With the nominalists Berkeley and Hume the meaning of the word hardly departs from def. 2, above. With Reid, Dugald Stewart, and others it denotes an object different from the real thing and from the mind, but mediating between them. But Hume uses the word *idea*

in a somewhat peculiar sense, to mean a sensation reproduced and worked over.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 9.*

Since therefore the objects of sense exist only in the mind, and are without thoughtless and inactive, I choose to mark them by the word *idea*, which implies those properties.
Bp. Berkeley, Human Knowledge, l. 23.

All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I call Impressions and *Ideas*. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind and make their way into our thoughts or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with the most force and violence we name Impressions; and under this name I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the soul. By *ideas*, I mean the faint images of those in thinking and reasoning. *Hume, Treatise of Human Nature, I. l. § 1.*

The term *idea* is commonly used to include both images and concepts, marking off the whole region of the representative from the presentative. But like the term notion, it tends now to be confined to concepts.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., vii.

4. A conception of what is desirable or ought to be, different from what has been observed; a governing conception or principle; a teleological conception.

For ante understanding knoweth the skill of the artificer standeth in that *idea* or foreconceit of the work, and not in the work itselfe.
Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie.

I thought you once as fair
As women in th' *ideas* are.
Cowley, The Mistress.

There is what I call the American *idea*. . . . This *idea* demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course, a government on the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake, I will call it the *idea* of Freedom.

Theodore Parker, Speech at Antislavery Convention, (Boston, May 29, 1850.)

5. In the Kantian philos., a conception of reason the object of which transcends all possible experience, as God, Freedom of the Will, Immortality; in the Hegelian philos., the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression—the ideal realized, the essence which includes its own existence: in the latter sense commonly used with the definite article; in other a priori philosophies, an a priori conception of a perfection to be aimed at, not corresponding to anything observed, nor ever fully realized.

Idea is the thorough adequacy of thought to itself, the solution of the contradictions which attach to thought, and hence, in the last resort, the coincidence or equilibrium of subjective notion and objectivity, which are the finite expression of that fundamental antithesis of thought.
Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, xlii.

6. An opinion; a thought, especially one not well established by evidence.

That fellow seems to me to possess but one *idea*, and that a wrong one. *Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1770.*

Unluckily Lord Palmerston became possessed with the *idea* that the French minister in Greece was secretly setting the Greek Government on to resist our claims.

J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xix.

7. An abstract principle, of not much immediate practical consequence in existing circumstances.

France went to war for the *idea* when she had nothing else to go to war for; and, having bound liberty hand and foot at home, proclaimed herself again the apostle of liberty.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 238.

8. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, based on the Indian *Nymphalis idea*: now called *Hestia*. *Fabricius, 1808.* — 9. In *music*, a theme or subject; a phrase; sometimes, a figure. Often called a *musical idea*.—**Absolute idea**, the idea considered as the source of all reality.—**Architectonic idea**, the preliminary plan or sketch of a science.—**Association of ideas**. See *association*.—**De-complex, duplex idea**, a union of two or more complex ideas in one.—**Determinate idea**. See *determinate*.—**Innate idea**. See *innate*.—**Material idea**, or *idea* in the brain, an impression made upon the brain by an external object.—**Platonic idea**. See def. 1.

idead, *idea'd* (i-dē'ād), *a.* [*< idea + -ad²*.] Provided with or possessed of an idea or ideas: used chiefly in compounds: as, a one-idead man.

The writer had omitted to put the *idea'd* words into red ink; so they had to be picked out with infinite difficulty from the mass of unidea'd ones.

C. Reade, Love me Little, vi.

ideagenous (i-dē-aj'e-nus), *a.* [*< idea + -genous*.] Generating or giving rise to ideas.

Each sensory impression leaves behind a record in the structure of the brain—an *ideogram* molecule, so to speak; . . . It is these *ideogram* molecules which are the physical basis of memory. *Huxley, Animal Automatism.*

ideal (i-dē'al), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. idéal*, now *idéal* = Sp. Pg. *ideal* = It. *ideale* = D. *ideaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *ideal*, < LL. *idealis*, existing in idea,

[L. *idea*, *idea*: see *idea*.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting in ideas.

The plays of children are endless imitation, and the constant exercise of the ideal faculty.

J. P. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 174.

Even now few Americans set a proper value on the relative bearing of our ideal and intellectual progress thus far.

Stedman, *Poets of America*, Int., p. ix.

It will be understood that by an ideal object is meant an object present in idea but not yet given in reality.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 23, note.

2. Existing only in idea; confined to thought or imagination. Hence—(a) Not real or practical; imaginary; visionary; incapable of being realized or carried out in fact: as, ideal wealth or happiness; an ideal scheme of benevolence.

He [Spencer] lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an ideal distance where no mortal, I had almost said human, flock is visible.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 186.

(b) Conforming completely to a standard of perfection; perfect.

There will always be a wide interval between practical and ideal excellence.

Rambler.

Planning ideal commonwealths.

Southey.

All virtue, all duty, all activeness of the human character, are set out by him [Spencer], under the forms of chivalry, for our instruction: but his ideal knight is Christian to the core.

Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 211.

3. In *philos.*, regarding ideas as the only real entities; pertaining to or of the nature of idealism.

The advantage of the ideal theory over the popular faith is this, that it presents the world in precisely that view which is most desirable to the mind.

Emerson, *Nature*.

4. Arising from ideas or conceptions; based upon an ideal or ideals; manifesting or embodying imagination; imaginative: as, the ideal school in art or literature; an ideal statue or portrait.—*Ideal beauty*. See *beauty*.—*Ideal bitangent*, a real line which touches a curve at two imaginary points.—*Ideal chord*, in *geom.*, that part of a line not really cutting a conic which lies between two points, H and H', conjugate with respect to the conic and bisected by the diameter through the pole of the line.—*Ideal diameter*. See *diameter*.—*Ideal number*, in the theory of complex numbers, a number not in the scheme of complex numbers considered in any investigation, but specially introduced as a factor of a number which is prime so far as the system of complex numbers considered is concerned.—*Ideal partition*, in *logic*, a division of a whole into parts which can be sundered only in abstraction, not in reality; metaphysical partition. Sir W. Hamilton. = *Syn.* 2. Imaginary, fanciful, shadowy, unreal, chimerical.

II. n. 1. That which exists only in idea; a conception that exceeds reality.

A rigid solid . . . is an ideal; no substance is absolutely rigid.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 199.

2. An imaginary object or individual in which an idea is conceived to be completely realized; hence, a standard or model of perfection: as, the ideal of beauty, virtue, etc.; Bayard, the ideal of chivalry.

While the idea gives rules, the ideal serves as the archetype for the permanent determination of the copy; and we have no other rule of our actions but the conduct of that divine man within us, with which we compare ourselves, and by which we judge and better ourselves, though we can never reach it. These ideals, though they cannot claim objective reality, are not therefore to be considered as chimeras, but supply reason with an indispensable standard, because it requires the concept of that which is perfect of its kind, in order to estimate and measure by it the degree and number of the defects in the imperfect.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Max Müller, II. 491.

Æsthetic effects call up not merely ideas, but ideals. A great work of art improves upon the real in two respects: it intensifies and it transfigures.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 70.

3. A standard of desire; an ultimate object or aim; a mental conception of what is most desirable: as, one's ideal of enjoyment; our ideals are seldom attained.—*Bean ideal*. See *beau-ideal*. = *Syn.* 2. *Pattern*, *Model*, etc. See *example*.

idealess (i-dē'ā-less), a. [*idea* + *-less*.] Destitute of ideas.

idealisation, idealise, etc. See *idealization*, *idealize*, etc.

idealism (i-dē'ā-lizm), n. [= F. *idéisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *idealismo* = D. G. *idealismus* = Dan. *idealisme* = Sw. *idealism*, < LL. *idealis*, *ideal*: see *ideal* and *-ism*.] 1. The metaphysical doctrine that the real is of the nature of thought; the doctrine that all reality is in its nature psychical.

It is our cognizance of the successiveness or transitoriness of feelings that makes us object intuitively to any idealism which is understood to imply an identification of the realities of the world with the feelings of men.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 37.

It is the very essence of the Kantian idealism that objects are not there till they are thought.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 327.

2. Pursuit of the ideal; the act or practice of idealizing; especially, imaginative treatment of subjects; a striving after ideal beauty,

truth, justice, etc.—3. In *art*, the effort to realize the highest type of any natural object by eliminating all its imperfect elements and combining the perfect into a whole which represents Nature, not as she is exhibited in any one example, but as she might be.—*Absolute idealism*, the doctrine of G. W. F. Hegel (1770–1831), that things derive their reality from their being made by thought, which has an objective existence as a part of the divine absolute idea (this being the organic unity of all thought), and that things are not merely phenomena to us, but are of their inner nature phenomena or thoughts. The term is by English writers sometimes applied to any dogmatic idealism, such as that of Berkeley.—*Berkeleyan idealism*, the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley (1685–1753), that the souls of men and of God, and the ideas in them, are the only existences, and that the reality of external things consists only in their permanence and coherency. Also called *theistic, phenomenal, and empirical idealism*.—*Cosmothetic idealism*, the doctrine that the external world exists, but that we have no immediate knowledge of it.—*Egotistical idealism*, the doctrine that ideas are modes of the human mind itself, and are destitute of external prototype.—*Fichtean or subjective idealism*, the doctrine of J. G. Fichte (1762–1814), that the universal subject or ego (not the ego of an individual person) is the source of the object, the external world, or non-ego.—*Objective idealism*, the doctrine of F. W. J. von Schelling (1775–1854), that the relation between the subject and the object of thought is one of absolute identity. It supposes that all things exist in the absolute reason, that matter is extinct mind, and that the laws of physics are the same as those of mental representations.—*Transcendental idealism*, the doctrine of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), that the things to which the conceptions of reality, actuality, etc., are applicable are merely phenomena or appearances, and not *things-in-themselves*, or things as they are apart from their relation to the thinker. Things-in-themselves are held to be absolutely unknowable.

idealist (i-dē'ā-list), n. [= F. *idéliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *idealista* = D. Dan. Sw. *idealist*, < LL. *idealis*, *ideal*: see *ideal* and *-ist*.] 1. One who holds some form of the philosophical doctrine of idealism: opposed to *realist*.

All are idealists, to whom the world of sense and time is a delusion and snare, and who regard the Idea as the only substance.

J. P. Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, v. § 8.

2. One who pursues or dwells upon the ideal; a seeker after the highest beauty or good.

3. An imaginative, unpractical person; a day-dreamer.—*Cosmothetic idealist*, one who holds that we have no immediate intuition of a real non-ego or external world, but who nevertheless maintains that its existence is known inferentially by its effects in sensation. The term was introduced by Sir W. Hamilton (Reid's Works, note C).

idealistic (i-dē'ā-lis'tik), a. [*idealist* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the philosophical doctrine of idealism or to idealists.—2. Belonging to an ideal or ideals; striving for or imagining ideal perfection or good: as, idealistic poetry or art; idealistic dreams.

ideality (i-dē'ā-l'i-ti), n. [= F. *idéauté* = Sp. *idealidad* = It. *idealità* = G. *idealität* = Dan. Sw. *idealitet*, < ML. **idealita* (t-s), *ideality*, < LL. *idealis*, *ideal*: see *ideal* and *-ity*.] 1. The condition or quality of being ideal: opposed to *reality*; in the *Hegelian philos.*, existence only as an element, factor, or moment.

The reality of a body is its separateness as an isolated object; its ideality begins when its reality is abolished and it has become a moment or dynamic element in a larger unity.

Wallace.

2. The faculty or capacity of forming ideals.

Thus we might expect to find, wherever the fancy, the imagination, and the ideality are strong, some traces of a sentiment innate in the human organization.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 825.

3. That which is ideal or unreal.

Sensuous certitude and the abstract classifications of science have put to flight the winged and mist-clad idealities of philosophy.

Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 34.

Transcendental ideality, existence regarded as dependent upon the conditions of possible experience.

We maintain the empirical reality of space, so far as every possible experience is concerned, but at the same time its transcendental ideality: that is to say, we maintain that space is nothing, if we leave out of consideration the condition of a possible experience, and accept it as something on which things by themselves are in any way dependent.

Kant, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Max Müller, II. 25.

idealization (i-dē'ā-li-zā'shon), n. [= F. *idéalisation* = Sp. *idealización*: as *idealize* + *-ation*.] The act of forming in idea or in thought; the act of making ideal. Also spelled *idealisation*.

idealize (i-dē'ā-liz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *idealized*, ppr. *idealizing*. [= F. *idéaliser* = Sp. *idealizar* = Pg. *idealisar* = D. *idealiseren* = G. *idealisieren* = Dan. *idealisere* = Sw. *idealisera*: as *ideal* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make ideal; give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal; embody in an ideal form: as, to idealize a portrait.

The kinship of pity to love is shown among other ways in this, that it idealizes its object.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 18.

II. *intrans.* To form ideals.

Also spelled *idealise*.

idealizer (i-dē'ā-li-zēr), n. One who idealizes; an idealist. Also spelled *idealiser*.

There is no idealizer like unavailing regret, all the more if it be a regret of fancy as much as of real feeling.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 67.

ideally (i-dē'ā-li), adv. 1. In idea; in thought.

Factors ideally separated from their combinations.

H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 321.

Truth to nature can be reached ideally, never historically.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 217.

2. According to an ideal.

ideologic (i-dē'ā-loj'ik), a. See *ideologic*.

ideologue (i-dē'ā-log), n. See *ideologue*.

ideology (i-dē'ā-lō-jī), n. See *ideology*.

ideal-real (i-dē'ā-l-rē'al), a. Both ideal and real; having the characteristics of ideal-realism.

The half-and-half systems, the ideal-real, as they are called, held by so many in the present day in Germany, are in the position of a professedly neutral person between two hostile armies, exposed to the fire of both.

New Princeton Rev., I. 22.

ideal-realism (i-dē'ā-l-rē'al-izm), n. A metaphysical doctrine which combines the principles of idealism and realism. The ideal-realism of Schleiermacher, Beneke, Trendelenburg, Ueberweg, Wundt, and others consists in acknowledging the correctness of Kant's account of the subjective origin of space, time, and the conceptions of cause, substance, and the like, and in holding in addition that these things have also an existence altogether independent of the mind. The ideal-realism of Ulrich, B. Peirce, and others consists in the opinion that nature and the mind have such a community as to impart to our guesses a tendency toward the truth, while at the same time they require the confirmation of empirical science.

ideate (i-dē'āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ideated*, ppr. *ideating*. [*idea* + *-ate*. Cf. equiv. Sp. Pg. *idear* = It. *ideare*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form in idea or thought; fancy.

Letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak. . . . But for these
I could ideate nothing which could please.

Donne, To Sir Henry Wotton.

2. To apprehend mentally so as to retain and be able to recall; fix permanently in the mind. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To form ideas; think.

Feeling in general is . . . the immediate consciousness of the rising or falling of one's power of ideating.

G. T. Ladd, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 503.

ideate (i-dē'āt), a. and n. [*idea* + *-ate*.] I. a. In *metaph.*, produced by an idea, specifically by a Platonic idea; existing by virtue of its participation in an idea.

II. n. In *metaph.*, the correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. G. H. Lewes.

ideation (i-dē'ā-shon), n. [*ideate* + *-ion*.] The process or the act of forming ideas.

There is in it [the will] an element of conception, ideation, or intellectual retentiveness.

A. Bain, *Emotions and Will*, p. 352.

ideational (i-dē'ā-shon-al), a. [*ideation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the faculty of ideation, or to the exercise of this faculty; of or pertaining to the formation of ideas.

What has never been presented could hardly be represented, if the ideational process were undisturbed: even in our dreams white negroes or round squares, for instance, never appear.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 82.

ideative (i-dē'ā-tiv), a. [*ideate* + *-ive*.] Same as *ideational*.

The acoustic images, by awaking in the ideative field the correlated ideas, render the words spoken by another intelligible.

Allen, and Neurol. (trans.), VIII. 215.

idelt, a. An obsolete spelling of *idle*.

idem (i'dem), adv. [L. *idem*, m., n., *eadem*, f., the same, < *i*, a pronominal root in *is*, *he*, *that*, etc. (see *hel*), + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix; cf. *ibidem*. Hence *identical*, etc.] The same; the same as above or before: used to avoid repeating something already written. Abbreviated *id.*

idemfaciend (i-dem-fā'shiend), a. [*L. idem*, the same, + *faciendus*, ger. of *facere*, make, produce: see *fact*.] Giving itself as product when multiplied by a certain basis. Thus, if *i* is the basis of a multiple algebra, and *j* is any other vid such that $ij = j$, then *j* is said to be *idemfaciend*.

idemfacient (i-dem-fā'shiënt), a. [*L. idem*, the same, + *facien*(t)s, ppr. of *facere*, make, produce: see *fact*.] Giving itself as product when multiplied into a certain basis. Thus, if *i* is the basis of a multiple algebra, and *j* is another vid such that $ji = j$, then *j* is said to be *idemfacient*.

idemfactor (i-dem-fak'tor), n. [*L. idem*, the same, + *factor*, one who makes: see *factor*.] A quantity or symbol which is at once idemfacient and idemfaciend.

idempotent (i-dem'pō-tent), *n.* [*< L. idem, the same, + poten(-t)s, having power: see potent.*] In multiple algebra, a quantity which multiplied into itself gives itself. Ordinary unity is idempotent.

identical (i-den'tik), *a.* [Formerly *identick, identique*, *< F. identique = Sp. idéntico = Pg. It. identico* (cf. D. G. *identisch* = Dan. Sw. *identisk*), *< ML. identicus, the same, < L. identi-* (in *identidem*, repeatedly), *< idem, the same: see identity.*] Same as *identical*. [Rare.]

Lady, your bright
And radiant eyes are in the right;
The heard's th' *identique* heard you knew,
The same numerically true.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. l. 149.

To aggregate the particles of matter in *identical* shapes.
Duke of Argyll.

identical (i-den'ti-kal), *a.* [*< identic + -al.*] 1. Being the same; absolutely indistinguishable; distinguishable only as points of view of that which is one in its own being: also used loosely to express the fact that two or more things compared are the same in the particulars considered, or differ in no essential point. Absolute justice and absolute love are never antagonistic, but *identical*.

Theodore Parker, *Love and the Affections*.
I cannot remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction, as strong as memory can give, that I, the same *identical* person who now remember that event, did then exist.

Reid, *Intellectual Powers*, iii. l.

The choice of a representative was once *identical* with the choice of a chief. Our House of Commons had its roots in local gatherings like those in which uncivilized tribes select head warriors. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 496.

2. Expressing identity.

That a ton equals a ton is an *identical* proposition; that the weight of a ton of coals equals the weight of 20 cwt. of stones is an *equivalent* proposition.

G. H. Leves, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, 1st ser., II. ii. § 80.

Identical equation. See *equation*.—**Identical note**, in diplomacy, an official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments, each of which sends a copy to some power which they wish to influence or warn by a simultaneous expression of unanimous opinion.—**Identical operation**, an operation which leaves the operand unchanged.—**Identical proposition** (ML. *propositio idéntica*, a phrase originating with the Scotists in the 14th century), a proposition which is true by virtue of the definitions of the terms together with the rules of formal logic. Thus, "Everything that is at once tall and either a man or a woman is either a tall man or a tall woman," is an *identical* proposition.

If those who blame my calling them trifling propositions had but read, and been at the pains to understand, what I had above writ in very plain English, they could not but have seen that by *identical propositions* I mean only such wherein the same term, importing the same idea, is affirmed of itself: which I take to be the proper signification of *identical propositions*; and concerning all such, I think I may continue safely to say that to propose them as instructive is no better than trifling. . . . But if men will call propositions *identical* wherein the same term is not affirmed of itself, whether they speak more properly than I others must judge.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. viii. § 3.

identically (i-den'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an *identical* manner; with actual or intrinsic sameness: often followed by the *same* or *alike* to express absolute sameness or likeness in every particular: as, two *identically* worded notes; their views are *identically* the same or alike.—**Identically true**, in older writings, said of that which is true as a fact by virtue of the identity in existence of the subject and predicate; now used in the sense of that which is true as an *identical* proposition or equation.

identicalness (i-den'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *identical*; sameness.

She has an high opinion of her sex, to think they can charm so long a man so well acquainted with their *identicalness*.
Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, IV. 201.

identifiable (i-den'ti-fi-ə-bl), *a.* [*< identify + -able.*] Capable of being identified.

identification (i-den'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. identification = Pg. identificação*: see *identify* and *-fication*.] 1. The act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being made or regarded as the same.

I am not ready to admit the *identification* of the Romish faith with Gospel faith.
Bp. Watson, *Charge*.

Resemblance itself may be fatal to *identification* when the law of being is change. J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 81.

2. The act or process of establishing the identity of something; the act or process of determining what a given thing is, or who a given person is; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, the determining of the species to which a given specimen belongs; also, the determination thus made.

identify (i-den'ti-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *identified*, ppr. *identifying*. [= *F. identifier = Sp. Pg. identificar* = It. *identificare*, *identify*, *< ML. identicus, the same, + L. -ficare, < facere, make: see identic and -fy.*] 1. To make to be the same; unite or combine in such a man-

ner as to make one; treat as having the same use; consider as the same in effect; represent as the same.

Let us *identify*, let us incorporate ourselves with the people.
Burke, *Economical Reform*.

To *identify* theology with the doctrine of the supernatural is, as I have pointed out, to narrow the meaning of the word unnaturally. J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 60.

2. To determine or establish the identity of; ascertain that something met with is identical with something otherwise known; ascertain what a given thing or who a given person is; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, to determine to what species a given specimen belongs: as, the child was *identified* by its clothing; the owner *identified* his goods.

Ultima Thule, the furthest of the Britannic Isles, has been *identified* with all sorts of localities.
C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 67.

3. To mark or characterize in such a way as to show what the thing marked is; serve as a means of identification for.

There is here not merely mental arrest but actual conflict; the voice perceived *identifies* Jacob, at the same time the hands *identify* Esau.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 62.

To identify one's self with. (a) To regard one's self as being the essence or chief factor of.

As a statesman, he *identified himself* with the state.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 25.

(b) To make one's self a part of (an organization, movement, cause, etc.); be conspicuously active in the promotion of: as, he early *identified himself* with the abolition movement.

II. intrans. To become the same; coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. [Rare.]

An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us, will *identify* with an interest more enlarged than public.
Burke, *Rev. in France*.

identism (i-den'tizm), *n.* [*< ident(ic) + -ism.*] The system or doctrine of identity; a name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling. See *identity*.

identity (i-den'ti-ti), *n.* [= *F. identité = Sp. identidad = Pg. identidade = It. identità = D. identiteit = G. identität = Dan. Sw. identitet, < ML. identitia(-t)s, sameness, < identicus, the same, < L. identi-* (in *identidem*, repeatedly), *< idem, the same: see identic and idem.*] The state of being the same; absolute sameness; that relation which anything bears to itself; loosely, essential or practical sameness. Properly, *identity* belongs only to the individual, thing, being, event, etc.

In no form of government is there an absolute *identity* of interest between the people and their rulers.
Macaulay, *Mill on Government*.

Absolute identity. See *absolute*.—**Generic identity.** See *generic*.—**Personal identity.** See *personal*.—**Principle of identity**, in logic, the general formula $A = A$.—**Syn.** See *sameness*.

ideogram (i'dē-ō-gram), *n.* [*< Gr. idéa, idea, + γράμμα, a writing.*] Same as *ideograph*. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 8.

ideograph (i'dē-ō-graf), *n.* [*< Gr. idéa, an idea, + γράφειν, write.*] A character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name.

ideographic (i'dē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F. idéographique = Sp. ideográfico*: as *ideograph + -ic.*] Representing ideas directly, and not through the medium of their names; applied specifically to that mode of writing which, by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphics, suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name. All written signs are believed to have been ideographic in their origin, as are the Chinese characters, and the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians for the most part.

The picture-writing of the Mexicans was found to have given birth to a . . . family of *ideographic* forms.
H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 19.

A few years ago a religious work was printed at Vienna in the Milkak language, in which no less than 5701 *ideographic* symbols are employed.
Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 21.

ideographical (i'dē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< ideographic + -al.*] Same as *ideographic*.

ideographically (i'dē-ō-graf'ik-i), *adv.* In an ideographic manner: as, a sentence expressed *ideographically*.

ideographs (i'dē-ō-graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ideographic*: see *-ics.*] A method of writing in ideographic characters. See *ideographic*.

ideography (i'dē-ō-graf'ik), *n.* [= *F. idéographie = Pg. ideografía, < Gr. idéa, an idea, + γράφειν, write.*] The direct representation of ideas by graphic signs. See *ideographic*.

ideologic (i'dē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [Also *ideologic*; = *F. idéologique = Sp. ideológico = It. ideologico*; as *ideology + -ic.*] Same as *ideological*.

ideological (i'dē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*< ideologic + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to ideology.

I would willingly have . . . persevered to the end in the same abstinence which I have hitherto observed from ideological discussions.
J. S. Mill, *Logic*, IV. i. § 4.

2. Relating to or depending on the idea or signification. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 188.

ideologist (i'dē-ō-lōj'ist), *n.* [= *F. idéologue*; as *ideology + -ist.*] 1. One who is occupied with ideas or ideals that have no real significance or value; one who indulges in theories or speculations, or fabricates ideal schemes.

As to the cultivated and intelligent liberals of 1789, he consigns them with a word to the place where they belong; they are *ideologists*: in other words, their pretended knowledge is mere drawing-room prejudice and the imagination of the closet.
New Princeton Rev., III. 294.

2. One who advocates the doctrines of ideology.

The society of *ideologists* at Auteuil.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 497.

ideologue (i'dē-ō-lōj), *n.* [Also, less correctly, *idealogue*; *< F. idéologue = Sp. ideólogo = Pg. ideologo, < Gr. idéa, idea, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] Same as *ideologist*.

Some domestic *ideologue*, who sits
And coldly chooses empire, where as well
He might republic.
Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, viii.

ideology (i'dē-ō-lōj'ij), *n.* [Also, less correctly, *idealogy*; *< F. idéologie = Sp. ideología = Pg. It. ideologia, < Gr. idéa, idea, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of ideas or of mind; a name applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillac to the history and evolution of human ideas, considered as so many successive forms or modes of certain original or transformed sensations; that system of mental philosophy which derives knowledge exclusively from sensation.

Our neighbours . . . have made choice of the term *ideology* . . . to express that department of knowledge which had been called the science of the human mind.
D. Stewart, *Philosophical Essays*, iii.

ideomotion (i'dē-ō-mō'shon), *n.* [*< idea + motion.*] In *physiol.*, motion induced by the force of a dominant idea, and neither voluntary nor purely reflex.

ideomotor (i'dē-ō-mō'tor), *a.* [*< L. idea, idea, + motor, mover.*] In *physiol.*, a term applied by Dr. Carpenter to muscular movements resulting from complete engrossment by an idea. These he regarded as automatic, although originating in the cerebrum.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "consensual" and of *ideo-motor* action.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 548.

ideopraxist (i'dē-ō-prak'sist), *n.* [*< Gr. idéa, idea, + πράξις, doing (see praxis), + -ist.*] One who is impelled to act by the force of an idea; one who devotes his energies to the carrying out of an idea. [Rare.]

He himself, says the Professor, was among the completest Ideologists, at least *Ideopraxists*: in the Idea . . . he lived, moved, and fought. Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, p. 123.

His [Napoleon's] hatred of ideologues is well known, but the novel was that species of *ideologic* composition that came least into collision with the principles of Imperialism.
Chambers's *Encyc.*

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ides (idz), *n. pl.* [In ME. *idus*, also in sing. *ide*; *F. ides = Sp. idus = Pg. idus, idos = It. idi = G. idus, etc., = Gr. idéa, < L. idūs, often eidus, pl. of unused sing. *idūs (idu-), the ides.*] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones—that is, the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October. The seven days after the nones in each month are identified by their ordinal numbers before the ides (the ides themselves included), as the eighth, seventh, sixth, etc., day before the ides.

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March.
Shak., *J. C.*, I. 2.

id est (id est). [L.: *id*, neut. of *is*, he, that, = Goth. *is*, he (see *he* and *hit*, now *it*); *est* = E. *is*.] That is; that is to say: usually written with the abbreviation *i. e.*

idia (id'i-ij), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), *< Gr. ιδίος, peculiar: see idiom.*] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidae*. They are of medium size and blackish-gray color, sometimes reddish-yellow on the abdomen. The eyes are naked; the antennae are appressed, with the third joint half as long again as the second; the bristle is comb-like; the legs are slim and slightly hairy; the middle tibiae are naked on the inner side; the wings have no marginal thorn; and the abdomen is of a flattened, round-oval figure. The species abound in tropical countries: one is European and another North American.

Idiopathical (id'i-*ō*-path'i-kal), *a.* Same as **Idiopathic**.

idiosyncrasy (id'ē-ō-sin'krā-si), *n.*; pl. *idiosyncrasies* (-siz). [= F. *idiosyncrasie* = Sp. It. *idiosincrasia* = Pg. *idiosyncrasia*. < Gr. *idiosyncrasia*, also *idiosyncrasia*, a peculiar temperament or habit of body, < *idios*, one's own, peculiar, + *synkrasis*, a mixture, tempering, < *synkrapniva*, mix with, < *sin*, with, + *krainiva*, mix. > *krāsis*, a mixing: see *crasis*.] A peculiarity of mental or physical constitution or temperament; characteristic susceptibility or antipathy inherent in an individual; special mental disposition or tendency.

I have no antipathy, or rather *idio-syncrasy*, in diet, humour, air, anything. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, li. 1.

That I am fond of indulging, beyond a hope of sympathy, in such retrospection, may be the symptom of some sickly *idiosyncrasy*. *Lamb, New Year's Eve*.

Idiosyncrasies are, however, frequent; thus we find one person has an exceptional memory for sounds, another for colours, another for forms. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 61.

idiosyncratic (id'i-ō-sin-kra-t'ik), *a.* [*< idiosyncrasy (-crat-) + -ic.*] Relating or pertaining to idiosyncrasy; of or arising from individual disposition or susceptibility: as, *idiosyncratic* sympathy.

Only by comparison are we able to generalize, and to discover what is *idiosyncratic* in these manifestations. *J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, L. 374.

Both sensory and non-sensory hallucinations . . . are *idiosyncratic* and unshared. *E. Gurney, Mind*, X. 162.

idiot (id'i-ōt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ideot*; *< ME. idiot, ydiot = D. idioot = G. Dan. Sw. idiot, < OF. idiot, F. idiot = Sp. Pg. It. idiota*, an idiot, *< L. idiota*, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person, *< Gr. ἰδιώτης*, a private person, a common man, one who has no professional knowledge, an ignorant, ill-informed man, *< ἰδιόθεα*, make one's own, *< ἰδιος*, one's own, peculiar: see *idiom*.] **I. n.** 1. A private person.

St. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all laics, and all *idiots* or private persons. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. An unlearned, ignorant, or simple person. *Estward and westward I awayed after faste, And gede forth as an ydiote in contre to aspye After Piers the Plowman.*

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 170. Christ was received of *idiots*, of the vulgar people, and of the simpler sort. *Blount*.

3. A fool or dupe; one who is fooled. *Wenest thou make an ydiot of our dame? Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 311.

4. A professional fool; a jester; a clown. *The idiot likes with babies for to plae; . . . A motley coate, a cockescombe, or a bell, Hee better likes then Jewelles that excell.* *G. Whitney, Emblems* (1586), p. 31. The head of an *ideot* dressed in a cap and bells, and gaping in a most immoderate manner. *Spectator*, No. 47.

5. A human being destitute of the ordinary mental powers; one who is born without understanding or discernment, or who has utterly lost it by disease, so as to have no lucid intervals; one who, by deficiency of the intellectual faculties, is unfit for the social condition, or for taking care of himself in danger. *Genetous idiots* are rarely physically well made. They appear to have received, in many instances, with the heritage of a defective brain, an enfeebled, dwarfed, often crippled body. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 92.

6. In *old Eng. law*, one who has been without understanding or reasoning powers from his birth, as distinguished from a *lunatic*. "At the present day *idiotcy* is considered as a species of insanity or lunacy." (*Rapalje and Lawrence*.) An *idiot*, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity. *Blackstone, Com.*, I. viii.

II. a. Afflicted with or indicating *idiotcy*; *idiotic*. The tale of Betty Foy, The *idiot* mother of an *idiot* boy. *Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. Ye mar a comely face with *idiot* tears. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

Idiot stitch, a name given to tricôt stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework*.

idiot (id'i-ōt), *v. t.* [*< idiot, n.*] To make or render *idiotic*. And being much befool'd and *idiotized* By the rough amity of the other, sank As into sleep again. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

idiotcy (id'i-ōt-si), *n.* [*< idiot + -cy*; prop. *idiotcy*, *q. v.*, the *t* being involved in the *c*.] Same as *idiotcy*. [Rare.]

A state of mind which cannot comprehend the meaning of an enactment or a penalty—as infancy, *idiotcy*, insanity, ignorance of the dialect spoken—excuses the individual from punishment. *A. Bain, Emotions and Will*, p. 521.

Idiothalamæ (id'i-ō-tha-lā-mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < idiothalamus* (see *idiothalamus*) + *-æ*.] A division of lichens including the *Umbelicariæ*, *Opegraphæ*, etc., now placed in several tribes. Also written *Idiothalamæ*, *Idiothalamia*, and *Idiothalamii*.

idiothalamus (id'i-ō-thal'ā-mus), *a.* [*< NL. idiothalamus, < Gr. ἰδιος*, one's own, + *θάλαμος*, a room: see *thalamus*.] In *bot.*, having certain parts of a different color and texture from the thallus: applied to lichens.

idiotic (id-i-ōt'ik), *a.* [= *F. idiotique = Sp. idiótico = Pg. It. idiótico*, *idiotic*, *< LL. idioticus*, uneducated, ignorant, *< Gr. ἰδιωτικός*, private, unprofessional, unskilful, rude, *< ἰδιώτης*, a private person: see *idiot* and *-ic*.] 1. Uncultured; plain; simple. See extract under *idiotic*.—2. Pertaining to or resembling an idiot; afflicted with *idiotcy*; having the quality of *idiotcy*; very foolish; stupid.

The stupid succession [of Epicureans] persisted in maintaining that the Sun, Moon, and Stars were no bigger than they appear to the eye, and other such *idiotic* stuff against mathematical demonstration. *Bentley, Free-Thinking*, § 49.

idiotica, *n.* Plural of *idioticon*.

idiotical (id-i-ōt'ik-al), *a.* [*< idiotic + -al*.] 1. Same as *idiotic*, 1.

Truth is content, when it comes into the world, to wear our mantles, to learn our language; it speaks to the most *idiotic* sort of men in the most *idiotic* way. The reason of this plain and *idiotic* style of Scripture it may be worth our farther taking notice of. *J. Smith, Select Discourses*, VI. On Prophecy.

2. Same as *idiotic*, 2.

idiotically (id-i-ōt'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an *idiotic* manner; very foolishly.

You are *idiotically* shouting yourself black in the face. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 106.

idioticalness (id-i-ōt'ik-al-nes), *n.* The state of being an idiot. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

idioticon (id-i-ōt'ik-on), *n.*; *pl. idiotica (-kā)*. [*NL. < Gr. ἰδιωτικόν*, neut. of *ἰδιωτικός*, private, taken in the sense of *ἰδιός*, peculiar to oneself: see *idiotic* and *idiom*.] A vocabulary or word-book of a particular dialect; a dictionary of words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. [Rare.]

idiotish (id'i-ōt-ish), *a.* [= *Dan. Sw. idiotisk*; as *idiot + -ish*.] *Idiotic*.

And euery man thought his own wysdome best, which God hath proved stark folyshnesse all, and moost *ydioticke* dottage. *Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches*, l.

idiotism (id'i-ōt-izm), *n.* [Formerly also *ideotism*; = *D. G. idiotismus = Dan. idiotisme = Sw. idiotism = F. idiotisme = Sp. Pg. It. idiotismo*, *< L. idiotismus*, *< Gr. ἰδιωτισμός*, the way or fashion of a common person, a homely or vulgar phrase, *< ἰδιώτης*, put into common language, *< ἰδιός*, a private person, a common person: see *idiot* and *-ism*.] 1. An idiom; a peculiarity of phrase; a current deviation or departure from the strict syntactical rules or usages of a language.

Scholars . . . sometimes . . . give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented or translated out of other languages. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 105.

When they [the apostles] came therefore to talk of the great doctrines of the cross, to preach up the astonishing truths of the Gospel; they brought to be sure their old *idiotisms* and plainness of speech along with them. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II. ix.

The expression "in or with respect" is an *idiotism*. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p. 85.

2. A personal peculiarity of expression. [Rare.] *Idiotism*, or the use which is confined to an individual. *H. N. Day, Art of Discourse*, § 287.

3. *Idiotcy*; the state of being an idiot. [Rare.] To say that this matter [the earth] was the cause of itself, this, of all other, were the greatest *idiotism*. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, Pref., p. 49.

If in reality his philosophy be foreign to the matter professed, . . . it must be somewhat worse than mere ignorance or *idiotism*. *Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author*, III. § 1.

The soul sinks into a kind of sleepy *idiotism*, and is diverted by toys and baubles. *Goldsmith, Taste*.

idiotize (id'i-ōt-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *idiotized*, *ppr. idiotizing*. [*< idiot + -ize*. Cf. *Gr. ἰδιωρίζω*, put into common language: see *idiotism*.] To become stupid. [Rare.]

idiotry (id'i-ōt-ri), *n.* [*< idiot + -ry*.] *Idiotcy*. [Rare.]

I still keep up my correspondence with him, notwithstanding his *idiotry*; for it is my principle to be constant in my friendships. *Warburton, Note in Pope's Works* (ed. 1751), V. 22.

Idiotypa (id-i-ōt'i-pā), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. ἰδιος*, peculiar, + *τύπος*, type.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the subfamily *Diapriinae*, having the fore wings with a basal vein. Only European species are known. *Förster*, 1856.—2. A genus of ortalid flies, containing one Cuban species. *Loew*, 1873.

idiotype (id'i-ōt-ip), *n.* [*< Gr. ἰδιος*, peculiar, + *τύπος*, type.] An object or a substance typical of a class; one of a series exhibiting like peculiarities. "A term applied by Guthrie (*Chem. Soc. Jour.*, xiii. 35) to bodies derived by replacement from the

same substance, including the typical substance itself; ammonia, for example, is *idiotypic* with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, and these are *idiotypic* one with the other. The same term was applied by Wackenroder (*J. pr. Chem.*, xxiv. 18) to certain non-crystalline organic bodies which, according to his observations, exhibit certain similarities of structure." (*Watt*.)

idiotypic (id'i-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [*< idiotype + -ic*.] Of or related to a particular class or type. See *idiotype*.

idle (i'dl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. idel, < AS. idel*, empty, useless, vain, = *OS. idal, idil = OFries. idel = D. ijdel*, vain, frivolous, trifling, = *MLG. LG. idel*, empty, mere, = *OHG. ital*, empty, useless, mere, *MHG. itel*, *G. eitell*, vain, conceited, trifling, = *Sw. idel*, sheer, pure, downright, = *Dan. idel*, sheer, mere, perhaps orig. 'clear,' = *Gr. ἰδαρός*, clear, pure (of springs), of common root with *Gr. αἰθήρ*, the upper, purer air (see *ether*), *αἰθρῖος*, burn, *Skt. √ indh*, kindle, *AS. ād*, a fire, a funeral pile, *ast*, *E. oast*, a kiln: see *oast*.] **I. a.** 1. Empty; vacant; not occupied: as, *idle* hours.

Huo thet wyle thanne by yherd; ne come nagt benore god mid zuorde adrage and mid blodid honden ne ydel honden. *Ayenbytte of Inuett* (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Repent at *idle* times as thou may'st. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 2.

Dozing out all his *idle* noons, And ev'ry night at play. *Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare*.

2. Not engaged in any occupation or employment; unemployed; inactive; doing nothing.

The bee has three kyndis [characteristics]. One es that scho es neuer ydill. *Hampole, Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? *Mat. xx. 6.*

The Queen sat *idle* by her loom. *D. G. Rossetti, Staff and Scrip*.

3. In a state of disuse; remaining unused.

Of antres vast, and deserts *idle*, Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven, It was my hint to speak. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 5.

The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung. *Milton, Nativity*, l. 55.

4. Useless; ineffectual; vain; bootless; unavailing; futile: as, *idle* rage.

They pass by me as the *idle* wind, Which I respect not. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

Apologies are *idle* things; I will not trouble you with them. *Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const.*, I. 400.

Yet life I hold but *idle* breath, When love or honour's weighed with death. *Scott, L. of the I.*, iv. 17.

5. Of no importance; trivial; irrelevant; flip-pant; pointless; unprofitable: as, an *idle* story.

He did not smile, and say to himself that this was an *idle* whim. *O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy*, vi.

Honour and shame, truth, lies, and weal and woe, Seemed *idle* words, whose meaning none might know. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, II. 302.

6. Acting idly or unconcernedly; careless; indifferent.

They are coming to the play; I must be *idle*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 2.

7. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor; lazy: as, an *idle* fellow.

Gladde was Gaheret hem to be-holden, and so was his companie, that a-gein didnen so well that noon was fouden coward ne ydell. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 285.

Will he be *idle* who has much t' enjoy? Me therefore studious of laborious ease, Not slothful. *Cowper, Task*, III. 360.

8. Wandering in mind; light-headed: an occasional use in old plays. *Halliwell*.

Kath. Why do you talk so? Would you were fast asleep! Frank. No, no, I'm not *idle*. *Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton*, iv. 2.

Idle worms, worms which were believed or humorously said to breed in the fingers of an idle person.

Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the *idle worms* in thy fingers' ends. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, III. 1.

Shakspeare refers to this belief in the following passage: Her waggoner, a small gray-coated gnat, Not half so big as a round little worm Prick'd from the lazy finger of a maid. *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 4.

To run *idle*, to run loose, without transmitting power or producing effect: said of parts of machinery, as a loose pulley, which serves only to preserve a strain on the driving-belt.—*Syn.* 6 and 7. *Inactive*, *Inert*, *Idle*, *Lazy*, *Indolent*, *Slothful*, *Sluggish*. The first three of these words are not necessarily unfavorable in meaning; the next four are always so. Circumstances may make a man *inactive*; he may be *idle* for lack of work, or may rest from toil by taking an *idle* hour; disease may leave him quite *inert*; but it is blameworthy to be *lazy*, etc. *Fabius* showed a masterly *inactivity* in opposition to Hannibal, but one may be *inactive* when he ought to be at work. All the words often apply to character or temperament, and the last four always do so. To be *inert* is to be like dead matter, destitute of motion or activity. To be *idle* is

to be unemployed, whether through necessity, need of rest, passing fancy, or permanent disposition. To be *lazy* is to have a strong repugnance to physical exertion, and especially to continued application. *Slothful* and *sluggish* express slowness of movement and a corresponding temperament or disposition. See *listless*.

II. † *n.* 1. Idleness; indolence.

His brains rich Talent buries not in *Idle*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.

2. An indolent person.

Young Boies and Girls Salvages, or any other, bee they neuer such *idles*, may turne, carle, or returne a fish, without either shame or any great paine.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 189.

In *idlet*, in vain.

Eterne God, that thurgh thy purveiaunce
Ledest the world by certein governaunce,
In *ydle*, as men seyn, ye nothyng make.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 139.

Goddiss name in *ydil* take thou not.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

To be sick of the *idlest*, to be lazy. *Nares*.
Hodie nullam lineam duxi: I have beene sick of the *idles* to-day.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 558.

idle (i'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idled*, ppr. *idling*. [*< ME. idlen, < AS. idliān, become useless (in comp. ā-idliān, make useless or vain), < idel, idle: see idle, a.*] I. *intrans.* To spend or waste time in inaction or without employment.

The gossamers
That *idle* in the wanton summer air.
Shak., R. and J., II. 6.

My battle-harness *idles* on the wall.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

II. *trans.* To spend in idleness; waste: generally followed by *away*: as, to *idle away* time.
If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling it away*?
Chesterfield.

idle-brained (i'dl-brānd), *a.* Foolish; wandering.

Is the man *idle-brain'd* for want of rest?
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

idlefull (i'dl-fūl), *a.* [*< idle + -ful.*] Marked by or due to idleness; indolent; listless.

Keepes her in *idlefull* delitiousnesse.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

idlehead, *n.* [*ME. idelhed (= D. ijdelheid = MLG. idelheit = MHG. itelheit, G. itelkeit); < idle + -head. Cf. idleness. Chaucer.*]

idle-headed (i'dl-hed'ed), *a.* [*< idle + head + -ed*]; in part a perversion of *addle-headed*, *q. v.* 1. Confused; foolish.

The superstitious *idle-headed* eide
Rocell'd, and did deliver to our age,
This tale of Herne the hunter for a truth.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

2. Delirious; distracted.

He could not sleep, and for want of sleep became *idle-headed*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

idlehood (i'dl-hūd), *n.* [*< idle + hood. Cf. idleness.*] The state of being idle; a habit of idling; idleness.

Thy craven fear my truth accused,
Thine *idlehood* my trust abused.
Scott, Monastery, xli.

idley (i'dl-li), *adv.* An obsolete form of *idly*.

idleman (i'dl-man), *n.*; pl. *idlemen* (-men). A gentleman. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

idle-moss (i'dl-mōs), *n.* Same as *beard-moss*.
idleness (i'dl-nēs), *n.* [*< ME. idelnesse, < AS. idelnes (= OS. idilnissa = OFries. idelnisse = OHG. italnissa), < idel, idle: see idle and -ness.*] The condition of being idle, in any sense of that word: inactivity; slothfulness; uselessness; unprofitableness; worthlessness; foolishness.

Finding by experience that many times *idleness* is lesse harmefull then vnprofitable occupation.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 258.

Either to have it sterill with *idleness*, or manured with industry.
Shak., Othello, I. 3.

= *Syn.* See *idle*.

idle-pated (i'dl-pā'ted), *a.* [*< idle + pate + -ed*]; in part a perversion of *addle-pated*, *q. v.* 1. Idle-headed; foolish; stupid.

Let him be found never so *idle-pated*, he is still a grave drunkard.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Sexton.

idler (i'dl'ēr), *n.* [*< idle, v., + -er*]. 1. One who idles; one who spends his time in inaction, or without occupation or employment; a lounging or lazy person; a sluggard.

An *idler* is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes as when it stands.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 681.

2. (*a*) *Naut.*, a member of a ship's crew who is not required to keep night-watch.

Having called up the *idlers*—namely carpenter, cook, and steward—we began washing down the decks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 8.

(*b*) On board a whaler, one who is not required to assist in the capture of whales.—3. In *mach.*, an idle-wheel.

idlesby (i'dlz-bi), *n.* [*< idle + -s + -by, as in rudesby.*] An idle or lazy person.

Those "nihil agentes," *idlesbys*, or "male agentes," ill spenders of their time.

Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 801.

idleship, *n.* [*ME. idelship; < idle + -ship.*] Idleness; sloth; laziness.

For of *idleship*
He [Loue] hateth all the fellowship.
Gower, Conf. Amant, iv.

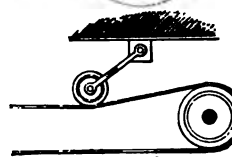
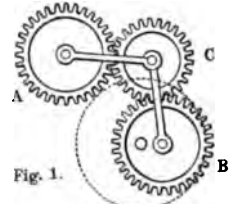
idless, idlesse (i'dles), *n.* [*Pseudo-archaic, < idle + -esse, in imitation of humblesse, noblesse, q. v.*] Idleness. [*Poetical and rare.*]

Now a days, so irksome *idless* alights
And cursed charms have witch'd each student's mind,
That death it is to any of them all,
If that their hands to penning you do call.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

idleton (i'dl-tōn), *n.* [*< idle + -ton, as in sim-pleton.*] A lazy person. [*Prov. Eng.*]

idle-wheel (i'dl-hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel (*C*, fig. 1) placed between two others (*A* and *B*) for the purpose of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction; a carrier-wheel.

If *A* and *B* were in contact, they would revolve in opposite directions; but in consequence of the intermediate axis of *C* they revolve in the same direction, and without any change of the velocity-ratio of the pair.
2. A wheel that performs a duty other than the transmission of power, as the preservation of a strain on a belt, etc. In fig. 2 the small wheel rests upon the belt to maintain its tension, and runs idly, transmitting no power to other parts of the machine.



idly (i'dli), *adv.* [*Formerly idley; < ME. idelliche, < AS. idellico (= MHG. itelliche = Dan. ideligen; cf. Sw. ideligen), < idel, idle: see idle and -ly*]. In an idle manner; lazily; sluggishly; carelessly; vainly; uselessly; unprofitably; foolishly.

Thus may ye see my busy wheel,
That goeth not *idley* aboute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111. (Halliwell.)

God would that (void of painfull labour) he
Should lye in Eden; but not *idley*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

But it would hurt you both extremely to have her marry herself *idly*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 468.

Idmonēidēs (id-mō'nē-ēs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. Ἰδμων, in legend, son of Apollo, an Argonaut and seer: cf. ἰδμων, knowing, skilful, < ἰδειν, see, εἰδέναι, know: see idea.*] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Idmonēidae*. Lamarck.

Species of *Tubulipora* and *Idmonēa* are common in the shallow waters north of Cape Cod.

Idmonēidae (id-mō'nē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Idmonēa + -idae.*] A family of cyclostomatous ectoparasitic polyzoans, typified by the genus *Idmonēa*. The zoarium is usually erect, and the branches are generally subcylindrical and free or anastomosing. Species occur in almost all seas. Also called *Idmonēadae* and *Idmonēidæ*.

idot. A Middle English past participle of *idol*.

idocrase (i'dō-krās), *n.* [*< Gr. εἶδος, form, shape, figure, + κρᾶσις, mixture: see crasis.*] The mineral vesuvianite.

idol (i'dol), *n.* [*< ME. idole = D. idool = G. Dan. Sw. idol, < OF. idole, also idele, idle, F. idole = Pr. idola = Sp. Pg. It. idolo, < L. idolum, idolon, an image, form, esp. an apparition, ghost, LL. ecel. an idol, < Gr. εἰδωλον, an image, a phantom, ecel. an idol, < εἰδέναι, know, middle εἰδέναι, be seen, appear: see wit, and cf. idea. Cf. idolon, idolum, idolon.*] 1. An image, effigy, figure, or likeness of anything. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Fie, lifeless picture, cold and senseless stone,
Well-painted *idol*, image dull and dead.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 212.

In many mortal forms I rashly sought
The shadow of that *idol* of my thought.
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2. An image or similitude of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity made, consecrated, or used as an object of worship.

Summe worshippeu Synulacres, and summe *Idoles*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

All the gods of the nations are *idols*. Pa. xcvi. 5.

Sullen Moloch, fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning *idol* all of blackest hue.
Milton, Nativity, l. 207.

Hence—3. A person on whom or a thing on which the affections are strongly set; any object of absorbing devotion other than God himself.

To the celestial, and my soul's *idol*, the most beautified Ophelia.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

The Prince wrote to his *idol* in the style of a worshipper; and Voltaire replied with exquisite grace and address.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

4. A phantom or figment of the brain; a false or misleading notion or conception; an erroneous persuasion; a fallacy. See *idolon*.

The *idols* of preconceived opinion. Coleridge.

Bacon divided the fallacies or misconceptions that beset mankind into four classes: (1) idols of the tribe (*idola tribus*), fallacies incident to humanity in general; (2) idols of the den (*idola specus*), misapprehensions traceable to the peculiar mental or bodily constitution of the individual; (3) idols of the market-place (*idola fori*), errors due to the influence of mere words or phrases; (4) idols of the theatre (*idola theatri*), errors due to the prevalence of imperfect philosophic systems or misleading methods of demonstration.

idol, *v. t.* [*< idol, n.*] To worship; make an idol of; idolize.

O happy people, where good Princes reign, . . .
Who *idol* not their pearly Scepters glory.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

idola, *n.* Plural of *idolon*.

idolant, *n.* [*< idol + -ant.*] An idolater.

A count-less hoast of craking *idolants*,
By Easy's Faith, is heer confounded all.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, III. 3.

idolaster, idolastret, *n.* and *a.* [*ME. idolaster, idolastre, < OF. idolastre, an erroneous form of idolatre: see idolater.*] 1. *n.* Obsolete forms of *idolater*.

He [Solomon] was a leechour and an *idolastre*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1064.

II. *a.* Idolatrous.

Her yv'ry neck and brest of Alabastre
Made Heathen men of her more *idolastre*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv. 358.

idolater (i-dol'a-tēr), *n.* [*< ME. idolatre, < OF. idolatre, F. idolâtre = Sp. idolátra = Pg. idolátra = It. idolatra, idolatro, < LL. (eccl.) idolo-latres, < Gr. εἰδωλόατρος, an idol-worshiper, < εἰδωλον, an idol, + λατρεύω, a workman for hire, a hired servant, λατρεία, work for hire, serve, worship (> λατρεία, service, worship: see latria), < λατρεῖν, pay, hire. Cf. idolaster.*] 1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of anything; one who worships as a deity that which is not God.

Thee shall thy brother man, the Lord from Heaven, . . .
Count the more base *idolater* of the two;
Crueller, as not passing thro' the fire
Bodies, but souls.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. An adorer; a devotee; a great admirer.

The lover too shuns business and alarms,
Tender *idolater* of absent charms.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 220.

The *idolater* of minute rules will not be offended, as at Aosta, with Doric triglyphs placed over Corinthian capitals.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 114.

idolatre (i-dol'a-tres), *n.* [*< idolater + -ess; cf. It. idolatrice.*] A female worshiper of idols.

That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,
Regul'd by fair *idolatre*es, fell
To idols foul.
Milton, P. L., l. 444.

idolatrical (i-dō-lat'ri-kal), *a.* [*< ML. idolatricus, < idolatria, idolatry: see idolatry.*] Idolatrous.

Themselves profess it to be idolatry to do so; which is a demonstration that their soul hath nothing in it that is *idolatrical*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415.

idolatrize (i-dol'a-triz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idolatrized*, ppr. *idolatrizing*. [*< idolatry + -ize. Cf. OF. idolatrier, F. idolâtrer = Pr. Sp. Pg. idolatrar = It. idolatrare, < ML. idololatrare, < Gr. εἰδωλόατρον, worship. Cf. εἰδωλόατρος, an idolater: see idolater.*] I. *intrans.* To worship idols; practise idolatry. [*Rare.*]

And as the Persians did *idolatrize*
Unto the sun.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 1.

II. *trans.* To adore or worship idolatrously; make an idol of; idolize. [*Rare.*]

Apollo easily perceived that Lipatus did manifestly *idolatrize* Tacitus.
Boccacini (trans.), p. 17. (Latham.)

idolatrous (i-dol'a-trus), *a.* [*< idolatry + -ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of idolatry; hence, practising or feeling superstitious adoration: as, *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

Baptised bells, beads, . . . altars, holy water, and the devyll and all of soche idoltrous beggery.

Bp. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 65 (1548).
Neither may the picture of our Saviour . . . be drawn to an idoltrous use.

Peucham, On Drawing.
2. Worshipping idols or false gods; hence, cherishing undue reverence or affection; inordinately or profanely devoted.

My idoltrous fancy
Must sanctify his relics. *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 1.
The Saxons were a sort of idoltrous pagans.

Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.
3. Used in or designed for idolatry; devoted to idols or idol-worship: as, an idoltrous image or temple.

And this idoltrous grove of images, this flasket of idols, which I will pull down.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, III. 1.

idoltrously (i-dol'a-trus-ly), *adv.* In an idolatrous manner; with undue reverence or affection.

idolatry (i-dol'a-tri), *n.*; pl. *idolatrics* (-triz). [*ME. idolatrie*, *< OF. idolatrie*, *F. idolâtrie* = *Pr. ydolatria* = *Sp. idolatria* = *Pg. It. idolatria*, *< ML. idolatria*, contr. of *LL. idololatria*, *< Gr. ειδωλόατρα*, idolatry, *< ειδωλόατρος*, an idolater: see *idolater*.] 1. The worship of idols or images; more generally, the paying of divine honors to any created object; the ascription of divine power to natural agencies. Idolatry exists in a variety of forms, as—(a) the worship of inanimate objects, as stones, trees, etc.; (b) animal-worship; (c) the worship of the higher powers of nature, the sun, moon, stars, fire, water, etc.; (d) hero-worship, or the worship of deceased ancestors.

His eye survey'd the dark idolatrics
Of alienated Judah. *Milton*, P. L., I. 456.

What some fools are made by art,
They were by nature, atheists, head and heart.
The gross idolatry blind heathens teach
Was too refin'd for them, beyond their reach.

Cowper, Hope, I. 499.

Scientifically defined, idolatry is a mode of thought under which all causation is attributed to entities.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 330.

2. Immoderate veneration or love for any person or thing; admiration bordering on adoration.

Let not my love be call'd idolatry,
Nor my beloved as an idol show.

Shak., Sonnets, cv.

I loved the man (Shakspeare), and do honour his memory on this side idolatry as much as any.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

And I, with wild Idolatry,
Begin (my prayers) to God, and end them all to Thee.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Thief.

idolet (i'dol-et), *n.* [*< idol + -et*.] A small idol. [Rare.]

idol-fire (i'dol-fir), *n.* A fire burned in honor of an idol, or on a pagan altar. [Rare.]

Regard gradation, lest the soul
Of discord race the rising wind;
A wind to puff your idol-fires,
And heap their ashes on the head.

Tennyson, Love Thou thy Land.

idolify (i-dol'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *idolified*, ppr. *idolifying*. [*< L. idolum*, an idol, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To make an idol of. [Rare.]

If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be idolified.
Southey, The Doctor, cxlv.

idolisation, idolise, etc. See *idolization, etc.*
idolish† (i'dol-ish), *a.* [*< idol + -ish*.] Idolatrous; heathenish.

When they have stufft their *Idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates, will they yet have any compassion upon you?

Milton, Church-Government, II, Con.

idolism† (i'dol-izm), *n.* [*< idol + -ism*.] 1. The worship of idols.

Much less permits he [the King] (through all his Land)
One rag, one relique, or one signe to stand
Of *Idolism*, or idle superstition.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Decay.

2. A false or misleading notion; fallacy. See *idol*, 4.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes?

Milton, P. R., iv. 234.

idolist† (i'dol-ist), *n.* [*< idol + -ist*.] A worshiper of images; an idolater.

I . . . to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and oped the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists.

Milton, S. A., I. 453.

idolization (i'dol-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< idolize + -ation*.] The act or habit of idolizing; immoderate veneration or admiration. Also spelled *idolisation*.

idolize (i'dol-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *idolized*, ppr. *idolizing*. [*< idol + -ize*.] 1. trans. 1. To worship as an idol; make an idol of.

Here it is not the Stile to claw and compliment with the King, or *idolize* him by Sacred Sovereign, and Most Excellent Majesty; but the Spaniard, when he petitions to his King, gives him no other Character but Sir.

Howell, Letters, I. III. 10.

Hence—2. To reverence immoderately; love or admire to adoration: as, to *idolize* a hero; to *idolize* children.

Not fearing either Man or God,
Gold he did *idolize*.

Prior, The Viceroy, iv.

II. intrans. To practise idol-worship. [Rare.]

To *idolize* after the manner of Egypt. *Fairbairn*.

Also spelled *idolise*.

idolizer (i'dol-i-zēr), *n.* One who idolizes; one who venerates or loves unduly: as, an *idolizer* of Shakspeare. Also spelled *idoliser*.

Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great charms for me.

Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, xlviii.

idoloclast (i-dol'ō-klast), *n.* [*< Gr. ειδωλον*, an image, idol, + *κλάστος*, a breaker, *< κλάν*, break. Cf. *iconoclast*.] A breaker of idols or images; an iconoclast. *Hare*. [Rare.]

idolographical (i-dol'ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. ειδωλον*, idol, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic-al*.] Treating of idols or idolatry. [Rare.]

I should have looked at some of the Lisbon idols with more satisfaction if I had been acquainted with their adventures, as recorded in this extraordinary idolographical work.

Southey, Letters (1826), III. 539.

idolon, idolum (i-dō'lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *idola* (-lī). [*NL.*, *< L. idolum*, *< Gr. ειδωλον*, an image, phantom: see *idol*.] 1. An image.—2. A false mental image or conception; a mistaken notion; a fallacy. See *idol*, 4.

It is a treatise on the wisdom needed for the management of the individual mind, so as that it may overcome the *idola* or common tendencies to error against which Bacon had warned mankind.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 757.

Those who read without acquiring distinct images of the things about which they read, by the help of their own senses, gather no real knowledge, but conceive mere phantoms and *idola*.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 5.

We avoid the "*idola specus*" by trusting Common Sense, but what is to guard us against the "*idola tribus*"?

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 137.

Also spelled *eidolon*.

idolothytic (i-dol'ō-thit'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ειδωλόθυτα*, meats sacrificed to idols, neut. pl. of *ειδωλόθυτος*, sacrificed to idols, *< ειδωλον*, idol, + *θυτός*, verbal adj. of *θύειν*, sacrifice.] Permitting the eating of meats sacrificed to idols. [Rare.]

Those who assert the lawfulness of eating meat offered to idols—whether they are Gnostics or not, these last I have called *idolothytic* Christians, because I cannot devise a better name, not because it is strictly defensible etymologically.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXV. 495.

idolous† (i'dol-us), *a.* [*< idol + -ous*.] Idol-like; heathenish.

When such an image or *idolous* prince is thus yoked or constituted by authority, he may in no wise speak, but out of that spirit y^e their confusers, confessours I shuld say, haue put him.

Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, II.

idol-shell (i'dol-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ampullaria*; a kind of apple-shell. See cut under *Ampullariidae*.

In the true ampullarias, which are peculiar to tropical America, and are called *idol-shells* by the Indians, the pipe is long and the operculum horny.

P. P. Carpenter, Mollusca.

idol-worship (i'dol-wēr'ship), *n.* The worship of idols or images.

Idomenean (i-dō-mē-nē-an), *a.* and *n.* [In form *< L. Idomeneus*, *Gr. Ἰδομενεύς*, a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the race of Idomeneans.

II. *n.* One of a race of sublunary beings, of which Dr. Reid, the metaphysician, pretends to quote an account from the philosopher Anepigraphus. Having no peripheral sense except sight, they conceive space to have but two dimensions. *Reid*, Human Mind, § 9, Geometry of Visibles.

idont†. A Middle English past participle of *do*.
idoneal† (i-dō-nē-al), *a.* [*< L. idoneus*, fit, + *-al*.] Idoneous.

Tho' they have Parts, with Fortune at their Will;
Fine paper too, *idoneal* Types for Jargon.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 403.

idoneous† (i-dō-nē-us), *a.* [= *F. idoine* = *Sp. idóneo* = *Pg. It. idoneo*, *< L. idoneus*, fit, proper.] Fit; suitable; convenient; adequate. [Rare.]

He expresses his conception and idea for the judicious collocation, *idoneous* and apt disposition, right casting and contrivement, of the several parts and rooms, according to their distinct offices and uses.

Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

Especially if, on the same sheet of paper, some other fit mineral water or *idoneous* liquor be likewise dropped.

Boyle, Works, IV. 806.

idorgan (id'ōr-gan), *n.* [*< Gr. ιδία*, idea, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] In *biol.*, an ideal or potential organism; a plastid, or any one of the *Protozoa* or *Protista*, as a moner or amoeba, as distinguished from any metazoic animal: implying evolutionary potentiality to develop into all higher forms of life, without the actuality of such a process.

In his [Haeckel's] subsequent monograph on calcareous Sponges, and in a final paper, he somewhat modifies these categories by substituting one category of extreme comprehensiveness, that of the *idorgan*, in place of the three separate orders of organs, antimeres, and metameres.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 842.

Idotea (i-dō'tē-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius, 1793), prop. *Idothea*, *< Gr. Εἰδοθία*, *Εἰδοθία*, a sea-goddess, daughter of Proteus.] The typical genus of

Idoteidae. *I. irrorata* is a marine species of wide distribution in the northern hemisphere, abundant in tide-pools along the North Atlantic coast. Also written *Idothea*, *Eidotea*, *Eidothea*.

Idoteidae (i-dō-tē-ā-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Idotea + -idae*.] A family of cursorial isopods, typified by the genus *Idotea*. These small and slender marine crustaceans have 4 antennae in the same horizontal line, the outer pair of which have a long many-jointed filament; the branchial operculum is well developed; several of the abdominal segments are united in a terminal plate or caudal shield; and the last pair of abdominal legs is modified into an annulate operculum. *Idotea*, *Chiridotea*, and *Areturus* are leading genera. Some of the species are known as *box-slaters*. Also *Arcturidae* and *Idoteoidae*.

idoteiform (i-dō-tē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Idotea + L. forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling the *Idoteidae*. Applied by Kirby to certain unidentified Brazilian larvae of flattened form, and with the last abdominal segment greatly enlarged, found under bark in Brazil; they probably belong to the coleopterous family *Histeridae*.

idrialin, idrialine (id'ri-a-lin), *n.* [*< idrial(ite) + -in*, *-ine*.] A fusible inflammable substance, containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained from idrialite.

idrialite (id'ri-a-lit), *n.* [*< Idria* (see *def.*) + *-lite*.] A massive opaque mineral with greasy luster and of greenish or brownish-black color, found in the quicksilver-mines of Idria in Carniola, Austria. It is a hydrocarbon, and from its inflammability and the admixture of mercury it is called *inflammabile cinnabar*.

idrosis (i-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *hidrosis*.

Idumean, Idumæan (i-dū-mē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Idumeus*, *< Gr. Ἰδουμαίος*, *< Ἰδουμαία*, *L. Idumaea*, *< Heb. Edóm*, Edom, lit. red.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Idumæa or Edom, an ancient territory and kingdom between Palestine and Egypt, extending from the Dead Sea southward to the gulf of Akabah.

Herod was the name of a family of Idumæan origin.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 754.

II. *n.* A member of the race inhabiting ancient Idumæa or Edom, represented in the Bible as descendants of Esau; an Edomite.

Iduna (i-dū'nā), *n.* [*NL.*] 1. A genus of old-world warblers, of the family *Sylviidae*, having as type *Sylvia caligata* of Europe and Asia: now merged in *Hypolais*. *Keyserling* and *Blasius*, 1840.—2. A genus of protozoans.—3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Ortaliidae*. *Loew*, 1873.

Idunæ (i-dū'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Iduna*.] A group of warblers taking name from the genus *Iduna*. *H. Seebohm*, 1881.

idust†, *n.* [*ME.*, *< L. idus*: see *ide2*, *ides*.] Same as *ides*.

The last *Idus* of March, after the year.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, I. 39.

Idyia (i-dī'yā), *n.* [*NL.* (also *Idya*), *< Gr. ιδία*, fem. of *ιδίος*, part. of *ιδέσθαι*, know, 2d perf. of **ιδέναι*, know, *ιδέν*, see: see *idea*.] 1. (*a*) A notable genus of comb-bearing jelly-fishes or ctenophorans, of the family *Beroidea*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

One of the most beautiful of all the jelly-fishes is the rose-colored *idyia*. It attains a length of three or four inches, and in form is not very unlike an elongated melon with one end cut square off.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 320.

2. A genus of crustaceans.

idyl (i'dil), *n.* [Also written *idyll*; = *D. G. idylle* = *Dan. idyl* = *Sw. idyll*, *< F. idylle* = *Sp. idilio* = *Pg. idyllio* = *It. idillio*, *< L. idyllium*, *edyllium*, *< Gr. εἰδύλλιον*, a short, highly wrought descriptive poem, mostly on pastoral subjects, *< εἶδος*, a form, shape, figure, image (see *idol*), + *dim. term. -ίλλιον*.] 1. Primarily, a poem descriptive of rural scenes and events; a pastoral or rural poem, like the *idyls* of Theocritus, Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," or Burns's



Idotea irrorata, natural size.

"Cottar's Saturday Night": applied also to longer poems of a descriptive and narrative character, as Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and to prose compositions of similar purport treated in a poetic style.

I heard her turn the page; she found a small Sweet Idyl, and once more, as low, she read.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

[Tennyson spells the word in both ways, as here given.]
2. An episode, or a series of events or circumstances of pastoral or rural simplicity, fit for an idyl.—3. In music, a composition, usually instrumental, of a pastoral or sentimental character.

idyllic (i-dil'ik), *a.* [*< idyl + -ic.*] A writer of idyls; an idyllic poet or writer; one who depicts idyllic or pastoral subjects, as a painter.

The work of Mrs. Thaxter, Platt, and other recent idyllics, . . . is natural, sympathetic—in short, thoroughly American.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 47.

idyllic (i-dil'ik), *a.* [= *F. idyllique* (cf. *D. G. idyllisch* = *Dan. Sw. idyllisk*); as *idyl + -ic.*] 1. Of or belonging to descriptive or pastoral poetry; having the form or sentiment of an idyl.—2. In sympathy with what is rural or pastoral; suitable for an idyl; fit to be related or described in an idyl: as, an idyllic custom; an idyllic experience.

idyllical (i-dil'i-kal), *a.* [*< idyllic + -al.*] Same as idyllic.

idyllist, *n.* See *idyl*.

ie. A common English digraph, of various origin. (a) It occurs medially with the original power of long *i*, namely *ē*, in *bielā, fiela, wiela, yielā, believ, believe, bier, lief*, and some other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, where it takes the place of early modern English *ee*, Anglo-Saxon *e, y, ē, ē, ed, ē*. In *sieve* it represents an English and Anglo-Saxon short *i*. It also occurs medially with the sound *ē* in *brief, chief, grief, niece, piece, relief, relieve, retrieve, siege, mien*, and other words of French and other non-English origin, representing in most of these an early modern English *ee*, but an original French *ie*. (b) It occurs terminally with the present sound of long *i*, namely *i*, in *lie, tie, die, vie*, etc., obsolete spellings of *dry, rye*, etc., and other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, and also in *pie, vie*, etc., and other words of French and other non-English origin; also terminally, with the short sound of *i*, in *familie, amitie*, etc., and other obsolete spellings, where now *-y* is used (*family, amity*, etc.), the plurals (*families*, etc.), however, retaining the original *ie*. The digraph occurs also in other words of different origin.

-ie¹. See *-y¹*.

-ie². See *-y²*.

-ie³. See *-y³*.

i. e. An abbreviation of *id est*.

I. E. In *philol.*, an abbreviation of *Indo-European*.

ield¹, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *yield*.

-ier¹. [Also *-yer*; *< ME. -ier, -yer, -iere*, being the suffix *-er¹* preceded by *-i-*, formative of weak verbs in AS. *-ian*, ME. *-ien, -en*: see *-en¹*.] A suffix denoting the agent, the same as *-er¹* with an original verb-formative preceding. It appears in *brazier, grazier, hellier* = *hiller*, and, spelled *-yer*, in *hillyer*, another spelling of *hillier*, and *loyer*, an obsolete or dialectal variant of *lover*. In *boyer, lawyer, sayer*, the suffix *-yer* is slightly different. See *-yer*.

-ier² (*-ēr*). [*< F. -ier, ult. < L. -arius*: see *-er²* and *-er*.] Another form of the suffix *-er*, retaining the French spelling, and occurring in more recent words from the French, as in *brigadier, halberdier*, etc. See *-er*, *-er²*.

ier-oe (*ēr-ō*), *n.* [*Sc. < Gael. iar-ogha*, a great-grandchild, *< iar* = Ir. *iar*, after, + *ogha* = Ir. *ua*, a grandchild: see *o⁶* and *oe*.] A great-grandchild. [Scotch.]

Till his wee curle John's ier-oe,
When ebbing life nae mair shall flow,
The last sad mournful rites bestow.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

if (*if*), *conj.* [= *Sc. gif*, *< ME. if, ef, yef, gif, gef*, North. *gif, gef*, *< AS. gif* = OS. *ef, of* = OFries. *gef, ief, ef, of*, *if* = D. *of*, or, *if*, whether, but, = OHG. *ibu, oba, ube, upa, upi*, MHG. *obe, ob, op, G. ob, if*, whether, = Icel. *if, ef, if*, = Goth. *iba, ibai*, whether, perhaps; with negative, *niba, nibai*, if not, unless, in comp. *jabat* (*< jah*, and, also, + *ibai*, the contraction of *jah* with the radical *i* explaining the other Teut. forms with initial *o* or *u*), *if*; orig. the dat. or instr. case ('on the condition') of a noun represented by OHG. *iba*, condition, stipulation, doubt, = Icel. *if, ef, neut., ifi, efi, m.*, doubt, hesitation, > *ifa, efa*, *v.*, doubt, = Sw. *jäf*, an exception. challenge, > *jäfra*, make an exception against, challenge. The notion to which Horne Tooke gave currency, that *if*, AS. *gif*, was orig. the impv. of the verb *give* (AS. *gifan*, impv. *gif*), in the assumed sense of 'grant, suppose,' has no foundation in fact.] 1. In case that; granting, al-

lowing, or supposing that; on condition that: used in introducing a conditional sentence or clause: as, I will go if you do; if he is there, I shall see him. In logic that which the conditional proposition expresses is such knowledge that the additional knowledge of the fact expressed in the clause introduced by *if* would give us the knowledge of the fact expressed in the other clause. "If A happens, B happens," implies not only that whenever A happens B happens, in the actual circumstance, but that it would do so under a certain variation of circumstances from those which actually occur. Thus, "If I were to throw my inkstand on the floor, I should spoil the carpet," and "if the result of throwing the inkstand on the floor would be to spoil the carpet, I shall not throw it on the floor," may both be true at once, although in logical form the propositions appear to conflict.

"We mote," he seyde, "be hardy, and stalworthe, and wyse, Gef we wol habbe oure lyf, and holde oure franchise."
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 155.

If he had pes at euen, he had non at morow.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 40.

Wherfore I preye to alle the Rederes and Hereres of this Boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me.
Mundeville, Travels, p. 316.

Yefe any brother or sister falle in pouert, or in mischief, euery brother or sister shal payen an halpeny in ye wote to ye officers.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.
Mat. iv. 8.

[If was formerly often followed by *that*.

For certes, suche a maladie
As I now haue, and long haue hadde,
It might make a wise man madde
If that it shulde longe endure.
Gower, Conf. Amant, l. 1]

2. Whether: used in introducing an object clause.

The Duke is expected over immediately; I don't know if to stay, or why he comes.
Walpole, Letters, II. 116.

She'll not tell me if she love me.
Tennyson, Lillian.

He knows at last if Life or Death be best.
Lowell, Agassiz, vi. 2.

I know not if to pray
Still to be what I am, or yeld, and be
Like all the other men I see.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

3. Although; notwithstanding that: as, I am honest, if I am poor; he is strong, if he is little. *If*, like *and*, *but*, and other conjunctions, is sometimes used as a noun, with reference to sentences so beginning.

What, quod the protectour, thou seruest me I wene wiften & with andes, I tel the thei haue so done, & that I will make good on thy body traitour.
Sir T. More, Works (1577), p. 55.

Your if is the only peace-maker; much virtue in if.
Shak., As you Like It, v. 4.

Where the frail hair-breadth of an if
Is all that sunders life and death.
Lowell, To Happiness.

As if. See *as¹*. You look
As if you held a brow of much distraction:
Are you mov'd, my lord?
Shak., W. T., I. 2.

if anything. See *anything, adv.*
if-allt, conj. [ME. *if alle*; cf. *all-be, albeit, although*.] Even if; although.

If alle the knyghte were kene and thro,
Those owtlawes wanne the child hym fro.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, l. 102. (Halliwell.)

ife, *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) if, yew*, of Teut. origin, = AS. *iw* = D. *if*, etc.: see *yew*.] The yew. [Prov. Eng.]

ifecks¹ (i-feks'), *interj.* A corrupt form of *in faith*.
Ifecks, you are a pretty little damsel.
Sheridan, The Duenna, III. 7.

i-feret, adv. [ME., also *ifere, yfere*, etc.: see *in fere*, under *fer¹*.] Together: same as *in fere* (which see, under *fer¹*).

Than ferde thei alle forth i-fere sayn of here lues.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2817.

And save hire browes joynedden ifere,
Ther was no lakke in oght I kan espren.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 813.

i-ferous. See *-ferous*.

i-fett¹. A Middle English past participle of *fet¹*.

i-form. See *-form*.

ifrit (if-rit'), *n.* Same as *afrit*.

i-fy. See *-fy*.

i'gad (i-gad'), *interj.* Same as *egad*.

They refus'd it, I gad, the silly Rogues.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, II. 3.

If that be all, said I, e'en burn your Play;
I gad! we know all that as well as they.
Prior, Epilogue to Phædra.

Igrasil, *n.* See *Ygrasil*.

ighet, *n.* A Middle English variant of *eye¹*.

ight¹. A Middle English form of *ought*, obsolete preterit of *owe*.

igloo (ig'lō), *n.* [Eskimo.] 1. Among the Eskimos, a dome-shaped hut, usually built of

shaped blocks of hard snow, with a window made of a slab of ice. In some cases the entrance is protected by means of a smaller hut, called a *storm-igloo*.

An igloo is usually built of snow. The word, however, means house, and as their (Eskimos') houses consist of a single room, it also means room. Sometimes, at points that are regularly occupied during the winter months, igloos are built of stones, and moss piled up around and over them, so that when covered by the winter snows they make very comfortable dwellings.
W. H. Gilder, Schwatka's Search, p. 256.

Hence—2. The excavation which a seal makes in the snow over its breathing-hole.

ignaro¹ (ig-nā'rō), *n.* [It., = Sp. *Pg. ignaro*, ignorant, *< L. ignarus*, not knowing, ignorant, *< in-*, not, + *gnarus*, knowing, acquainted: see *ignote*, *ignore*.] An ignorant fellow; a block-head.

This was the auncient keeper of that place,
And foster father of the Gyaunt dead;
His name Ignaro did his nature right arad.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 81.

It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for Popery, which they understood not.
By Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxi.

Ignatian (ig-nā'shan), *a.* [*< L. Ignatius* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, one of the apostolic fathers, martyred at Rome under Trajan about A. D. 107.—**Ignatian epistles**, epistles under the name of St. Ignatius, existing in three different forms or recensions: the first, extant only in a Syriac version, contains but three epistles, to Polycarp, to the Ephesians, and to the Romans; the second, or shorter Greek form (found also in Latin, Armenian, Syriac, and Coptic translations), consists of the same three epistles in a fuller text, with addition of four others, to the Smyrniens, Magnesians, Philadelphians, and Trallians; the third, or longer Greek recension (also existing in Latin), presents in a still longer form all seven epistles already named, together with six others. The second form was known in the Eastern Church from early times, and continued in circulation side by side with the third form after the latter made its appearance. In the Western Church the third form was the only one known for many centuries. The strong assertions of these epistles in favor of episcopacy caused continental Protestants in the sixteenth century to regard them with suspicion, and in the first half of the seventeenth century a vehement controversy was kept up between Episcopals and Presbyterians, especially in England, as to their genuineness. The controversy was revived again in the present century, when the first or Syriac form of the epistles became known.

Ignatius' bean (ig-nā'shus bēn). See *St. Ignatius' beans*, under *bean¹*.

ignavus (ig-nā'vus), *n.* [NL., *< L. ignavus* (*< It. Pg. ignato*), inactive, lazy, *< in-*, not, + *gnavus, navus*, busy, diligent.] 1. The specific name of the eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of mammals. Klein.

igneo-aqueous (ig'nē-ō-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [*< L. igneus*, of fire, + *aqua*, water: see *aqueous*.] In *geol.*, formed by the joint action of fire and water: thus, ashes thrown from a volcano into water and there deposited in a stratified form might properly be said to be of igneo-aqueous origin.

igneous (ig'nē-us), *a.* [= *F. igné* = Sp. *igneo* = *Pg. It. igneo*, *< L. igneus*, of fire, fiery, burning, *< ignis*, fire, = Skt. *agni*, fire.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, having the nature of, or resembling fire: as, igneous particles; igneous appearances.—2. Produced through the agency of fire, or as the result of volcanic and eruptive forces: used in geology in contradistinction to *aqueous*. A rock has an igneous origin when it has been discharged from a volcano: it has an aqueous origin when deposited from water. All aqueous rocks are made up of the debris of igneous ones, with the exception of such as are the result of organic agencies—that is, such as have been formed through the agency of plants or animals. Some rocks, however, are at the same time of both aqueous and igneous origin, as when volcanic ashes are thrown into water, and deposited in a stratified form.—**Igneous fusion**. See *fusion*.

ignescen (ig-nēs'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. ignescen* (*-s*), ppr. of *ignescere*, take fire, kindle, burn, *< ignis*, fire: see *igneous*.] 1. *a.* Taking or giving out fire; emitting sparks of fire when struck, as with steel; scintillating: as, ignescen stones. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Anything that emits sparks; specifically, a stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron. [Rare.]

Many other stones, besides this class of ignescen, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.
Fourcroy (trans.).

ignes fatui. Plural of *ignis fatuus*.

ignicolist (ig-nik'ō-list), *n.* [*< L. ignis*, fire, + *colere*, worship, + *E. -ist*.] A worshiper of fire. [Rare.]

In whatever region of the Earth this infatuated race of Ignicolists took up their abode, the sacred fire immediately began to burn.
Maurice, Ruins of Babylon, II. 26.

ignify (ig'ni-fi), *v. t.* [*< L. ignis*, fire, + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make into fire.

ignify

The *ignited* part of matter was formed into the body of the sun. *Stukeley, Palaeographia Sacra*, p. 20.

ignigenous (ig-nij'e-nus), *a.* [*L. ignigenus*, fire-producing, < *ignis*, fire, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Engendered in or by fire. *Bailey*, 1731.

ignipotent (ig-nip'ō-tent), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. ignipotente* (cf. *It. ignipossente*), < *L. ignipoten(t)s*, an epithet of Vulcan, < *ignis*, fire, + *poten(t)s*, mighty: see *potent*.] Presiding over fire; having the force or effect of fire.

Vulcan is called the power *ignipotent*.

Pope, tr. of *Homer*.

It drives, *ignipotent*, through every vein,
Hangs on the heart, and burns around the brain.
Savage, On the Recovery of a Lady.

ignipuncture (ig-ni-punk'tūr), *n.* [*L. ignis*, fire, + *punctura*, puncture.] In *surg.*, puncture with a red-hot styliform cautery.

Each gland should be treated by *ignipuncture*.
Medical News, LIII, 216.

ignis fatuus (ig'nis fat'ū-us); *pl. ignes fatui* (ig'nēs fat'ū-i). [*NL.*, lit. 'fool's fire,' i. e. illusive fire, a term first used in the *ML.* or *NL.* period: *L. ignis*, fire; *fatuus*, foolish: see *igneous* and *fatuus*.] A meteoric light that sometimes appears in summer and autumn nights, and flits in the air a little above the surface of the earth, chiefly in marshy places, near stagnant waters, or in churchyards. It is generally supposed to be produced by the spontaneous combustion of small jets of gas (carbureted or phosphureted hydrogen) generated by the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter. It has been popularly known in England by such names as *will-o-the-wisp*, from its resemblance to a lighted wisp of straw, *Jack-o-lantern*, *corpse-candle*, *kit-of-the-candle-stick*, etc. Before the introduction of the general drainage of swamp-lands, the ignis fatuus was an ordinary phenomenon in the marshy districts of England. It is still regarded by the peasantry with superstitious awe, as of evil portent, or as the treacherous signal of evil spirits seeking to lure benighted travelers to destruction.

In a dark night, if an *ignis fatuus* do but precede us,
The glaring of its looser flames does so amuse our eyes
That we follow it into rivers and precipices.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 22.

A light which illuminates centuries must be more than
an *ignis fatuus*. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, III, § 2.

ignitability (ig-ni-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*ignitable*: see *-bility*.] See *ignitibility*.

ignitable (ig-ni'tā-bl), *a.* [*ignite* + *-able*.] See *ignitable*.

ignite (ig-nit'), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. ignited*, *ppr. igniting*. [*L. ignitus*, *pp.* of *ignire*, set on fire, make red-hot, < *ignis*, fire: see *igneous*.] *I. trans.* 1. To kindle or set on fire; cause to burn: as, to *ignite* a match.—2. To make incandescent; cause to glow or scintillate with heat: as, to *ignite* iron; in *chem.*, to heat intensely; roast.

A mode of forming nails, and the shafts of screws, by pinching or pressing *ignited* rods of iron between indented rollers.
Ure, Dict., III, 384.

II. intrans. To take fire; begin to burn.

A fusée fell upon the hot sand and *ignited*.
R. Richardson, Travels in Sahara.

igniter (ig-ni'tēr), *n.* [*ignite* + *-er*.] One who or that which ignites; specifically, a signal-holder having a piston in the end for igniting a blue-light by compression.

An internal machine is a device containing an explosive or highly combustible substance, and provided with a time exploder or *igniter*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 187.

ignitibility (ig-ni-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *ignitability*; < *ignitable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being ignitable: as, the *ignitibility* of timber.

ignitable (ig-ni'ti-bl), *a.* [Also *ignitable*; < *ignite* + *-ible*.] Capable of being ignited.

Now such bodies as strike fire have sulphureous or *ignitable* parts within them, and those strike best which abound most in them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II, 1.

ignition (ig-nish'on), *n.* [*F. ignition* = *Sp. ignición* = *Pg. ignição* = *It. ignizione*, < *L. as if *ignitio(n)-*, < *ignire*, set on fire: see *ignite*.] 1. The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire. *Bailey*.—2. Means of igniting; provision for firing. [Rare.]

This arm [the breech-loading percussion-gun] is one of the first in which cartridges containing their own *ignition* were used.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 101.

3. The state of being ignited; a burning.

Cardinal Wolsey . . . is represented in his fury to have condemned the volume to a public *ignition*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I, 284.

4. In *chem.*, the process of roasting or intensely heating a substance.

ignivomous (ig-niv'ō-mus), *a.* [= *F. ignivome* = *Sp. ignívomo* = *Pg. It. ignivomo*, < *LL. igni-*

comus, vomiting fire, < *L. ignis*, fire, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting fire.

Volcanos and *ignivomous* mountains . . . are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe.
Derham, Physico-Theology, III, 2.

ignobility (ig-nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *ME. ignobylite*, < *OF. ignobilite*, *F. ignobilité* = *Sp. ignobilidad* = *Pg. ignobilidade* = *It. ignobilità*, *ignobilità*, < *L. ignobilita(t)s*, want of fame, obscurity, low origin, < *ignobilis*, unknown to fame: see *ignoble*.] The quality of being ignoble, in any sense; low birth or condition; humble station; ignobleness; meanness.

His *ignobility* or unworthiness was torned in to sublimity and heighth. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Pope Sixtus the fifth, who was a very poor man's son, . . . would sport with his *ignobility*.

Bacon, Apophthegms.

Its [self-devotion's] object, whether described simply as the service of the suffering and ignoble, or as the service of God manifested in suffering and *ignobility*, is one which the philosophic Greek would scarcely have recognized as a form of the καλόν.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 250.

The sense of the *ignobility* of Egoism adds force to that recoil from it which this perception of the conflict with duty naturally causes.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 178.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl), *a.* [*F. ignoble* = *Sp. ignoble*, *innoble* = *Pg. ignobil* = *It. ignobile*, < *L. ignobilis*, unknown, unknown to fame, obscure, low-born, < *in-* priv. + **gnobilis*, *nobilis*, known, illustrious, noble: see *in-* and *noble*.] 1. Not noble; not illustrious; of low birth or station.

You must all confess

That I was not *ignoble* of descent.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV, 1.

2. Not honorable or worthy; mean in character or quality; of no consideration or value.

This Clermont is a mean and *ignoble* place, having no memorable thing therein.

Coryat, Crudities, I, 23.

Go! if your ancient but *ignoble* blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood.

Pope, Essay on Man, IV, 211.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And sold with all *ignoble* use.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

The *ignoble* noble, the unmanly man,
The beast below the beast in brutishness.

Browning, Ring and Book, I, 138.

3. In some technical uses, lacking distinction; of low grade; of little esteem. Specifically applied—(a) In *falconry*, to those short-winged hawks, as species of *Accipiter* or *Accipiter*, which chase or rake after the quarry: in distinction from the *noble* or long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry at a single swoop. See *hawk*. (b) In *ornith.*, also to those birds of prey, as buzzards, harriers, or eagles, which are not used in *falconry*.—*Syn.* 1. *Plebeian*, vulgar.—2. Dishonorable, degraded, contemptible, low-lived.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl), *v. t.* [*ignoble*, *a.*] To make ignoble or vile; degrade; disgrace; bring into disrepute.

Making a perambulation or pilgrimage about the northern seas, and *ignobling* manly shores and points of land by shipwreck. *Bacon*, Discourse in Praise of Queen Elizabeth.

ignobleness (ig-nō'bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble or humble; unworthiness; meanness.

The low stoopings and descents of the holy Jesus to the nature of a man, . . . to the *ignobleness* of a servant.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 67.

Among those which I hope to be able to explain when I have thought of them more are the laws which relate to nobleness and *ignobleness*; that *ignobleness* especially which we commonly call "vulgarity."

Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, III, 9.

ignobly (ig-nō'bli), *adv.* In an ignoble manner; unworthily; dishonorably; meanly; basely: as, *ignobly* born; the troops fled *ignobly*.

York, then, which had the regency in France,

They force the king *ignobly* to displace.

Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

ignominious (ig-nō-min'i-us), *a.* [= *F. ignominieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. ignominioso*, < *L. ignominiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, < *ignominia*, disgrace: see *ignominy*.] 1. Marked with ignominy; incurring or attended with disgrace; degrading; shameful; infamous: as, *ignominious* punishment; *ignominious* intrigues.

This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,

Upbraided me about the rose I wear; . . .

With other vile and *ignominious* terms.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., IV, 1.

Thus doth soft pleasure but abuse the mind,

And, making one to serve his thoughts descend,

Doth make the body weak, the judgement blinde,

An hateful life, an *ignominious* end.

Stirling, To Prince Henry, Son of James I.

The blundering weapon recoiled and gave the valiant
Kip an *ignominious* kick, which laid him prostrate with
uplifted heels in the bottom of the boat.

Trotter, Knickerbocker, p. 113.

ignorance

2. Deserving ignominy; despicable in character; contemptible.

One single . . . obscure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift*.
= *Syn.* Disgraceful, opprobrious, disreputable. See *ignominy*.

ignominiously (ig-nō-min'i-us-li), *adv.* In an ignominious manner; so as to impart or incur disgrace; degradingly; basely.

ignominy (ig'nō-min-i), *n.* [Formerly also contr. *ignomy*, *q. v.*; < *F. ignominie* = *Sp. Pg. It. ignominia*, < *L. ignominia*, disgrace, dishonor, ignominy, < *in-* priv. + **gnomen*, *nomen* (-in-), name, fame, renown: see *nomen*, *nominal*.] 1. Infliction of disgrace or dishonor; the state of being degraded or held in contempt; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat; yours with *ignominy* after conquest.

Addison.

What was before me—the magic vista of romance, or the bitter *ignominy* of a snub? *Scribner's Mag.*, IV, 662.

2. That which brings disgrace or shameful reproach; a cause or source of dishonor.

Death, which Sir Thomas Brown has called the very disgrace and *ignominy* of our nature.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

= *Syn.* 1. *Obloquy*, *Opprobrium*, *Infamy*, *Ignominy*. These words all started from the idea of one's being talked about shamefully, so that one's name or fame is in great dishonor. *Obloquy* still stays at that point; *opprobrium* has taken up somewhat of the general idea of being held in contempt, whether the contempt is expressed or not; *infamy* carries the evil repute to an extreme, abhorrence and loathing being now a part of the idea; *ignominy* expresses that peculiarly passive state of being in disgrace by which one is despised and neglected, or it may express the result of official treatment, judicial action, or personal conduct. *Ignominy* may be supposed to be the state most humbling and painful to the person concerned.

ignomious, *a.* A contraction of *ignominious*, like *ignomy* for *ignominy*.

As lately lifting up the leaves of worthy writers' works, . . . Wherein, as well as famous facts, *ignomious* placed are, Wherein the just reward of both is manifestly shown.

Peck, Sir Clyomon, Prolog.

ignomy, *n.* An obsolete contracted form of *ignominy*.

The one of which doth bring eternal fame,

The other *ignomie* and dastard shame.

Mir. for Mags, p. 765.

ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus). [*L.*, lit. we take no notice of (it), first pers. pl. pres. ind. of *ignorare*, be ignorant of, take no notice of, ignore: see *ignore*.] 1. In *law*, an indorsement, meaning 'we ignore it,' which a grand jury formerly made on a bill presented to it for inquiry, when there was not evidence to support the charges, by virtue of which indorsement all proceedings were stopped, and the accused person was discharged. It is now superseded in some States by the phrase "not a true bill," or "not found"; but the jury is still said to *ignore* the bill or the indictment. The indorsement "ignoramus" on a bill returned by a grand jury properly implied no more than that the jury deemed it inexpedient to pursue the matter; but it was often taken as an indication of ignorance or stupidity on the part of the jury, thus leading to the present familiar use as an English noun. Also used attributively.

And I have seen the best, yea, natural Italians, not onely stagger, but euen stick fast in the myre, and at last glue it ouer, or give their verdict with an *ignoramus*.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. 8.

Let *ignoramus* juries find no traitors:

And *ignoramus* poets scribble satires.

Dryden, Prolog. to the Duke of Guise.

2. *n.* An ignorant person; especially, one who lacks necessary knowledge; an ignorant pretender to knowledge.

O *Ignoramus* in the Law! Can you bring an Action of Theft for Trover or Conversion, or for one that having borrow'd a Thing forswears it, that puts a Trick upon one, by some such Artifice?

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I, 274.

If ever you find an *ignoramus* in place and power, . . . I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dowe as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing!

South, Sermons, II, 335.

ignorance (ig'nō-rans), *n.* [*ME. ignorance*, < *OF. ignorance*, *F. ignorance* = *Pr. ignoranța*, *ignoransa* = *Sp. Pg. ignorancia* = *It. ignoranza*, < *L. ignorantia*, want of knowledge or information, < *ignorant* (-t)s, not knowing: see *ignorant*.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; the condition of not being cognizant, informed, or aware.

And how much are we bound to God, that he hath delivered us from these gross *ignorances*!

Latimer, Misc. Selections.

O, answer me;

Let me not burst in *ignorance*!

Shak., Hamlet, I, 4.

Preach, my dear sir, a crusade against *ignorance*; establish and improve the law for educating the common people. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 45.

Acquired knowledge asserts itself, and will not let us see as we saw in the day of our *ignorance*. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, II. 400.

Ignorance (more properly, *ignoration*) of the elench. See *ignoration*.

Ignorancy, *n.* Same as *ignorance*.

So sore have our false prophets brought y^e people out of their wittice, & have wrapped them in darkness, and have rocked them in blyndnes and *ignorancy*. *Tyndale*, *Works*, p. 157.

ignorant (ig'nō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. ignorant, < OF. ignorant, F. ignorant = Pr. ignorans = Sp. Pg. It. ignorante, < L. ignoran(t)s, ppr. of ignorare, have no knowledge of, be ignorant: see ignore.*] *I. a.* 1. Destitute of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened.

I am ashamed to be *ignorant* in what sea that island standeth whereof I write so long a treatise.

Sir T. More, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 9.

They be *ignorant* of poesie that call such long tales by the name of Epitaphes; they might better call them Elegies. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 48.

Fools, alike *ignorant* of man and God! *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, I. 319.

The Dutch governor was at this time (1781) absolutely *ignorant* of the existence of a war between England and Holland. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xiv.

2. Keeping one in ignorance. [*Rare.*]

I beseech you, If you know aught which does behoove my knowledge thereof to be inform'd, imprison it not in *ignorant* concealment. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2.

3†. Unconscious; unaware.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden*.

4†. Done unconsciously or innocently; unknown to one's self as being of the kind mentioned.

Alas! what *ignorant* sin have I committed? *Shak.*, *Othello*, iv. 2.

5. Showing want of knowledge; arising from or caused by ignorance: as, an *ignorant* proceeding; *ignorant* remarks.

Whose *ignorant* credulity will not Come up to the truth. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, II. 1.

=*Syn.* 1. *Ignorant*, *illiterate*, *unlettered*, *unlearned*, *uneducated*. *Ignorant* is the most general of these words (as, he is an *ignorant* fellow), except where it is limited to some subject or point (as, *ignorant* of the ways of the world). *Illiterate* means not having read or studied, or, specifically, not able to read. The *illiterate* are presumably *ignorant* outside of their own work, but not necessarily so; the *ignorant* are necessarily *illiterate*. In modern times it is as reprehensible to be *illiterate* as to be *ignorant*. *Unlettered* is used sometimes for *illiterate* and sometimes for *unlearned*, with corresponding measures of blame. *Unlearned*—that is, not learned—is, like *ignorant*, either general or special: as, to be *unlearned* in theology; as learning is the privilege of few, it is not especially blameworthy to be even generally *unlearned*.

Man, proud man! Dress'd in a little brief authority, Most *ignorant* of what he's most assur'd. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, II. 2.

The *illiterate* warriors of the Middle Ages revived Tostens in the form of armorial bearings. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 203.

That *unlettered*, small-knowing soul. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, I. 1.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived that they were *unlearned* and *ignorant* men, they marvelled. *Acts* iv. 13.

This doctrine may have appeared to the *unlearned* light and whimsical. *Addison*.

II.† *n.* A person who is untaught or uninformed; one who is unlettered or unskilled; an *ignoramus*.

You are a herd of hypocritical proud *ignorants*. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, v. 2.

I that was ere while the *ignorant*, the loyterer, on the sudden by his permission am now granted to know something. *Milton*, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

Ignorantia (ig'nō-ran'tin), *n.* [*F.*, *< NL. Ignorantia, < L. ignoran(t)s, ignorant.*] In popular usage, one of a religious order properly entitled *Brethren of the Christian Schools* (which see, under *brother*).

ignorantism (ig'nō-ran-tizm), *n.* [= *F. ignorantisme = Sp. ignorantismo; < ignorant + -ism.*] Same as *obscurantism*.

ignorantist (ig'nō-ran-tist), *n.* [= *F. ignorantiste = Sp. ignorantista; < ignorant + -ist.*] Same as *obscurantist*.

ignorantly (ig'nō-ran-tli), *adv.* In an ignorant manner; without knowledge, instruction, or information: opposed to *designedly*.

Whom therefore ye *ignorantly* worship, him declare I unto you. *Acts* xvii. 23.

ignorance (ig'nō-rā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. ignorancia, < L. ignorantia(n), ignorance, < ignorare, not to know: see ignore.*] A want of precise

discrimination of an object from others; the refraining from precisely specifying what a proposed object of imagination shall be.—**Ignoratio of coordinates.** (a) A method in analytical geometry in which a single letter represents that quantity which being equated to zero gives the equation to any given line, circle, or other locus. (b) The dynamical theory of generalized coordinates.—**Ignoratio of the elench** (*ignoratio elench*), in *logic*, a fallacy which consists in refuting not the position of the antagonist, but another more or less similar position. Thus, if one party maintains that it is dangerous to base the definition of a word upon its derivation, and the other party replies by showing that derivations frequently throw great light upon the meanings of words, this reply is an *ignoratio of the elench*.

ignore (ig-nōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ignored*, ppr. *ignoring*. [= *D. ignorere = G. ignorere = Dan. ignorere = Sw. ignorera, < F. ignorer = Pr. Sp. Pg. ignorar = It. ignorare, < L. ignorare, have no knowledge of, mistake, take no notice of, ignore, < ignarus, not knowing, < in-priv. + gnarus, knowing (Gr. γινώσκω, make known), < *gnō-scere, no-scere, = Gr. γινώσκω = E. know: see know.*] 1. Not to know; be ignorant of.

Brute and irrational barbarians, who may be supposed rather to *ignore* the being of God than deny it. *Boyle*, *Works*, II. 50.

2. To pass over or by without notice; treat as if not known; shut the eyes to; leave out of account; disregard: as, to *ignore* facts.

Ignoring Italy under our feet, And seeing things before, behind. *Mrs. Browning*, *First News from Villafranca*.

The moral law, *ignoring* all vicious conditions, defects, and incapacities, prescribes the conduct of an ideal humanity. *II. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 70.

3. In *law*, to throw out as being unsupported by evidence. See *ignoramus*, 1.

ignorement (ig-nōr'ment), *n.* [*< ignore + -ment.*] The act of ignoring, or the state of being ignored. *Imp. Dict.*

ignoscible (ig-nōs'i-bl), *a.* [*< LL. ignoscibilis, pardonable, < L. ignoscere, pardon, forgive, excuse, < in-priv. + *gnoscerē, noscere, know; cf. ignore.*] Pardonable. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

ignote (ig-nōt'), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. ignoto, < L. ignotus, unknown, < in-priv. + *gnotus, notus, known, pp. of *gnoscerē, noscere, = E. know.*] *I. a.* Unknown; obscure.

Shall such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetick writers? *E. Phillips*, *Theatrum Poeticum*, Pref. (1675).

II. *n.* An unknown person.

Their judgement was, the girls of peace were slack, but not broken. This is couched in the admonitions of an *ignote* unto King James. *Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, I. 100.

iguana (i-gwā'nā), *n.* [*NL.*, *E.*, etc., *E.* also *guana*, formerly *guano*, *< Sp. iguana*, from the native Haytian name, given variously as *igona*, *hiuana*, *yuaana*.] 1. A large lizard of the

warmer parts of America, of the genus *Iguana*; also, some similar lizard of a related genus. The best-known species is the tuberculated iguana, *I. tuberculata*, of the West Indies and South America. It attains a length of 5 feet or more, and presents a rather formidable appearance, but is inoffensive unless molested; it feeds upon vegetables, and its flesh is much used for food. The tail is very long, compressed, and tapering; a row of scales along the back is developed into a serrate crest or dorsal ridge; the head is covered with scaly plates; and the throat has a large dewlap. The iguana is of arboreal habits, spending much of the time in trees and bushes, basking in the sun. It is easily approached, and is often captured by means of a noose attached to a stick. Its coloration is variegated with brownish, greenish, and yellowish tints.

2. [*cap.*] The typical and leading genus of the family *Iguanidae*. It was formerly of great extent, but is now restricted to *I. tuberculata* (see above),

and species closely related to it, such as the naked-necked iguana of South America, *I. delicatissima*, and the horned iguana of San Domingo, *I. cornuta*.

iguanian (i-gwā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Resembling or related to an iguana; belonging or relating to the *Iguanidae*.

The *Iguanian* lizards are lower than the Acrodont. *E. D. Cope*, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 113.

II. *n.* An iguana, or some similar lizard.

Also *iguanoid*.

iguanid (i-gwan'id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Iguanidae*.

Iguanidae (i-gwan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Iguana + -idae.*] A family of lizards of the superfamily *Agamoidea* and order *Lacertilia*, typified by the genus *Iguana*. The family was formerly of larger extent than now, including acrodont forms now referred to *Agamidae*. Its distinctive character is the pleurodont dentition. The species are characteristically American, and chiefly inhabit the warmer parts of America; but two genera occur in Madagascar, and one in the Fiji Islands. The typical forms have a compressed body, and are adapted to an arboreal life; others, like the so-called horned toads, have a flattened form and are of terrestrial habits; a few are aquatic. Some attain a length of 5 or 6 feet. A prominent feature of many of these lizards is the development of dermal appendages in the form of spines and crest along the back and elsewhere. The flesh of some is an important article of food. Leading genera of this family, besides *Iguana*, are *Polychrus*, *Cyclura*, *Basiliscus*, *Phrynosoma*, *Sceloporus*, *Crotaphytus*, *Holbrookia*, etc. By some *Anolis* is also referred to the family, while by others it is considered typical of a peculiar family *Anolidæ* or *Anolididae*. The species found in the United States are all comparatively small and inoffensive lizards, such as the common fence-lizard, the so-called chameleon, the horned toads, etc. See cuts under *Basiliscus*, *Cyclura*, and *iguana*.

iguaniform (i-gwan'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< iguana + L. forma, form.*] Resembling an iguana; *iguanian*.

Iguanodon (i-gwan'ō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, *< iguana + Gr. ὄντις (ōntis) = E. tooth.*] 1. The typical genus of the fossil family *Iguanodontidae*: so called from the resemblance of the teeth to those of *Iguana*. The species, of which several are described, were of gigantic size, some being 30 feet long. They stood up on their hind limbs, which were long and strong in comparison with the fore limbs; the latter were used for prehension rather than for locomotion. The tail was long and heavy, serving to steady the animal in the erect posture and for swimming. The best-preserved specimen, an almost perfect skeleton, is that of *I. bernisartensis*, found in Belgium, which, as mounted, stands 14 feet high and covers a horizontal line 28 feet long.

2. [*i. c.*] A species or a specimen of the genus *Iguanodon* or family *Iguanodontidae*. The name is also loosely used for many related reptiles, being thus almost synonymous with *dinosaur* or *dinosaurian*.

Iguanodont (i-gwan'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< Iguanodon(t) + -ia.*] *I. a.* Having teeth like those of the iguana: specifically applied to the *Iguanodontidae*.

II. *n.* An animal of the family *Iguanodontidae*.

Iguanodontidae (i-gwan'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Iguanodon(t) + -idae.*] A family of gigantic extinct dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Iguanodon*, belonging to the order *Dinosauria* (or *Ornithoscelida*), possessing clavicles and an incomplete post-pubis. These enormous saurians present a bird-like type of structure, especially in the hind limbs. The pelvic bones are strikingly like those of birds, especially in the length and slenderness of the ischium and pubis, and the obturator process of the former bone. The hind limbs are enlarged in comparison with the fore limbs; the anterior vertebrae are slightly amphicoelous, the posterior flat; the premaxillae are beak-like and toothless; and the mandibular symphysis is notched to receive the beak, as in some birds. The teeth are large and broad, transversely ridged, implanted in sockets and not ankylosed to the jaw, and worn down by

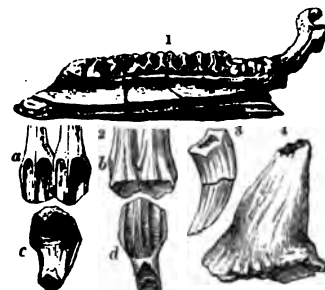
mutual attrition. There does not appear to have been any dermal armor. Several genera besides *Iguanodon* have been referred to this family, as *Hypsilophodon*, *Scelidosaurus*, and others; its limits vary with different writers.

iguanoid (i-gwan'oid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *iguanian*.

Iguvine (ig'ū-vin), *n.* Same as *Eugubine*.



Tuberculated Iguana (*Iguana tuberculata*).



Remains of *Iguanodon*.

1. Right side of lower jaw. 2. a, two upper molars, external view; b, same internal view; c, external view of mature lower molar; d, internal view of same. 3. Fang. 4. Horn.

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj.	adjective.	engin.	engineering.	mech.	mechanics, mechan-	photog.	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology.	cal.	cal.	phren.	phrenology.
abl.	ablative.	Epia.	Episcopal.	med.	medicine.	phys.	physical.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent.	mensur.	mensuration.	physiol.	physiology.
accom.	accommodated, accom-	esp.	especially.	metal.	metallurgy.	pl., plur.	plural.
	modation.	Eth.	Ethiopic.	metaph.	metaphysica.	poet.	poetical.
act.	active.	ethnog.	ethnography.	meteor.	meteorology.	polit.	political.
adv.	adverb.	ethnol.	ethnology.	Mex.	Mexican.	Pol.	Polish.
AF.	Anglo-French.	etym.	etymology.	MGr.	Middle Greek, medie-	poss.	possessive.
agri.	agriculture.	Eur.	European.	val Greek	val Greek.	pp.	past participle.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.	exclam.	exclamation.	MHG.	Middle High German.	ppr.	present participle.
alg.	algebra.	f, fem.	feminine.	mil.	military.	Pr.	Provençal (usually meaning Old Provençal).
Amer.	American.	F.	French (usually mean-	mineral.	mineralogy.		
anat.	anatomy.		ing modern French).	ML.	Middle Latin, medie-		
anc.	ancient.	Flem.	Flemish.	val Latin.	val Latin.	pref.	prefix.
antiq.	antiquity.	fort.	fortification.	MLG.	Middle Low German.	prep.	preposition.
asor.	asorist.	freq.	frequentative.	mod.	modern.	pres.	present.
appar.	apparently.	Frica.	Friesic.	mycol.	mycology.	pret.	preterit.
Ar.	Arabic.	fut.	future.	myth.	mythology.	priv.	privative.
arch.	architecture.	G.	German (usually mean-	n.	noun.	prob.	probably, probable.
archeol.	archaeology.		ing New High Ger-	n, neut.	neuter.	pron.	pronoun.
arith.	arithmetic.		man).	N.	New.	pron.	pronounced, pronun-
art.	article.	Gael.	Gaelic.	N.	North.	ciation.	
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.	galv.	galvanism.	N. Amer.	North America.	prop.	properly.
astrol.	astrology.	gen.	genitive.	nat.	natural.	proa.	prosody.
astron.	astronomy.	geog.	geography.	naut.	nautical.	Prot.	Protestant.
attrib.	attributive.	geol.	geology.	nav.	navigation.	prov.	provincial.
aug.	augmentative.	geom.	geometry.	NGr.	New Greek, modern	psychol.	psychology.
Bav.	Bavarian.	Goth.	Gothic (Moesogothic).	Greek	Greek.	q. v.	L. quod (or pl. quod)
Beng.	Bengali.	Gr.	Greek.	NHG.	New High German		vide, which see.
biol.	biology.	gram.	grammar.	(usually simply G.,	(usually simply G.,	red.	redexive.
Bohem.	Bohemian.	gun.	gunnery.	German).	German).	reg.	regular, regularly.
bot.	botany.	Heb.	Hebrew.	NL.	New Latin, modern	repr.	representing.
Bras.	Braslian.	her.	heraldry.	Latin.	Latin.	rhet.	rhetoric.
Bret.	Breton.	herpet.	herpetology.	nom.	nominalive.	Rom.	Roman.
bryol.	bryology.	Hind.	Hindustani.	Norm.	Norman.	Rom.	Romanic, Romance
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	hist.	history.	north.	northern.	(languages).	
carp.	carpentry.	horol.	horology.	Norw.	Norwegian.	Rusa.	Russian.
Cat.	Catalan.	hort.	horticulture.	numia.	numismatics.	S.	South.
Cath.	Catholic.	Hung.	Hungarian.	O.	Old.	S. Amer.	South American.
causa.	causative.	hydraul.	hydraulics.	oba.	obsolete.	sc.	L. scilicet, understand,
ceram.	ceramics.	hydrol.	hydrostatics.	obstet.	obstetrics.	supply.	
cf.	L. confer, compare.	Icel.	Icelandic (usually	OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (other-	Sc.	Scotch.
ch.	church.		meaning Old Ice-	wise called Church	Slavonic, Old Slavie,	Scand.	Scandinavian.
Chal.	Chaldean.		landic, otherwise call-	Slavonic, Old Slavie,	Old Slavonic).	Scrip.	Scripture.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.	ichth.	ichthyology.			sculp.	sculpture.
Chin.	Chinese.	I. a.	L. id est, that is.	OCat.	Old Catalan.	Serv.	Servian.
chron.	chronology.	impers.	impersonal.	OD.	Old Dutch.	sing.	singular.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.	impf.	imperfect.	ODan.	Old Danish.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
com.	commerce, commer-	impv.	imperative.	odontog.	odontography.	Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
	cial.	improp.	improperly.	odontol.	odontology.	Sp.	Spanish.
comp.	composition, com-	Ind.	Indian.	OF.	Old French.	subj.	subjunctive.
	ound.	Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.	OFlem.	Old Flemish.	superl.	superlative.
compar.	comparative.	Indef.	indefinite.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.	surg.	surgery.
conch.	conchology.	inf.	infinitive.	OHG.	Old High German.	surv.	surveying.
conj.	conjunction.	instr.	instrumental.	OIr.	Old Irish.	Sw.	Swedish.
contr.	contracted, contrac-	interj.	interjection.	OIt.	Old Italian.	syn.	synonymy.
	tion.	intr., intrans.	intransitive.	OL.	Old Latin.	Syr.	Syriac.
Corn.	Cornish.	Ir.	Irish.	OLG.	Old Low German.	technol.	technology.
craniol.	craniology.	irreg.	irregular, irregularly.	ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.	telegr.	telegraphy.
craniom.	craniometry.	It.	Italian.	OPruss.	Old Prussian.	teriol.	teratology.
crystal.	crystallography.	Jap.	Japanese.	orig.	original, originally.	term.	termination.
D.	Dutch.	L.	Latin (usually mean-	ornith.	ornithology.	Teut.	Teutonic.
Dan.	Danish.		ing classical Latin).	OS.	Old Saxon.	theat.	theatrical.
dat.	dative.	Let.	Lettish.	OSP.	Old Spanish.	theol.	theology.
def.	definite, definition.	LG.	Low German.	osteol.	osteology.	therap.	therapeutics.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.	Nehenol.	Nehenology.	OSw.	Old Swedish.	toxiol.	toxicology.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.	lit.	literal, literally.	OTeut.	Old Teutonic.	tr., trans.	transitive.
diff.	different.	lit.	literature.	p. a.	participial adjective.	trigon.	trigonometry.
dim.	diminutive.	Lith.	Lithuanian.	paleon.	paleontology.	Turk.	Turkish.
distrib.	distributive.	Lithog.	lithography.	part.	participle.	typog.	typography.
dram.	dramatic.	Lithol.	lithology.	pass.	passive.	ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
dynam.	dynamics.	Lithol.	lithology.	pathol.	pathology.	v.	verb.
E.	East.	LL.	Late Latin.	perf.	perfect.	var.	variant.
E.	English (usually mean-	m, masc.	masculine.	Pers.	Persian.	vet.	veterinary.
	ing modern English).	M.	Middle.	persp.	perspective.	v. i.	intransitive verb.
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.	mach.	machinery.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	v. t.	transitive verb.
econ.	economy.	mammal.	mammalogy.	petrog.	petrography.	Welsh.	Welsh.
e. g.	L. exempli gratia, for	manuf.	manufacturing.	Fig.	Fortuguese.	Wall.	Walloon.
	example.	math.	mathematics.	phar.	pharmacy.	Wallach.	Wallachian.
Egypt.	Egyptian.	MD.	Middle Dutch.	phen.	Phenician.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
E. Ind.	East Indian.	ME.	Middle English (other-	philol.	philology.	soigeog.	soigeography.
elect.	electricity.		wise called Old Eng-	philos.	philosophy.	soil.	soilgy.
embryol.	embryology.		lish).	phonog.	phonography.	soil.	soilgy.
Eng.	English.						

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 a as in fate, mane, dale.
 a as in far, father, guard.
 a as in fall, talk, naught.
 a as in ask, fast, ant.
 a as in fare, hair, bear.
 e as in met, pen, bless.
 e as in meta, meet, meat.
 e as in her, fern, heard.
 i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 i as in pine, fight, file.
 o as in not, on, frog.
 o as in note, poke, floor.
 o as in move, spoon, room.
 o as in nor, song, off.
 u as in tub, son, blood.
 u as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
 u as in pull, book, could.

ti German ti, French u.
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.
 A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:
 § as in prelate, courage, captain.
 § as in ablegate, episcopal.
 § as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 § as in singular, education.
 A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a as in errant, republican.
 e as in prudent, difference.
 e as in charity, density.
 e as in valor, actor, idiot.
 e as in Persia, peninsula.
 e as in the book.
 e as in nature, feature.
 A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:
 t as in nature, adventure.
 d as in arduous, education.
 s as in leisure.
 z as in seizure.
 th as in thin.
 wh as in then.
 ch as in German sch, Scotch loch.
 a French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French liquid (mon-
 file) l.
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent.
 (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)
 SIGNS.
 < read from; i. e., derived from.
 > read thence; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
 y read root.
 read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified form.
 † read obsolete.

